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MISCELLANY.

WOODCOCK SHOOTING.

"Love makes no shield of heraldry but the heart."

It was July, and the war against Woodcocks had commenced. On sportsmen quit the city and the woods, and along every hedge and covert, copse and wood, they were to be seen cautiously creeping with a half-cocked fowling piece in their hands, a game bag and pouch slung beneath either arm, and log boots half covering their thighs. Among these persevering sporting gentlemen, were two to whom the name of Woodcock Shooting seemed to be the most delightful recreation in the world. indefatigable in their pursuit; sagacious in their movements; certain in their shots; and accompanied by two excellent dogs, they soon filled their game bags, and sat down beneath a elm by a spring to repose from the fatigues of their morning's sport. This place was about six miles from town, and in a little rural dell through which a cool stream went rippling andinging freshly to the Schuylkill, half a mile off. The scene immediately around the spot they had chosen was prettily rural. A hedge white and fragrant with roses was on one side, and a deep, dark wood beyond; before them a pleasant meadow with a shadowy glade on either hand; and behind them was a sunny lawn over which were grazing a few sheep, or to three cows, and an old family horse. At the head of this neat lawn, was a snowypling with a little gate opening towards a white cottage half hidden with shrubbery, and a overtopping grove of pleasant shade trees. It was a delightful retreat, though very humble, and invited the sportsmen by the cool retirement it offered to seek its shelter from the heat of the noon-tide sun.

Come Neal," said the younger of the gentlemen, "let us go to yonder farm-house and get some refreshment—a glass of milk or home-brewed ale! I will wage you a brace of Woodcocks there is a pretty lass there to wait on us." "Fshaw, Kemble," replied the other with a slightly contemptuous curl of his fine lip, "you are ever thinking of women! If I thought there was a pretty girl there, I should be sure to enter the house. I tell you I dislike the lass! There is not one I would trust from Eve onward. When the serpent deceived her, he inoculated her with some of his own cunning and duplicity. There never was a sincere woman lived."

How cynical you are, Neal! If you had been in love, I should believe your prejudice founded on love unrequited by some fair girl. How a man of your face, figure, fortune and address can say you dislike woman, is a puzzle to me. But never mind the 'pretty'—I dare say there is none there—so let us go to the cottage."

The elder sportsman made no further objection, and taking up their empty fowling pieces, well-filled game bags, and whistling to the obedient dogs, they took their way slowly to the lawn to be dwelling.

These two gentlemen were cousins. The eldest, Neal Gordon, in his twenty-ninth year, was a young man of singularly handsome. With polite characters, tastes and pursuits, they were most intimate friends. Neal Gordon had a merchant in Marseilles of high standing, and his father, under the firm of 'Messrs.

Gordon, Pere et Fil. and had only been one year returned from France, to open a branch of his house in Philadelphia, of which he was a native, and which he only left in his twenty-second year to engage in business at Marseilles. Since his sojourn in Philadelphia he had formed few acquaintances out of the regular routine of his business operations, and had made no intimate friends. His friendship, with his cousin, Kemble Powell, was but a renewal of their youthful intimacy, which, during the absence abroad of the one, and the collegiate ship of the other, had been preserved by frequent correspondence. He lived in his bachelor lodging where he held every luxury at his command, but where, save Kemble, few visited him. With but one exception he was a finished man of the world, frank and open in his manners; winning in his address; kind and courteous to all; with the additional reputation of being a thorough merchant, that is, financially and diplomatically versed in all the ways and means of mercantile operations, familiar with all the avenues of commerce, and possessing the skill and ability to avail himself of them in such a manner as to advance the dignity of his pursuit, and promote the public good, while he facilitated his own private interests. The exception alluded to, was a species of monomania that had woman for its object. From very boyhood he shunned woman. It seemed to lie in an instinctive aversion to the sex. In manhood, when reason should take place of prejudice, it was still the same. He believed she was created with the attributes of deception, insincerity and duplicity in their perfection. He could see no beauty in her smiles—for he believed it was thrown upon her features like her thin lace veil, to hide her moral defects, and make the heart appear fairer than it is. He could see no grace in her person—no charm in her voice—no 'heaven in her eye.' All, all were to him the glittering scales and brilliant dyes that invite the unsuspecting child to make a plaything of the envenomed snake. Verily, in writing this sad account of Mr. Neal Gordon's sentiments, we feel we are doing sacrifice to the sex!—but the ladies we trust will remember that it is Mr. Neal Gordon's sentiments, and those of no other person!

Kemble Powell, his cousin, on the other hand, was a great admirer of female beauty. We trust his devotion to the sex will be accepted as an offset to Mr. Neal Gordon's unparadonable aversion. Kemble was also the possessor of a handsome person, and an independent fortune, and was a young man of highly cultivated tastes. His heart was large, his spirit bold and generous, his temper easy, and his manners frank and engaging. His smiles carried good humor wherever he appeared, and his cheerfulness and wit made him numerous and fast friends. He thought woman the loveliest production turned from the hand of nature—that not a flower or gem in meadow or mine, but had its counterpart in her perfect person. In Kemble's eye she was the criterion and scale to which all things beautiful should be referred, all things relating to taste be measured. At nine years old he was beaux to all the pretty Misses of eleven and twelve in his neighborhood; and when he was thirteen, he was with bright locks, beautiful face and gallant air, the pet of pretty maidens of seventeen! With such an education in the school of juvenile gallantry, it is not surprising that at the age of eighteen he should fall in love. He did so, over head and ears, with a sweet hoyden of sixteen, and they ran away together in a hackney coach; but before they reached Wilmington, in Delaware, the pursuing papas overtook them and brought them safely back again. Before Kemble was twenty-one he had twenty-one love affairs, not only with the boarding-school girls opposite his father's residence in vacations, but with modest little grisettes and other coy maidens of a humble degree. But none of these ever took deep hold of his heart—they were merely 'flirtations'—innocent liaisons of the affections, not of the passions! for Kemble, with all his light gallantry, was no rake or sensualist. His heart was honorable, though rather unsteady. He had never found, yet, the woman to make it steady—so it went gyrating like a weather-cock at every changing wind of his admiration.

At length Kemble left College with some credit to himself—for he studied hard as well as flirted hard, and a useful book had nearly as much attraction for him as a pretty face. His father now desired him to choose a profession.

"A profession?" replied Kemble, with a curving movement of the eyebrows.

"Assuredly, my son," said the lawyer; "it is true your aunt has left you one hundred and ten thousand dollars in United States Bank stock, the income of which will handsomely support you. But this should not prevent you from making yourself master of an honorable profession, by which, if any pecuniary necessities occur you can become the master of your adverse circumstances. In this country there are constant changes of fortune. The opulent of to-day are the poor of to-morrow. Study a profession, Kemble, and then if you should ever lose your fortune you will find in it refuge from the storm that otherwise might crush you."

The young man paced the room two or three times with a thoughtful air, and then replied resolutely.

"I will study a profession, sir—it shall be the law. Enter me as your student from this day."

From this time Kemble Powell devoted him-

self closely to the study of the dignified profession he had chosen. The dry details he soon mastered, and when he entered into the extended fields of jurisprudence his progress grew each day more delightful. It was now no longer a task—a tissue of technicalities. It became to him a noble science—a beautiful philosophy. His eye saw flowers where less enthusiastic observers behold only thorns. His intellect expanded in the pursuit, his reason rose gradually to its dignified seat in the mind, and the mind itself became enlarged, vigorous, and o'ermastering in its grasp with them, every intellectual obstacle. Law, as he studied it, was to him the key of all science and philosophy, the alchymy which simplifies the difficult, analysis truth into its component parts and lays the broad eternal line between the true and the false. Thus he went on his legal studies for three years, when he was admitted to the bar, though without any view of practising at it, with the most distinguished honors. During his year of studious devotion, he had not altogether neglected his devotion to female beauty—for it was the beauty of woman rather than her heart and affections that attracted him. Until the second year of his legal reading he carried on his heartless liaisons as before; but, as he grew graver from the profound nature of his studies, as his head became steadier, and his habits more philosophically uniform, he insensibly grew indifferent to these light flirtations. By and by the tone of his feelings was so changed, and his general character for levity so altered, that it was apparent to the most superficial observer that his heart was preparing itself to receive the first deep and abiding passion, the seeds of which might be cast into it.

It was at this period of his life, about two months after his admission to the bar, that, in company with his friend and cousin, Mr. Neal Gordon, he went out to shoot Woodcocks in a certain famous ground, five miles from the city. They had ridden from town in Kemble's buggy to within a mile of where they had now wandered, leaving the vehicle in the charge of a servant who had followed them on horseback.

The two friends shortly approached the cottage, occasionally turning to admire the quiet aspect of the scenery about them, and let their gaze rest on a distant glimpse they had of the meandering Schuylkill through an opening in the woods. When they had come near the little white gate before the cottage, they paused an instant to turn and gaze on the far off prospect of the spires and towers of the city. As they did so, they heard a slight shriek from within the paling enclosure, and turning quietly round they beheld a young girl of seventeen, trying to rescue a pet-cat from the rude grasp of one of the dogs which seeing it crouched in the walk, had leaped the gate and pounced upon it. Neal Gordon stood perfectly still, and continued to survey the landscape. Kemble let his fowling-piece drop on the ground, and ran forward calling off the dog which only released his hold as his master entered the yard.

"Oh, you rascal!" he cried to his favorite, as he saw him slink away beneath the bushes. "Has he hurt the kitten, the rude fellow?" he the next moment asked tenderly and sympathizingly of the young girl, who, a single glance told him, was freshly beautiful both in face and figure—a perfect little cottage Hebe.

"No, Sir, not much I believe," she said looking up and smiling, at the same time pressing the alarmed little puss to her bosom.

Kemble saw that there were tears on her eyes, and that the eyes themselves were of a very deep blue, very large and soft in their expression, and very full of tenderness! "How lovely!" thought Kemble, and sighed. He gazed into her face with sweet delight that was new to him as well as the object of it. "Such a bright, pure brow, shaded and enriched by its golden tresses of silken hair! Such a peach like cheek! Such full ripe lips, pouting as if they were only made to be kissed! Such an exquisite chin and throat! Such a beautiful bust and figure! Such an air of modest grace! Who could have expected to find such loveliness in a cottage five miles from town?"

Thus ran the current of Kemble Powell's thoughts as he gazed on the blushing face of the rustic maiden as she bent caressingly over her pet kitten. His friend Neal now approached, and Kemble, coloring like a school boy, hastened to tender his apologies (till now forgotten in his admiration of her beauty) for the rudeness of his dog. "I assure you," he continued, after warmly expressing both his surprise and indignation, "I assure, Miss, that he shall be soundly punished when he gets home—the brute!"

"Oh, no sir," she said looking up pleadingly in his face, "do not harm the noble creature. He was only at play with Tally, and has not injured her—only roughened her coat a little."

"He deserves a horsewhipping," answered Kemble; "but I will pardon him for your sake—who can resist so fair a pleader?"

"Will you walk in, gentlemen, and take some refreshment after your day's shooting?" she said in so modest and becoming a manner, that Kemble glanced at the imputerble countenance of Neal for his approval. His cousin seemed to take no more notice of the maiden than of her kitten. The contrast between the two instantly struck her, and insensibly, perhaps, to herself, influenced her manner individually towards each. Kemble accepted her invitation with the cordial frankness characteristic of him; Neal with a cold and very slight bow. The dwelling was a small farm house, one story high, with a neat portico with woodbine and honey suckle entwining the light col-

umns. It was surrounded by a pretty garden-like yard intersected by narrow gravelled walks. The interior was plain and tidy with scoured floors, bright dressers and old fashioned oaken high-backed chairs. A respectable looking matron of some forty-five years rose as they entered the well ordered kitchen which was used as the family sitting-room, and hospitably seconded her daughter's invitation.

"Take seats, gentlemen. I see you have been shooting Woodcock! They are very plenty this season."

"Very, madam," said Kemble; "will you do us the favor to accept of a brace or two?"

"Oh, no sir! we would not take them from sportsmen. Catherine, perhaps the gentlemen would like a tumbler of morning's milk with a lump of ice in it."

"Ice here! It would be a treat," said Mr. Neal Gordon as much to himself, as to Mrs. Boyd, for his back was turned towards her while he spoke, as he stood gazing at an old print of the battle of Plattsburg.

Catherine hastened to bring a beverage so delicious to the imagination of Mr. Neal Gordon. It was indeed a delicacy, and doubly so, thought Kemble, when presented with such smiling grace by the beautiful Catherine Boyd. Neal took the glass she presented without looking at her, but sipped at it with inconceivable relish. Kemble alternately took a draught of iced milk and burning love—the one from the tumbler, the other from the oft lifted yet seemingly ever drooping eyes of the maiden.

Kemble's high back chair did not accommodate him very easily, or at least he thought so, and rising up he lounged with his glass in his hand to the door. He saw, as he hoped, that the maiden's glance unconsciously followed him. He wished to draw her to the door out of Neal's sight. He looked at the honeysuckle—at the woodbine—at the ceiling of the portico and at the floor—neither would furnish him with the pretext for which he sought. He was at his wit's end, for he felt that unless he spoke to her alone before he left, he should go away very unhappy. But what had Kemble to say to her that required privacy? Nothing—he hardly knew what he wished—he wanted to look once more into her sweet eyes, to hear her sweet voice as she pleaded for his dog, to experience again the joyful thrill of her enchanting smile through his veins. His glances at length rested on the roof of a distant country seat, on the opposite shore of the Schuylkill.

"Ah, Miss Catherine," he said in a careless tone, "will you be so obliging as to step here to the door and tell me whose yonder seat is?"

"It's Major Peter Gray's," answered Mrs. Boyd from her spinning wheel.

Kemble caught Neal's smiling eye through the window and felt foolish. "So," said he, "Neal has detected my ruse, and Mamma is very prudent!"

He waited full a minute, hoping Catherine would yet come out—and then swallowing his disappointment with his last drop of milk, he re-entered the room, which Catherine instantly left. The information conveyed in Mrs. Boyd's reply, however was of importance to Kemble. Major Gray was an old family friend, and he, on the spot, mentally resolved to make no delay in paying him a visit, and renew the intimacy!

After thanking the goodly dame for her hospitality, the two friends prepared to go. Neal stalked out without looking about him, and seemed to feel a degree of relief when once more out of doors and free from the presence of females. Kemble lingered in the passage in hopes to see Catherine; but she appeared not—and he reluctantly followed his friend Neal out of the gate, after he had dropped his powder flask in the walk. They had regained the spring where they had first rested, and Neal was wondering how far they should have to walk before they should reach their buggy, when Kemble stopped, with the exclamation, that he had lost his powder flask!

"I must have left it at the farm house," he said, ludicrously feeling about in all his pockets as if he had lost his purse.

"Suppose we go back for it," said Neal dryly. "Oh no, Gordon! don't take the trouble!—I'll just go back alone for it—I won't be above a moment! Walk leisurely on!"

With these words Kemble flew back to the cottage. As he opened the gate he beheld a female figure retreating through the shrubbery. The dress was pink, and he recollected Catherine wore a pink calico. He bounded forward and intercepted her as she was retreating from a point from which she had been observing the departure of the strangers.

"I beg pardon, Miss Boyd," he said, "but I believe I have left my powder flask."

Catherine Boyd was, as we have said, just seventeen. Her person was lovely and elegant; her movements graceful and natural as a child; with regular and beautiful features; eyes blue as the June sky, and full of expression and un-born passion, and a rich bloom, playing with every change of feeling overspread her beautiful cheeks. Kemble now gazed upon the lovely young creature, whose charms were enhanced by her surprise and embarrassment in meeting him whom she had fled to avoid—gazed on her with the deepest emotion of love.

"I will ask mother, if she has seen it," she said with such artlessness, that he half believed it that mischievous art, which in woman so nearly resembles it.

"No, I beg of you—it must be here in the yard."

"Well sir?" she asked as he paused and stood directly in her narrow path.

"Miss Boyd," he said, taking her hand; "the loss of my flask is but an excuse to see you one instant alone. I shall readily recover it. But for yourself I have conceived the deepest admiration. Your beauty, grace and sweetness, have all taken me captive. I have hastened back to ask you to permit me to see you again if but for one moment!"

"Pray, sir, relieve my hand. You alarm me! I don't understand you sir! I am a poor farmer's daughter, and you are a gentleman. We should not meet again! Be so kind as not to detain me longer."

There was a degree of firmness and modesty united in her tones that inspired him with respect. He obeyed, and stood aside for her to advance. She then looked up and smiled as she said,

"I will help you to find your powder flask, sir—but I hope you will not lose it here again."

"It is not the only thing I have lost here to-day," answered Kemble with a sigh.

What maiden could be deaf—senseless to such an expression of emotion. Catherine's little virgin heart trembled. That sigh was one of the invisible arrows of the archer Love. It reached her heart and wounded it. She looked up in his face. Its expression was in tender harmony with the sigh. His fine expressive eyes rested on her full of emotion and gentle passion. A soft tenderness overspread his face. His whole air and manner were subdued under the power to which he had yielded up his heart. She dropped her head like a lily depressed by a breeze too heavily laden with fragrance. Kemble had from boyhood been a student of the female heart. He was familiar with all its amatorial phrases—could translate every emotion and shade of feeling! His skillful eyes sharpened by his passion, left him no room for miscounting the effect he had produced by his few words upon her heart. He took her hand in his and pressed it hastily to his lips. It was not withdrawn. He drew her closely to his heart and pressed his lips to hers.

The next instant he was crossing the lawn with a light bounding step, forgetful of his powder flask and all else save the sensation of his own exquisite happiness.

The next day Kemble paid a visit to his old friend Major Gray, and by him was regularly introduced to Catherine and her mother. The twilight of the same evening found him at the gate of the cottage. Catherine was standing near as he approached. Was she expecting him? She would have returned into the house when she saw him. But his quick step beside her arrested her in her very slow walk to the portico.

"Sweet Catherine!" he exclaimed, "this is exquisite happiness to me."

Catherine suffered him to draw her arm in his and they strolled through the shade walks—now pausing to admire a star—now to talk beneath an over-arching branch. It was an hour ere they separated, and during that hour Kemble had fully and unreservedly surrendered his heart to the lovely girl and received in return her own, pure as his was noble. Yet she knew him not save that she loved him; and love knows neither name nor rank. He, however, had learned immediately at Major Gray's all he could wish to know: that her father, of an old Pennsylvania family, had been a wealthy farmer and a member of the State Legislature; he had unavoidably invested a large amount of money and lost it. This preyed upon his spirits, and death soon removed him from the scenes of his blighted hopes. His lands were given up to his creditors and sold. A reservation of a few acres with a cottage was left to the widow who had but one child, a daughter, who at her father's death was but six years of age. Her education had been carefully attended to by the mother, and at the age of seventeen Catherine Boyd to an unusual degree of personal beauty added a mind, naturally strong, well stored with information, a cultivated and refined taste, gentle manners and a sweet temper.

"An excellent wife she'd make for you, Kemble, boy," said Major Gray, with a nod and glance across the table at the person addressed, "were it not for this silly prejudice fast growing upon the country, about marrying out of caste. In my opinion beauty and good temper are equal to rank and descent."

"I think so too," said Kemble, blushing and stooping over to sip his wine.

It was on the very same evening that he plighted his troth to the cottage maiden.

Within three months thereafter Kemble having revealed all about himself, save his wealth, led the lovely Catherine Boyd to the altar. Neal Gordon refused to wait on the groom, though he condescended to be present at the wedding. Never was a lovelier bride wedded in the fair city of Brotherly Love. And nothing ever occurred to mar their connubial happiness. Fortune smiled upon them; friendship caressed them; love honored them. Catherine's beauty atoned for her humble condition, and her goodness for the want of fortune.

NEW BOOTS. A pint of linseed oil, two ounces of bees wax, two ounces of turpentine, and half an ounce of Burgundy pitch, slowly melted together, and then applied to new boots, will render them water proof without becoming stiff. A correspondent of an exchange paper says he has used this composition many years, and believes that his shoemaker's bill has been reduced by it one half, so conservative are its effects on the leather.

A NEWSPAPER IN A FAMILY.

The minds of active children are ever alive after something on which their fancy may rest. This principle of human faculty can never be satisfied short of employment in something. This being a self-evident position, the question fairly arises, what is the best food for such minds? If we wish their faculties to remain useless, deprive children as much as possible, of sources of information, teach them that all polish of whatever kind it may be, is superfluous. Then they will be either drones or vagabonds, according as the bent of their inclination may lead them. But on the contrary, if you would like to have the offspring of your charge both active and useful, place such incentives before them, as would lead a tender and sensible mind into a train of useful thoughts, which would so bias future conduct, as to justify the saying of the wise man, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." One great source of this bending the twig, may be attributed to the reading of newspapers. There is not at one time, more matter placed before a child than he may think he can peruse in the course of a week; after which soon arrives another treat, until it becomes a matter of course; and in proportion to the expansion of the mind of the child, will the eagerness for such successive paper increase.

When once this thirst for improvement and information has gained an ascendancy, the little foibles and follies that so frequently disgrace neighborhoods, and in which none but the frivolous and uncultivated are generally engaged, will be done away. At the same time such children are more attached to industry; for when the toils of the day are over, a mental collation awaits the child at home, in the character of a weekly visitant, and the children are not seeking relief from toil by perambulating a neighbor's premises.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DIALOGUE I.

BETWEEN A FATHER AND HIS CHILD.
About the Table.

Parent—My child, what should you do before coming to the table?

Child—Will you be so good, father, as to tell me?

Parent—If you will remember to be always obedient, I will.

Child—I will try to remember, and be obedient.

Parent—Well, I will tell you. Your face and hands should be washed and your hair combed before you come to the table.

Child—You have told me this before.

Parent—I know it, my child, but I wish you to remember it, and therefore I repeat it. Shall I next tell you how to sit at table?

Child—I wish you would, father.

Parent—Never sit down till after your parents, or those older than you, are seated. Let not your chair be too near to, or too far from, the table. Some children sit so far from the table that they can hardly reach it. Remember to sit your chair square, and let it stand on four legs and not on two, as many awkward people sit. Never stoop forward, nor loll back, in your chair at table, nor put your feet on the bar of the chair. All this is awkward.

Child—What shall I do when I am seated at table?

Parent—The first thing is to learn to sit still. This is so difficult that few children ever learn it. But you can never sit properly at the table unless you can sit still.

Child—But some parents tell the folks at the table to help themselves. May I not help myself?

Parent—No, you must not. Those parents who tell people to help themselves have never learned good manners. You must never attempt to carve for yourself, or take any thing before it is offered to you. Be not in a hurry to ask for any thing, but wait until it is handed you. You must never find fault with what is given you. If you do not wish to eat it, you may leave it upon your plate. When you are helped, never begin to eat until others do.

Never talk at the table when those older than you are talking. Always answer, when you are spoken to; and when you speak to any one always look him in the face.

Child—But I have seen children, and men and women too, when they speak to a person, look down, or another way; why is not this right?

Parent—Because, it makes you look very awkward and foolish. Such children always appear to be afraid of people, and such persons were never taught good manners in their youth, or they did not try to learn.

Learn to speak softly, though always so as to be heard. After you have once been served, if you wish for any thing more, say, I will thank you for it, or please help me to it. Do you know how you should eat?

Child—If you tell me, I shall know better.

Parent—Never eat fast, nor as though you were hungry or afraid you should not have enough. This is very vulgar. Eat moderately, but never so slow as to make others wait for you. Never eat too much. Many children eat so much that they make themselves sick.

Do not make a noise with your mouth or breath when you eat. I have seen children eat as though their breath would stop, or make such a noise with their lips or tongue that one would think they were in great trouble, or snapping a pop-gun. This is very improper. Do you know what a napkin is?

Child—No, sir, I do not.

Parent—I will tell you, my child. A napkin is a small towel or handkerchief, given you to prevent you dirting your clothes or face and hands with fat or any other thing. But you should never dirt that any more than necessary.

Child—Should I bite my bread or break it?

Parent—Always break it, my child, and use your knife and fork. But, you know, I told you to wash your face and hands before you came to the table. Now, you see the reason—

it would be very bad to break your bread with slovenly fingers. If you wish it, I will now tell you several things in short sentences, and you must listen and remember them.

Child—I should be pleased to have you do so, and I will try to remember them.

Parent—Never take salt with your knife, but use the salt spoon.

Put a small quantity of food into your mouth at once. Awkward, hungry boys take great mouthfuls, like the pigs.

Never spit or cough at the table. It is vulgar. Never blow your tea or coffee or any thing to cool it. It will cool, if you will have patience.

Never smell of your victuals—it is very improper.

Learn to hold your knife and fork right. Many adults do not know how to do this. Hold them sloping, and not upright. When you lay them down, put the knife at your right hand with the blade on your plate and the fork on your left, in like manner. When you have done eating, put your knife and fork upon your plate with the handles together.

Do not spit out any thing that you cannot conveniently swallow, but gently take it from your mouth and lay it upon the side of your plate.

Never make any crumbs in your lap, or upon the floor. Some children leave so many little pieces of bread and other things where they have eaten that one would think the hens had been fed there. There will be no need of this, if you are careful.

Never stare at any one or look very earnestly in his face for any length of time. It is very unbecoming.

Do not roll up your eyes when eating or drinking.

Never gnaw a bone at the table, but clean it with your knife, unless it be so small that you can take it between your thumb and finger.

Do not attempt to talk when your mouth is full. This looks very vulgar and is dangerous.

Do not put more than one piece into your mouth at once.

Always wipe your mouth with your napkin, both before and after drinking.

There are many of these little things which are very vulgar and to which children often become addicted before they are aware. I suppose you have already witnessed many of them.

Have you not seen persons pick their teeth before leaving the table, or, before the dishes were removed?

Child—Yes, father, I often have; and I did not know but it was right.

Parent—Well, my child, this is very impolite. You should never do it, unless, it seem absolutely necessary; and then, you should hold your napkin before your mouth with your other hand.

Child—Well, father, I have known children murmur or seem displeased when there was any thing upon the table to which they were not helped, or if they had a smaller piece than others.

Parent—Yes, my child, and this was very wrong. There are often things upon the table which it would be very improper for children to eat, but which may be properly partaken of by men and women. It is of the greatest importance to appear well at table. If you learn to behave properly there, it will help you very much as to your behavior elsewhere. Remember, therefore, my child, all the instructions that I have given you on this particular. Learn to do the honors of the table gracefully, while young, and you will do them easily, and with much pleasure, in after life.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JAN. 1, 1842.

NEW TYPE. It will easily be perceived, that this announcement and several of the subsequent articles are printed on new type procured from the Boston Type Foundry. This improvement in the appearance of the Patriot will be followed by others, during the present volume, commensurate with the patronage extended to humble efforts.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Five years have now rolled their rapid course since we launched our little enterprise upon the broad ocean of experiment. At the commencement, our voyage seemed somewhat doubtful even to ourselves;—more experienced navigators predicted that we should not be able to baffle the sullen winds that threaten destruction to independent efforts, and, ere one year had elapsed, would be wrecked on the shoals and quicksands that too often destroy the most sanguine hopes and apparently bright prospects. But we "drew the bow at a venture," weighed anchor, and proceeded on our voyage. However dubious the prospects appeared with which we assumed the arduous duties and delicate responsibilities of our present station, we have been cheered at every step of our progress with the warmest evidence of that favor and countenance from the public so necessary to impart an elevated and healthy tone to a public journal. We still go on our way, inspired with renewed confidence from the experience of the past, and by the kind promises of known friends that they will assist us to crown our labors with more success than has been heretofore extended to us.

The great interests of society and of our flourishing village—the principles of education, temperance, morality and religion, firmly inwrought with the basis of our social system, will continue to receive our hearty and unyielding support, not less than the convictions of political truth which will be asserted and vindicated with a fearless but candid pen. We hope never to derogate from that dignity which becomes the discussion of all subjects upon which good men may differ widely and honestly. At the same time, we would hold no compromise

with error, however plausible or fascinating its address, and can never be intimidated from its exposure by the blandishments of popular favor or the threats of popular disapprobation.

One word for the future, and we are done. Under the guidance of that faith which is able to sustain all who put their trust in Him who controls all things for wise purposes, we promise to do the best and all we can to make the Patriot interesting and valuable. Shall we be liberally encouraged.

THE FLIGHT OF TIME.

"I wish you a happy New Year," is a common expression at the commencement of a new year. Now, this is as it should be. We are all in duty bound, by the relation which we sustain to our Creator and to our fellow creatures, to cherish such feelings, and express them towards all our fellow creatures. Yet, how little; oh! how little, is generally meant by "I wish you a happy new year."

There are ample reasons, (as we have just said) why we should express such a feeling:—our relations to each other—our dependence upon each other—and the mutual benefits derived from cherishing kind feelings and making affable expressions;—these, and hundreds of other reasons may be assigned, why we should wish all a happy new year.

The year that has just closed is gone, never to return—it is numbered with the years before the flood. The year just closed has brought sorrow and affliction to many hearts. Many, who but one short year ago, were happy in the possession of wealth, honor and friends, are now poor, disgraced and friendless. How great the change! Alas! to what vicissitudes are we exposed? Who can tell what a day, much less, a year, may produce? How many darling hopes have been disappointed? How many fond anticipations never realized? How many well constructed and finely conceived plans frustrated? Alas, how many have been called to drink deep of the cup of disappointment?

The year now commencing, like its predecessor, will wither the hopes of multitudes. Many will be called to follow to the silent grave the delight of their eyes—the solace of their weary hours!

But we would not wish to be among those creaking philosophers who are always gloomy and melancholy. We would not always look upon the dark side. The year that is past, quickly as it has flown, has scattered blessings with an unsparing hand. Many heavy hearts have been lightened and many sad countenances cheered. Many, too, who were poor at its commencement, have been made rich; and in many others, the wan and haggard cheek has assumed the blush of health, and the enfeebled have become vigorous.

Many a cloudy brow has cleared up, and the sun of prosperity has shone with his brightest beams upon many who were once overwhelmed with despondency.

Such will be the case in time to come. A kind and munificent Providence will bless and enrich us during the approaching year. "The earth is full of the goodness of the Lord and his mercy endureth forever." We say, then, to all our patrons and friends, and to all our enemies (if enemies we have) *we wish you a happy new year.*

HYPOCRISY.

Nothing is more common than duplicity. In many countries it is allowable, nay, made a part of their instruction and duties to their Prince, as in China. In Courts it is the prevailing order of the day—the *sine qua non*—without which no one is qualified for a courtier. There, dissimulation and deception are practised in all their various forms.

But we need not resort to courts or high places to find hypocrisy. It is to be met with every day in the common walks of life. It is a customary thing for one, after he has done all the evil in his power, by slander and misrepresentation, but to no effect, to come with the forced smile upon his countenance and the crocodile tears in his eyes, and ask, "how do you prosper in your business?" And when the answer is very well, "oh! I rejoice with you. I always thought you would do well."

Now, this is all a lie. He never wished you to do well, but the contrary; and he has done his best to prevent you from succeeding, and now, that he finds he cannot do it, he wishes to come in for a share of your thanks and to be found among those who are your friends. Now, this, abominable as it is, is to be found every day in the common walks of life. Indeed, there is much more of this kind of love in the world than of any other. It reminds one of the call of the lion upon the sick ass. "How is your father?" said he to the young ass. "Oh, my father is much better than you would wish to see him."

This is no unusual case—the neighbor is much better than the kind hypocrite would wish to see him. If every one who is guilty in this respect could be branded in the forehead, we should see many more smoking frontals than is generally supposed; and it would be no more marvellous, if here and there, one should be found among the number who makes great pretensions to pre-eminent goodness and weeps over the wickedness of others, than for Satan, in days of yore, to present himself with the sons of God, in the presence of the Lord. Such men will often be found preaching about the sins of others, with their long faces and deep-drawn sighs. One would suppose their poor hearts were about breaking they have such a tender concern for the temporal and eternal good of others. Shame on that whining cant, which will sooner see a mote in another's eye than feel a beam in its own—which practices duplicity and deceit for the purpose of doing good. Such an one's God does not abhor robbery for burnt offering, and if he does, the discipline does not.

Give us the man who is open hearted and who carries but one face, and whom we know where to find; whose goodness shows itself in works, and not in whining and hypocritical long breaths, and who, after he has discharged all his ammunition of hatred and malice, to no effect, will keep an enemy rather than a treacherous friend.

TEMPERANCE.

We understand that the Rev. Mr. Gregory of this town, delivered an address last Wednesday evening, in the meeting-house of the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock of West Randolph, before the Washingtonians of that place. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Cornell of this town. Quite an interest was manifested in the address, which was appropriate and well spoken. After the meeting, a number repaired to the tavern where it was understood various kinds of alcoholic liquors were sold. Our readers will be ready to say, "what! go directly to the tavern from a *temperance* lecture; little benefit, we guess, derived from the lecture!" Hold, gentle reader, and let us tell the whole story, for we will be short. They repaired thither for the purpose of signing the *temperance* pledge. This was crossing the Rubicon indeed, and commencing the battle on "either side." The Washingtonians are still awake and as active as ever. It appears to us, as though this is the proper way of doing the work. More will be done under such an organization than under any other. More has been done, since this plan of operations commenced, than was ever done before, and the plan that has worked well *thus far*, is worthy of being practiced as long as it does the work efficiently.

DIALOGUES ON EDUCATION.

We invite the attention of our readers to the perusal of these Dialogues, the first of which, will be found in our columns of to-day. They are, it is believed, calculated to be eminently beneficial on this highly important subject. Nothing can be of greater consequence than the proper education of youth, and as habits are much earlier formed, and are of far more lasting continuance, than is generally imagined, the work cannot be commenced too early. It has been the object of this writer to commence with children in their tender years and lead them on step by step, in good manners and book learning, until they are of an age to go abroad, permanently, from the paternal roof.

No one who has children can fail to take an interest in all that relates to their welfare, and their usefulness and standing are effected in no small degree by their manners, which is one of the leading topics of these Dialogues.

STATE ORGANIZATION. The assembling and organization of the State government takes place on Wednesday next. New presiding officers will have to be chosen in each branch, as the gentlemen who occupied these important stations last year are not members of the present body.

Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., of the Boston delegation, will unquestionably be chosen President of the Senate, as a more suitable candidate it would be difficult to find among the many worthy men in the "Old Bay State."

For Speaker of the House, several individuals have been mentioned, among whom is the name of Charles F. Adams, Esq., a member from Boston, who is every way qualified for this responsible situation; and from his knowledge of parliamentary affairs, acquired from the best of teachers, we doubt not that he would make an efficient and expeditious Speaker.

By a requisition of the constitution, the important office of State Treasurer must this year be filled by a new candidate, the present incumbent having served the full five years to which he is eligible. Hon. Samuel G. Goodrich of Roxbury, would be an excellent selection to fill this office, as he is a man of business talents and habits.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS. The two hundredth and twenty-first anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, at Plymouth, was appropriately observed on Wednesday last week, at that place. Joseph R. Chandler, Esq., the talented editor of the Philadelphia United States Gazette, who is a native of the Old Colony, delivered a beautiful and interesting address, on the occasion. The company then repaired to Pilgrim Hall and dined. The festivities were closed with a splendid ball in the evening.

ROBERT MERRY'S MUSEUM. A new volume of this entertaining, valuable and delightful work for children commences the first of the present month. The price has been reduced to one dollar per annum. The public need only to be apprized of the fact, that this work is under the editorial supervision of the Hon. S. G. Goodrich, who is known as the identical "Peter Parley," to ensure for it a wide circulation. It is published by our enterprising and deserving friends, Bradbury & Soden, No 10, School Street, Boston.

DANCING. Our Hingham friends, it will be noticed, "trip the light fantastic toe" in the "mazy dance," next Thursday evening. The lovers of this kind of enjoyment and recreation in this place, will be delighted with the company and richly entertained by the polite and generous managers of this social assembly, should they but visit their friends in Hingham that evening.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. A national agricultural society has recently been formed at Washington, (D. C.) under very favorable auspices. Several members of Congress have joined it. Hon. James M. Garnett, of Virginia, is the President. There is one Vice President from each of the States—Benjamin V. French, Esq., of Braintree, from Massachusetts. John E. Skinner is the Corresponding Secretary.

NEW PAPER. S. J. Varney, Esq., favorably known by his former connexion with the newspaper press, has recently commenced publishing a paper in Lowell, under the significant title "Vox Populi." The first number is both creditable and interesting; and we hope that the enterprise will be profitable and permanent, as the editor is worthy of every good fortune.

"PEN DOG." We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of public documents from Washington, from the hands of the Hon. John Q. Adams, and he will please to accept our thanks for these favors.

THE BOSTON ALMANAC. We have received a copy of this superb little work. It is rich with that, and that only, which a volume of this character should contain, comprising all the business houses and firms necessary for the man of business who visits the city. It has the names of five thousand seven hundred and sixty-two firms and persons in business, giving the street and number where each may be found, and the particular kind of business in which they are engaged. It contains the names of the streets and avenues; wharves; public buildings; public officers; packet stations; routes of stage; associations and societies; newspapers; offices of insurance and banks; also an account of the city officers of Salem and Lowell, and a very full list of great and important events, which have transpired through the country. It is in an elegant style, which does credit to the publishers, Thomas Groom & Co. no less, than the editorial department does to S. N. Dickinson, Esq.

UTILE CUM DULEX. This is the motto of Bradshaw's Cough Candy, and those who have used it, say, that it well deserves it. It has the sweet, and, we have good reason to believe, that it carries with it the useful. It affords almost immediate relief to coughs and colds, preparing the system to throw them off with the vigorous effort of a strong man putting off his load. It ought to be tried by all laboring under affections of the lungs.

It is manufactured and sold by Mr. Bradshaw, No 9, Marshall Street, Boston; and is for sale by Caleb Gilly, Jr., at the Quincy Bookstore.

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THE LYCEUM LECTURE. Mr. Egan, who lectures before the Lyceum next Wednesday evening, is the Principal of the Lowell High School, and is spoken of as an eloquent speaker and an interesting lecturer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. "Standards to Memory" have been received and will appear in next Saturday's paper. "Gifford's" effusion, also, came duly to hand.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

Original and Selected.

It is stated that the Mormons are making a location in the very heart of Philadelphia—having taken a room in the Assembly buildings, which they are about to fit up.

The New York Express says that about six millions of dollars have been exported from that city within the last six months.

Resolutions have been introduced into both branches of the Indiana legislature, repudiating their suspended debt.

The French tribunals have decided that no foreign physicians shall practice in that country, even amongst his own countrymen, without a regular diploma.

The elegant new meeting house, in Winter street, Boston, erected for the Rev. Mr. Rogers's Society, which has hitherto worshipped in the Oldon, has been named by the proprietors the "Central Congregational Church." This is one of the most beautiful buildings in the city. The columns in front are of Quincy granite, splendidly wrought, in the pure Corinthian order, and the ceiling of the interior is finished in light, delicate fresco. The building, it is expected, will be dedicated on New Year's day.

From a table published in England, it appears of one hundred and thirty-five persons in whom the exciting cause of insanity seems to have been of a moral character, there were one hundred and twelve arising from sorrow, anxiety and disappointment from various causes. In one hundred and sixty-two cases of melancholy, forty-two persons were affected with fear connected with a future state. Mental derangement can only be successfully combated when attacked in its earliest stage.

A miser in Philadelphia, a chimney sweeper by trade, lately died worth one million dollars. He was so mean and dirty, it is said, that his shadow would not follow him for more than a year before his death.

General Samuel McKean, late a Senator of the United States from the State of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Burlington, on the 14th ult. He had filled many other offices of honor and trust.

The amount of capital embarked in the whale fisheries of the Pacific is estimated at forty million dollars!

The rose hath its thorns, the diamond its specks, and the best man his failings.

A minister in the vicinity of Haverhill, (Mass.) lately received a call from a neighboring society, offering him an advance of six hundred dollars on the salary he was then receiving. He returned an honorable, though somewhat unusual reply, that he was very pleasantly situated where he was, and when he wanted more money he would call upon his society for it.

The Springfield Gazette states that some one vicinity has in progress a loom that will knit a stocking or glove without a seam. The loom is propelled by hand or water, and the cost will exceed thirty or forty dollars.

A certain captain, who has commanded a steamer for twenty-four years, has travelled in that time, seven hundred and twenty thousand miles. It is he has never met with an accident of any kind.

The Sandy Hill Herald says:—we know a man who has worked, on an average sixteen hours per day for the last twenty years, to pay notes which he has endorsed, and for which he never received the value of one farthing. He is now seventy years of age.

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TEMPERANCE.

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NOTICE.

The friends of Temperance in the new Point District, are requested to meet at the 2nd District Meeting House, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, at half past six o'clock, to consider the expediency of forming a Society in that District.

The annual meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Fitchburg, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of January, 1842, in the Town Hall, at nine o'clock in the forenoon. William Lloyd Garrison, John A. Collins, Fredrick Douglass, and other friends from a distance are expected to be present.

A full attendance of the friends of the slave from all parts of the county is earnestly requested.

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The second quarterly meeting of the Washingtonian Society will be held in the Universalist Meeting-house, (South D. Cham.) on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of January, 1842.

The Secretaries of the different Societies are requested to give an account of the state of the cause in their respective towns.

All friends of Temperance are respectfully invited.

A. P. CLEVELAND, Committee.

ROBERT THOMPSON, Committee.

EDWIN THOMPSON, Committee.

Mr. Egan of Lowell, will deliver the eleventh lecture of the season, before the Quincy Lyceum, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 5th, at half past six o'clock, in the Town Hall.

JONATHAN BAXTER, Jr. Sec.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on THURSDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER.

LYSANDER RICHARDS.

Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Gove, an usher at the Farm School, for unmercifully whipping one of the boys, tried before the Municipal Court, in Boston, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

There seems to be but little reason to doubt that the Texan expedition to Santa Fe was captured by the Mexicans, without a shot having been fired. At the last advices from Mexico, Santa Anna was preparing a mighty expedition to march against Texas, which was to be commanded in person.

The managers of the National Theatre, Cincinnati, have banished bars and liquors from their house.

Two acts have just passed the Legislature of Virginia for the partial relief of her banks, by extending to the first day of April next the exemption from the penalties for suspension of specie payment and for circulating notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

The Presentment made by the Grand Jury of Philadelphia against the alleged speculators of the United States Bank, has been quashed by the Judges of the Court of Criminal Sessions by a unanimous opinion—though one of the Judges did not go the entire length of his fellows. The reasons for quashing are for illegality and irregularity. The matter, it is thought, will be immediately brought before the next Grand Jury.

A valuable gold snuff box, pearl necklace, and gold scabbard, valued at twelve thousand dollars, have been stolen from the Patent Office at Washington, for the recovery of which and detection of the rogue one thousand dollars has been offered.

A woman was found dead in her bed, the other day, in Baltimore, and the verdict of the jury was that she died from drunkenness. In the same bed was found a little girl, two years old, almost perishing with cold, and famishing with hunger, while the beastly husband and father was drunk near the body of his wife.

The Board of Trustees of South Carolina College have conferred the degree of LL. D. upon William H. Prescott, of Boston, the author of the *History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella*.

In 1835, the total amount of exports from the United States, exclusive of Cotton, was only six millions, while the same year silks were imported to the amount of over twenty-five millions free of duty!

In less than four weeks, eleven hundred persons have signed the total abstinence pledge in the village of Springfield, (Mass.)

In twenty-nine actions in the United States District Court, by the Collector at Boston, to recover duties as cotton baling on certain shipments of gunny cloth, the jury rendered a verdict that the latter article was not dutiable.

In England, for the royal stable seventy thousand pounds are annually expended—for the education of the people twenty thousand pounds.

It is estimated that from five to ten thousand persons in Connecticut will take the benefit of the bankrupt act passed at the late Extra Session of Congress.

The New Orleans Banks have made a promise to resume specie payments on the first of November 1842.

The State debt of Illinois now exceeds seventeen millions, while its population is about half a million. This is a tax of thirty-four dollars on every individual in the State! or making the debt of each fifty-two hundred and forty-three!

Washington Dunbar, charged with being concerned in the robbery of Julia Carr's house, has been discharged. Rebecca Austin, the girl so inhumanly treated, says "he is not the man."

Stephen Baker has been re-appointed Post Master of Beverly, (Mass.) He received his first appointment under Gen. Jackson's administration about eight years since, and has been a strenuous advocate of the principles of the party ever since.

The *Boston Atlas* states that the amount of leather manufactured in New England at more than thirty-five millions of dollars.

The citizens of Newport, (R. I.) have held a meeting, to take some measures to induce the French Government to select that port for the rendezvous of the new line of steam ships which it is preparing to establish across the Atlantic. A committee was appointed to draw up a memorial setting forth the advantages of Newport over all other places for the proposed service, which is to be forwarded to the French Minister of Marine.

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All friends of Temperance are respectfully invited.

A. P. CLEVELAND, Committee.

ROBERT THOMPSON, Committee.

EDWIN THOMPSON, Committee.

Mr. Egan of Lowell, will deliver the eleventh lecture of the season, before the Quincy Lyceum, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 5th, at half past six o'clock, in the Town Hall.

JONATHAN BAXTER, Jr. Sec.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on THURSDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER.

LYSANDER RICHARDS.

Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

The abolitionists of Ohio, proposed to hold a State Convention, at Columbus, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor.

MARRIED.

In this town, 30th ult., by Rev. Mr. Lunt, Mr. Joseph Jewett to Miss Louisa M. Hayden.

Accompanied with the above notice came a generous donation of cake, for which our friends will accept our thanks; and may the green spots of happiness and prosperity in this life be to them numerous as the sands on the sea shore.

DIED.

In Medford, on the 23d inst., Mrs. Emeline B., wife of Mr. Lewis L. Sawin, aged 30.

In the silent tomb we leave her,
Till the resurrection morn,
When the Saviour will receive her,
And restore her perfect form.

There, dear Lord, we pray to meet her,
In the happy courts above—
There with heavenly joy to greet her,
And resound redeeming Love.

In Boston, 27th ult., after a short sickness, Rev. Harrison G. O. Phipps, Pastor of the Unitarian Society in Cohasset, aged 30. He was a native of this town.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of

CHARLES S. CLAPP.

of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, cordwainer, an insolvent debtor. And all persons indebted to, or having any goods or effects of the said Charles S. Clapp, are required to pay and deliver the same to the said Assignee and no other person.

The second meeting of the creditors of the said Charles S. Clapp, will be held at the dwelling house of Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of January, next, A. D. 1842, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of acting on the subject of granting to the said debtor his discharge, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required; at which meeting the creditors who have not, already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.

Weymouth, Jan. 1. 2w

Wood & Land at Auction.

Will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of January, 1842, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, in lots, all the wood standing on fourteen acres, called the Hubbard Lot, situated in Quincy, one mile west of Mr. Harmon's dwelling house. The Wood consists of Walnut, Oak, and a large quantity of Chestnut, which is suitable for fencing stuff.

Immediately after the sale of the Wood, the Land will be sold, in one or more lots.

One half of the above property was owned by Ebenezer Adams, deceased, and it has become necessary to sell the same for the payment of his debts; and the parties have agreed to sell the whole. Therefore the sale will be peremptory and the whole will be sold without reserve.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Aucr.

Quincy, Jan. 1. 1w

Canal Corporation.

THE Stockholders of the Quincy Canal are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be held at the "Hancock House," in Quincy, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, inst., at six o'clock in the afternoon, for the choice of Officers and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Directors,
JOSIAH BRIGHAM, Clerk.

Social Assembly.

THE Gentlemen of Hingham respectfully give notice to their friends of Quincy and others, that their fourth Social Assembly will take place at the Union Hotel, Hingham, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6th, where they will be happy to see all those who may favor them with their company.

Dancing to commence at half past six o'clock. Tickets, 75 cents, to be had at the Bar.

E. H. CAIN, WILLIAM HICHERN, Managers.

PETER STODDARD, Jr.

Hingham, Jan. 1. 1w

To Whom it may Concern.

ALL persons having demands against the subscriber are requested to present the same, and all persons indebted by Account of more than three months standing are called upon to settle the same.

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.

Quincy, Jan. 1. 2w

List of Letters

Remaining at Post Office, Quincy, Jan. 1, 1842.

A. George Adams, Stephen S. Jones.

B. Samuel Adams, Mrs. Mary M. Johnson.

C. F. Arnold, Miss Catharine Linnell.

D. Edward K. Bothby, Levi Leach.

E. Miss Eleanor Berry, John Mulford.

F. Foster Brown, N. Miss Ann Maria Newman.

G. Jonathan Chilton, Thaddeus W. Craggs.

H. Eliphas S. Chapin, Miss Jane M. Pope.

I. Mrs. Sarah Cushing, James M. or Vauces.

J. Charles Clark, Perkins.

K. Miss Mary D. Dwell, Mrs. Rebecca Prepon.

L. Horatio N. Faxon, Nathaniel Plummer.

M. Harvey S. Farrington, R. Patrick Rice.

N. Silas Felton, Thaddeus M. H. Rowell.

O. Dr. Granville W. Gay, S. E. R. Stone, 2.

P. Alexander Gage, Thomas O. Sylvester.

Q. Isaac Glynn, E. A. Seymour.

R. Miss Abigail Gilpatrick, Messrs. Cheney & Savil.

S. Mrs. Phoebe Gould, H. H. Southmayd.

T. N. Glover, Judson Stoddard.

U. Nathaniel Goodhue, Capt. T. Spear.

V. Mary B. Gay, Thomas Taylor.

W. Albert A. Gilman, Ebenezer True.

X. Rev. J. Harris, W. Mrs. Bridget Ward.

Y. Mrs. Sarah H. Hayward, John Wagon.

Z. William D. Hills, William K. Wilson.

AA. Alfred Hewitt, Mrs. Abigail Wentworth.

BB. Barnabas Howard, Simeon White.

CC. George W. Whiton, DANIEL FRENCH, Postmaster.

Quincy, Jan. 1. 3w

Boat Lost.

ON Sunday, the 10th ult., between Milton Hill and Codman's Hill, a Lady's Boat was lost, which the finder is requested to leave at the office of the Quincy Patriot and he shall be well rewarded for his trouble.

Quincy, Jan. 1. 3w

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last Will and testament of

GIDEON FRENCH.

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

LEUEL BRACKETT, Executor.

Quincy, Jan. 1. 3w

India Rubber Shoes.

ADIES, lined and bound with fur; Plain and figured do.; Gentlemen's do. A prime lot, and large sizes, just received and for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 1. 1f

Clothes Gifford.

Practical Phrenologist and Physiologist.

May be found at the Hancock House, Quincy; Rooms, No. 10 and 12, on the third floor, where he will make Phrenological examinations, and give correct Charts of the mental powers of such as may desire it. He will also give written descriptions of character, practical instructions, etc. Those who wish him to call at their houses, will please leave their address, at his Rooms, or with Mr. French, which will be attended to on the most reasonable terms.

He can refer to the following Certificates, selected from many others in his possession—

We hereby certify, that we have witnessed the phrenological examinations made by the bearer, Clothier Gifford. We consider him very accurate in his descriptions of character, and to possess as thorough a knowledge of the Science as any person with whom we have been acquainted; his method of examining is by no means unfavorable to morality and religion. We consider his moral character irreproachable.

LEVI FOLSON, M. D. ELDER MOSES HOWE,

ELIAH COLEY, M. D. BETHUEL PENNINGTON,

J. T. E. GAGE, M. D. J. R. BASSETT,

JOHN BURRAGE, Esq. REV. JOHN M. SPEAR.

New Bedford, June 10th, 1841.

This certifies that Mr. Clothier Gifford's Phrenological examinations are very accurate, and we believe him to be scientific in his profession. Having undergone examinations by him we confess that they were truly and correctly given, and would recommend him to others.

WILLIAM W. WILDER, JOHN O. LOVETT,

ISAAC LITTLE, JOHN GILL,

REV. S. A. DAVIS, REV. JOSEPH RICHARDSON.

Hingham, Dec. 16th, 1841.

Quincy, Dec. 25. 2w

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last Will and testament of

EBENEZER

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE LESSON OF A DAY.

At early morn
I passed, one summer day, a cottage white
Upon a grassy knoll, and at its foot
A limpid stream waved on, beneath a rustic bridge—
And on its breast a simple boat
Slept by the margin flags. Apart from all the world—
Enclosed by towering hills,
And shaded by a huge old oak,
No sound was heard save those which nature lends
Her attributes; the restless murmur of the wave,
And the wind amid the heavy foliage,
Came mingling with the warbling wild
Of forest birds, and the humming song
Of the treasure-seeking bees, who wandered o'er
The feast a fairy hand had cultured them.

And not a flower
That humbly openeth to the light upon the hills,
Within the wood or glen, but here hath found
In bud or bloom or leaf
A representative; and many a stately plant
That lifts its head in the conservatory,
Or in the princely gardens of the great,
Here met in just equality,
In this republic of the bright but frail!
Here rose the dahlia of the west—
Here slept the violet of the vale;
Here in an urn camellias smiled,
And by its side, a trellis white
Sustained the tendrils of a vine—
The grape of Sicily. And then
The plaintive tones of music stole
From the low curtained window—
And soon from out the porch, there came
A smiling graceful band, not one of whom
Had passed gay childhood's hours.

I might not linger more—
E'en at the threshold, where pure taste
And bliss domestic seemed to reign,
But on my way I went
To mingle in life's ruder cares,
And win that source of good and ill alike,
The world's dear idol—gold.

'Twas early eve—
A summer shower had passed away
And nature smiled re-vivified,
While as I traced my homeward way
I paused before that cottage home,
To list perchance their evening melody,
And ask a branch of the white rose
That clustered round the door. A rainbow bent
Above the lowly roof, fast fading into gloom.
But then I heard a sound of grief—
Of woe, and murmured agony,
And thus regardless of all thought but sympathy,
I came, a stranger 'mid that sorrowing group.

Death had been there—
And not an hour of sickness smoothed his way;
But since the noon tide hour,
That voice which no denial knows
Had called to final rest the father's hand
And the infant's bud-like life. It was the lightning's
flash
That rent the hopes of those so blest,
And laid in dreamless sleep the darling one
Hushed in his father's arms, and he who bent,
In fond though vain protection o'er it.

Another came,
And voice of soft benignity,
And with his hand upon the lowly heads
Of those the noble and the lovely dead—
He spoke of faith, of hope, and resignation,
And bliss beyond the grave.
They mourned and wept, but calmer still—
And with a grief less passionate,
The mother looked upon her little band,
Bereaved but not forsaken—
Tried but not comfortless.

I wandered on,
In the clear starlight, lingering on the truths
Of origin divine, which to the wounded soul
Bring consolation in earth's trial scenes,
And closely read within my heart
The lesson of a day's vicissitudes!

For the Quincy Patriot.

TO THE MEN OF NORFOLK COUNTY.

Ye men of Norfolk—I beseech,
Ye keep a watch at Nantasket Beach!
In case ye hear the trumpet sound,
Raise ye a breast work on that ground!
Some thousand men fresh from the sea,
May come to war against the free;
And that same beach (in a still day)
May see drawn out, their long array;
From whence, by rapid march, they come,
To wake the City with their drum!

Such things have been, and may again;
Think of Madras, across the Main!
Boats, full of armed men, rolled o'er
The chariot waves, upon the shore;
An army marshalled on the sand;
And spread, like vermin, o'er the land,

A march of some three hours, and lo!
They have our Boston at a blow!
And if once here, with fleet in Bay,
'Twill cost us many a bloody day
To root 'em out!—so, keep an eye
On that same beach!—d'ye take?—good bye!

J. B. D.

ANECDOTES.

An Indian Chief being asked his opinion of a case of Madeira wine, presented him by an officer, said, he thought it the juice extracted from women's tongues and lion's hearts—for after he had drunk a bottle of it he could talk forever and fight the devil.

Piron, the celebrated French wit, had foretold the fate of a stupid play to its author, and the event justified his prediction. "I have at least this consolation," said the author, "the audience did not hiss at my play." "I believe you," said Piron, "for it is impossible to gape and hiss at the same time."

VARIETY.

Jacob Barker, a lawyer of eminence in New Orleans, who has been extensively engaged in suits in behalf of free negroes and colored persons, has been recently notified by a committee of citizens to quit the State, informing him if he did not comply with the invitation, he would receive a visit from Judge Lynch. In the time of Paul the Apostle, being a Roman and unconquered, was a safeguard in a heathen country. In *Christian New Orleans*, being an American citizen unconquered of crime, will not secure any man from personal violence. Do we not need a liberty party?—*Signal of Liberty.*

The railroad cars have run over the whole route between Albany and Boston, for the first time one day during the present week.

It is estimated that in the City of New York alone, one hundred cases occur annually of the death of persons by the clothes taking fire—mostly children.

It is said the simple Chinese, in order to frighten the 'English barbarians,' in their attack on Canton, held up lanterns with demon faces and all sorts of hobgoblins. A few twenty pound shot soon spoiled the fun.

An invention has been made in Lexington, (Ky.) for hatching, spinning and weaving hemp, by which, it is stated, bagging can be manufactured at a cost of but three to five cents per yard, being a saving of five or six cents per yard over the old method.

An individual of Rochester, (N. Y.) who was unwell at the time, was asked to pay a small debt. He said he would pay all his debts that afternoon, went to his money drawer, took a shilling and bought a rope, with which he hung himself.

A gentleman of African descent has been appointed Chief Baron of Exchequer in the Island of Antigua.

It will be recollected, by at least some of our readers, that one or more individuals, by the name of Parker, were imprisoned fifteen or twenty years ago, for the murder of a drover in Boston. One of them lately died in Lowell. He remained in prison, but two or three years, and was pardoned by Gov. Morton in 1825. He has since been a resident of Lowell, engaged in the business of an upholsterer, and has sustained an unexceptionable character in his general intercourse with his fellow-citizens.

A State Liberty Convention will be held at Boston on the sixteenth day of February ensuing. The glorious objects of this convention should ensure a general attendance of the friends to human liberty.

The Common Council of the city of Albany have invited the Municipal Authorities of Boston to visit Albany for the purpose of celebrating the completion of the Rail-road between the two cities, and they have accepted.

A Washingtonian says he never heard his wife sing in his life until after he had signed the pledge; and now he scarcely ever goes home but what she is singing like a canary.

Edwin Crosswell, editor of the Albany Argus, who has always set his face against corporations, odious and detestable monopolies, has been elected President of the Canal Bank of that city.

A young man in Canton, (Ill.) pointed a rifle at a young and amiable sister, in sport, and instantly shot her dead. The unfortunate young man has since gone mad.

The Harrisburg (Pa.) Reporter urges the claims of James Buchanan to the Presidency. There will evidently be no lack of candidates in the field.

A writer in the New Bedford Mercury advocates the adoption of a city form of government for that town.

Rev. Morrill Allen, says the Plymouth Rock, who has had the pastoral charge of the Unitarian Society in Pembroke, forty years, has retired from the duties of Pastor. During his ministry, four hundred and eighty-two funerals were solemnized; two hundred and sixty children have been baptised, and twelve adults. The number added to the church, sixty-nine. He has performed the marriage ceremony for two hundred and ninety-two couples.

An individual in New York, who went to bed intoxicated, fell out about an hour afterwards and broke his neck.

A doctor in Philadelphia, fell in love with the sister of a dentist there, and soon became her accepted suitor. The dentist forbade the match, demanded his sister's letters, and being refused, called at the doctor's sanctum, locked the door, and gave him a thrashing, for which he was hauled up, and held to bail in four hundred dollars for trial.

It appears by the last census, that there are over three hundred thousand more males than females in the United States. The ladies therefore may have it all their own way, and pick and choose as Eastern monarchs do their wives. The only ground of the complaint is, that the surplus of he ones is not very equally distributed. Well! we don't despair—a faint heart never won fair lady.

A lamp post is sometimes a man's best friend; it upholds him in some trying times, when he has reached a dizzy height. This reminds us of a meeting of the Columbia Alumni. Among the distinguished members present on the evening to which we allude, were Lord William Russell, the "Ambassador to Hayti," and the Marquis of Waterford. Who opens Homer for the "Blackstone Cordial?"

The colored people of Philadelphia have sixteen churches, twenty-one schools, eighty beneficial societies, six literary and debating societies, three moral reform societies, two lyceums and two weekly newspapers. Pro-slavery advocates, in the face of these facts, vauntingly say that the colored people can't take care of themselves.

Let no man embark on the voyage of matrimony, under the idea that the sea is forever calm—the sky always serene. Of course—when a man gets married, he looks out for squalls!

The late election of Daniel O'Connell, as Lord Mayor of Dublin, must be a bitter pill to the Tory party in that city. They defeated his election as a member of Parliament, and were crowing over the event when the "men of Munster" came forward and elected him as their representative. Now, that he is also Lord Mayor, how must the crest-fallen minions of arbitrary power feel!

A severe snow storm, with a tremendous gale, was experienced at Baltimore on Friday of the same week.

Snow fell at Harrisburg and Pottsville (Pa.) on Thursday and Friday of last week, to the depth of two feet. In some places it has drifted seven or eight feet high.

Multiply the figure nine by any other single figure, and the two figures composing the product, added together, will make nine. Thus, nine multiplied by four makes thirty-six, which two figures added together make nine, and so with all other figures.

The Catholics have erected in the Arrostook territory, (Me.) a large two story wooden building as a college for the education of youth. Several young men have been prepared in Europe for the purpose of teaching in this college. The Catholics own half of the township in which the college is situated, and many farmers have recently settled there.

Not one Yankee girl out of twenty, but would bear looking at better than Victoria. Yet every John Bull is so simple as to consider her a perfect Venus in beauty and as pure as an angel. Take a "good long look" at a Cape Cod girl, says the piquant editor of the Barnstable Patriot, and you will prefer to bundle with her than with England's Queen.

It is rumored that Gen. Waddy Thompson has been nominated by the President for Minister to Mexico.

Rev. John Pierpont, and his friends, it is stated, will shortly take their leave of the Hollis Street Church, Boston, and organize a new society. The arrears of Rev. Mr. Pierpont's salary exceed three thousand dollars.

The Greenfield Courier records the death of Thomas Dickman, Esq., at the good old age of seventy-three years. He was the first printer, first postmaster and first bookseller of that place.

The Emperor of China offers a reward of one hundred thousand dollars for the head of the English Admiral for preservation in the Royal Museum at Peking.

The Planter's Hotel, in St. Louis, which was completed last spring, and cost two hundred thousand dollars, has been sold for one hundred and twenty thousand.

The "Marquis of Waterford" agrees with Dr. Franklin, that "the eyes of other people are the eyes that ruin us. If all but myself were blind, I should want neither fine houses nor fine furniture."

The "Marquis of Waterford" thus laconically speaks after marriage:—The best lip salve in creation is a sweet kiss.

The whole town of Cartaga, in Central America, numbering about thirty thousand inhabitants, was, with the exception of two houses, destroyed by an earthquake about the middle of September last.

A resolution has been introduced into the Virginia Legislature, in favor of the co-operation of that State with Maryland and Pennsylvania, in favor of the resumption of specie payments.

T. F. Marshall, a member of Congress from Kentucky, it is noticed while in a state of intoxication a few days ago, insulted Gov. Gilmer, a member from Virginia, in the bar-room of Brown's Hotel, at Washington, and a fight would have been the consequence but for the interference of Henry A. Wise who happened to be present.

It is said that Georgia and Alabama will follow South Carolina, in refusing to receive the proceeds of the public lands, under the late Distribution Act.

It is said that Capt. Vanderbilt, famed for running opposition boats, will place a new boat on the route from Boston to Bangor in the spring.

O. A. Brownson, of the Quarterly Review, has published a letter in the Boston Post, in which he pronounces every person a liar and a slanderer who asserts that he is a disbeliever in the inspiration of the scriptures, and the divine origin of Christianity.

The joint session of the two Houses of the Legislature of Tennessee have adjourned, sine die. A suggestion was made by the democrats, and most heartily adopted by the whigs, that the members should resign and submit their conduct with regard to the election of Senators to the people. There is but little probability, however, that this movement will be carried into practical effect.

The great storm commenced with rain at Washington on Wednesday night of last week, and on Friday had only changed to snow, which melted as it fell.

A resolution introduced in the Senate of Alabama, instructing Senators, and requesting Representatives to go for an amendment of the Constitution, taking from the President the veto power, was indefinitely postponed by a vote of nineteen to nine.

The Bank of Louisiana, at New Orleans, has withdrawn from the association of suspended banks, and resumed specie payments.

The stockholders of the Gloucester, (Mass.) Marine Insurance Company have voted to wind up its affairs and discontinue the office.

The fellow who attempted to rob the Merchants' Bank at New Bedford, has been found guilty of that offence, and also of entering the house of the Cashier of said institution, with intent to commit larceny. He was sentenced to seven days' solitary confinement, and seven years' hard labor in the State Prison.

John V. L. McMahon, Esq., in a communication in the Baltimore Patriot, states that the money received by him for the benefit of the widow and children of Thomas H. Laughlin, who lost his life in the great whig procession of May, 1840, amounts to \$3,260 49. It has been invested in real estate and city stocks for the benefit of the family.

The Baltimore papers contain the proceedings of a meeting of SLAVEHOLDERS, lately held in that city to take measures to preserve their "peculiar institution" from the assaults of the abolitionists, and to protect their "property," which they say is "daily becoming more precarious." Twenty delegates were chosen to attend a State Convention on the subject.

The Grand Jury that returned the presentment against Nicholas Biddle and others, of United States Bank notoriety, was composed almost wholly of those who were formerly the political friends of the bank and associates of its officers. There were but four or five of the jury who may be classed as anti-bank men. It is also said that few or none of them were prompted to their course by the smart of pecuniary loss through its insolvency.

Later intelligence from Mexico corroborates the other advices received, of the fact, that the Texian expedition to Santa Fe had been captured by the Mexicans.

Extensive Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO., having recently made large purchases of Fall and Winter Goods, are enabled to offer their former stock to offer for sale as great an assortment of Goods as can be found in any Store in the city or country, and all of which will be sold CHEAP for cash or approved credit. Among which are the following:—

Waved, Diamond and Plain BEAVER CLOTHS, for Frock and Over-Coats.
English and French and American BROADCLOTHS—superfine, medium and low priced—for Dress Coats.
Black, Blue, Black and Blue and Fanny Colors.
DOE SKINS and CASSIMERES, all qualities and colors, for Pants.
SATINETTES, all colors and qualities. Rich Figured Velvet, Sattin and other VESTINGS.
Superfine Mole Skin and Fur HATS. Fur and Cloth CAPS.
Gloves, Stocks, Linen Collars and Bosoms, Black Italian Cravats.

FOR THE LADIES.

Superfine French Thibet MERINOES—Colors, Black, Blue, Black Dahlia and Mulberry—very beautiful.
English Merinoes, a full assortment.
Silk Warp ALPACCAS and ALPINES—Black, Blue Black and Fanny Colors.
Plain and Figured MOUSLIN DE LAINES and SAXONIES.
English and French and American PRINTS, a good assortment.
Edinboro' PLAID and MERINO SHAWLS.
Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, very low.
BED TICKINGS, Rose and Whitney BLANKETS and BED COMFORTERS.
SILK, Woolen, Mohair and Worsted Hosiery. Kid, Silk, and Mohair GLOVES.
WHITE FLANNELS 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 & 5-4. Red, Green and Yellow do. Red, Green & White Twilled do.
MUFFS, NECK COMFORTERS, FRINGE for trimming Cloaks. Also, a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASS and CHINA WARE, HARD WARE and CUTLERY, WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

ADDITIONAL STOCK OF

New and Fashionable Fall and Winter Goods.

KNIGHTS & CALLOW,

DRAPERS AND TAILORS, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
Corner of Elm and Hanover-Streets, Boston.

HAVE just received their entire assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which for style, quality, and choice selection of every article, cannot fail to suit the most fastidious. We take much pleasure in informing the public, that we do not advertise that we have gulled our former good customers out of from ten to fifteen dollars on a garment, nor that we will work, twenty per cent. cheaper than any other establishment, nor do we advertise the prices of our garments. We want the public to call and be convinced that we can manufacture garments as cheap, and for style, fit, or workmanship, unsurpassed by any other establishment in the city. Our stock consists of the following articles of English, French, German, and American manufacture.

Superfine Medium and Low Priced
CLOUDED, WOOL DYED BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, and FANCY PILOTS,
for fashionable outside Coats.

Superfine Medium and Low Priced
BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, and FANCY PILOTS,
suitable for the severest seasons of the year.

Superfine Medium and Low Priced
WOOL and Piece-Dyed BLACK, BLUE, FANCY PLAID, and DIAMOND.
RIBBED, LAVENDER, DRAB, OXFORD, and CADET MIXED,
SHEEP'S GREY and COMMON CASSIMERES,
cut in half, whole, or French Gaiters, and warranted to fit.

Rich Figured VELVETS, CASHMERE, TOILENETT, WOOLINETT,
CASHMERE, BROCADE, Shawl Pattern and Light Figured SATINS,
some very beautiful, suitable for Ball Vests, and cut in the latest and most approved styles.

READY MADE SURTOUTS, SACKS, PELLOTTES, WINTER FROCKS, CLOAKS, CAPES, DRESS COATS, FROCKS, SPENCERS, JACKETS, PANTS and VESTS.

The above garments are entirely new, made of new Stock and Trimmings, cut in the neatest and most fashionable style and warranted, and cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction to the wearer.

FANCY GOODS OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION:

SHIRTS, BOSOMS, COLLARS, DICKKEYS, SUSPENDERS, ITALIAN AND FANCY CRAVATS, SCARFS AND HANDKERCHIEFS, CRAVAT PADS, COTTON AND FLANNEL UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

warranted not to shrink in washing.
BUCK GLOVES AND MITTENS, by the dozen or single pair.
GARMENTS CUT, MADE AND TRIMMED, and warranted to fit, or the money refunded.

Gentlemen visiting the city, by leaving their orders at the above establishment, can have any description of clothing made at twelve hour's notice.

The subscribers, always grateful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon our establishment, will endeavor, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.
Boston, Nov. 20.

New and Seasonable Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL have just received, and offer for sale, at their Dry Goods Store, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston, a full and complete assortment of Goods adapted to the season, consisting in part of the following:—

Blue, Black, Green, Mixed and Fanny Colored BROADCLOTHS. English and American PRINTS.
TICKINGS, VESTINGS and PLAIDS. Beaver, Mole-skin, and Alpaca COATINGS.
Black and Mixed and Fanny CASSIMERES. English and American PILOT CLOTHS.
English and French MERINOES. FLANNELS of all colors, from the most approved American Manufactories.
SATINETTES of all kinds and colors. Twilled and Plain HORSE BLANKETS.
Leather Mittens, Woollen Socks, Yarn and Comforters: Kid, Beaver, Berlin and Woollen Gloves; Shawls, Gloves, Linens and Cambrics; Oil Cloths, and German Coach Canvass, a new and superior article, with many other articles too numerous to mention.

M. & B. would inform their friends in Quincy and vicinity, that many of the above articles are of their own importation, and all are purchased as low as they can be bought, and they shall be happy to dispose of them soon for a suitable profit.
Boston, November 13.

Carminative Balsam.

THIS valuable medicine is for sale at the Quincy Bookstore by the authorized Agent,

CALEB GILL, Jr.

To my personal friends, I would say, that I am well acquainted with David Jayne, M. D., and know him to be a respectable Physician and Druggist, of this city—a gentleman in whom entire confidence may be placed. I have tested in my own case the beneficial effects of his CARMINATIVE BALSAM, and have greater confidence in it than all other medicines of the kind. His EXPECTORANT is equally celebrated and efficacious.

IRA M. ALLEN,

Agent of the General Tract Society.

BRIDGE-TON, (N. J.) July 19th, 1836.

This may certify that I have used Doctor Jayne's Carminative Balsam very extensively in Bowel Complaints, and have not the least hesitation in declaring it superior to any preparation that I have met with, for the relief of those diseases.

WILLIAM STELLING, M. D.,

Physician to the Cumberland Almshouse.

Quincy, Oct. 23.

'Live and let Live.'

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would inform them that he has just added to his former stock a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved credit.
JUSTIN SPEAR.

Quincy, Feb. 27.

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.
Boston, Oct. 10.

Pocket Books, Wallets, &c.

A LARGE assortment of Calf and Morocco Pocket Books and Wallets, Bead Purses, etc, for sale at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Nov. 6.

Doe Skins and Cassimeres.

A GOOD assortment of Doe Skins and Cassimeres, plain and fancy colors, just received and will be made into PANTALOONS, in an elegant manner, very cheap, by
A. S. MARSH.

Milton, Oct. 9.

Wanted

IMMEDIATELY by the subscriber, three hundred Sewers to make all kinds of Clothing, to which constant employment will be given.

CALEB HILL.

Neponset Village, July 31.

Worms in Children.

OF all diseases to which children are exposed, none are so fatal to them as Worms. Unfortunately, children are seldom free from them, and as they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, they often produce alarming effects without being suspected. Worms are not only a cause of disease themselves, but by their irritation aggravate all other diseases, wandering from one part of the body to another, winding themselves up into large balls and obstructing the bowels, and frequently the throat, causing convulsions, and too often death. The desired remedy will be found in DR. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, which will very soon destroy the Worms, and invigorate the powers of digestion so as to prevent a return of them. Price, 50 cents.

For sale, at the Quincy Bookstore, by
CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, Oct. 16.

George Remis,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FASHIONABLE BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 91, Court Street.
Boston, Feb. 20.

School Books.

A CONSTANT supply of all the School Books in general use, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Traders, Teachers and others are requested to call before purchasing elsewhere, and they will find the terms as good as the best.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished to order at the lowest prices.
Quincy, Oct. 16.

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SLATES, assorted sizes, for sale, wholesale or retail, at the
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Quincy, Oct. 16.

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TICKLING COUGH, Sore Throat and Irritation of the Bronchia or Windpipe, are the most prevalent diseases of the winter season. They are not only extremely annoying, but are the usual precursors and immediate cause of those pulmonary affections which sap the foundation of life, and terminate only with the dissolution of their victim. In all those affections there is either an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the throat and windpipe, or a lengthening of the uvula or pendulum of the palate, which descends, so as to constantly tickle the root of the tongue or the upper part of the Trachea or Windpipe, thereby creating cough, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, sore throat and discharges of phlegm, and sometimes of blood. These diseases are speedily and effectually cured by the use of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

Numbers of persons are daily cured by these valuable preparations, who otherwise would probably fall an untimely grave. Price, \$1.00.

For sale, at the Quincy Bookstore, by
CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, Oct. 16.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrearages, unless at the option of the proprietor. When subscribers wish their papers stopped, they will notify the publisher to that effect and at the time their subscription expires. Every subscriber will be held responsible for the payment of his paper so long as it is sent to his address at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place where he may have ordered it, until legally notified to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction sales, sent in by them, must be paid for at the usual rates.

Business letters and communications addressed to the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, Six Cents.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR., JUSTIN SPEAR, ORIN P. BACON, FISHER A. KINGSBURY, JACOB TIRRELL, JR., SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, JOSEPH CLEVELY, SAMUEL A. TURNER, CHARLES LEFAVOUR, N. E. OSBORNE, FREEMAN HUNT,	Quincy Railway. Stone Quarries. Dorchester. Weymouth. South Weymouth. Braintree. Arlington. South Scituate. Lynn. Salem. New York City.
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MISCELLANY.

THE YOUNG WIVES TRIAL.

A SEQUEL TO "WOODCOCK SHOOTING."
"Oh, woman! in our hours of ease
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please;
But when misfortune clouds the brow,
A ministering angel thou!"

"Love hath cupid in him and miser's gold,
Or how else is he nicknamed Cupid?"

Kemble Powell had been two years the happy husband of the beautiful cottage maiden whom his love had elevated to the highest position in society. Possessed of wealth, respected by all with whom he associated, idolized by his wife, he was truly a happy man. For two years no cloud had passed over the bright skies of their wedded love; Catharine had become another, and the infantile affection of their beautiful boy seemed, if it were possible, to deepen their own mutual love. Their style of living was elegant and tasteful. The house they occupied was one of the most imposing in the upper part of Walnut street. It was furnished with great luxury, without ostentation. Kemble had presented Catharine the morning after his marriage, with a splendid equipage which she always had at her command; while he kept his phaeton, buggy and saddle horses. The fair wife's situation was truly an enviable and happy one. Elevated from a humble station, to such rank and fortune, she would have been spoiled but for her good sense and devoted attachment to her husband. She loved to attribute everything she enjoyed to him, and lived only in the sunshine of his approbation. To please him was the daily study of her life! Kemble appreciated her deep love and devotion and felt himself blest as the husband of such a wife! Indeed, might he feel himself to be blest in the holy love of such a woman; and it was his whole care to make himself worthy of her.

From the day of her marriage, she had taken her new position in society as if born to it. With sweet and modest dignity she had secured the friends of her husband, and irresistibly won the hearts of all who approached her. There was one individual, however, on whom the loveliness of her mind and person produced no effect. This was her husband's cousin, Neal Gordon, the cynic! He had with the rest paid his respects to the bride in obedience to the rules of etiquette in such cases; but her sweet modesty of manner he believed to be all assumed; and the grace of her welcoming smile, to which he could not be insensible, to be the effect of the nicest artifice of woman, to beguile and deceive him as to the true emotion which filled her breast at her sudden elevation. "She would strive to conceal her elation at the prize she has drawn in the matrimonial lottery," said Neal to himself as he turned on his heel; "and under that demure look hide the ambition that fills her soul! One would believe, to look at her, that she really felt grateful to that fool Kemble, and that with the present proud moment was mingled the recollection of her late humble condition? So consummate is woman's art! Yet she carries it with dignity and composure I could not have believed in one so young and unsophisticated. Unsophisticated! Bah! this is another word for consummate artifice—that art which conceals art! Well, I wish Kemble happiness, if he has been a fool! She will, however, soon enough throw

off her disguise and come out the proud ambitious woman! I will give her two years to play the game out! If then she proves the same sweet queen of modesty and humble grace, I will forswear celibacy and go a Woodcock Shooting after a wife!"

Thus soliloquized Neal Gordon a few days after his cousin's marriage. Two years passed away on wings of love to Kemble and his bride! Neal in the interim occasionally dropped in upon them rather as a spy than as a visitor. Kemble, at such times was not so blind as to be ignorant of his motive and he silently enjoyed the triumph which at each successive visit, he felt to be his. For neither by word, nor look, nor manner, could the spy-cousin detect any thing that led him to question their perfect felicity.

"How admirably she plays her game, and blinds my cousin Kemble," he said on leaving the house after a visit at the close of their married year! "She is a most perfect hypocrite or she is an angel! There is no medium with her! Does Kemble really believe she loves him as much as her every look, and word too might have told him she did! Poor fellow, he is in a delusion! Another year will break the spell for she cannot much longer play the hypocrite so well, that some careless moment will not betray her. Then I shall have my triumph over Kemble. Not that I wish him to be made unhappy, but I wish to prove my favorite maxim, that there is no such thing as disinterestedness in woman's love—that self is always at the bottom of all their affection for men!"

Another year passed and Neal Gordon was forced to confess that Kemble's wife was a very extraordinary woman! He hoped and believed that ere this she would have betrayed that she loved Kemble's wealth rather than himself. But he was deeply disappointed!—He had passed the whole evening long with them, and could discover nothing to lead him to suspect that she loved Kemble less. Indeed, they seemed to be more devoted than ever; and Catharine never spoke to Kemble without a look and smile of the sweetest affection beaming in her eyes.

"This will never do," thought Neal, as he left their happy fireside; "she will keep up this system so long as her own purposes are answered by it. It is for her interest that she may continue to be indulged with money and luxuries, to blind cousin Kemble's eyes. I am determined he shall not labor under this delusion any longer. She laughs in secret at his namby-pamby adoration of her, when she well knows she does not care a fig for him aside from the privileges her union with him administers to her female ambition."

With these reflections Neal Gordon traversed the streets to his luxurious bachelor rooms. They were situated in that elegant quarter of the city in the vicinity of Chestnut and Tenth, and consisted of a suite of four rooms, furnished in a style of almost oriental magnificence. His drawing room and dining room were hung with costly pictures; his library was extensive and select; his baths were lined with marble; his dinners sumptuous; his horses of the very best blood, and his equipages were the finest "turn-outs" in the city.

On entering the library, he threw himself upon an ottoman, and lay there some time in deep meditation. At length he sprang to his feet with a look as if he had come to some decision in reference to the subject of his thoughts.

"Yes, I will have my cousin to dine with me to-morrow. If she be playing a game upon his honorable heart, it is time that it were ended. If she be sincere (which no woman can be) in all this show of fond love, he should also know what a jewel he has in his possession. He shall dine with me to-morrow!"

The morrow came, and Kemble Powell was seated at his cousin's table. The cloth had been removed, and the bright wine sparkled in the glasses on the polished mahogany board.

"You may go, Henry," said Neal to the servant in attendance; when you are wanted I will ring."

Henry bowed and left the room and the two cousins alone.

"So Kemble," said Neal Gordon, carelessly lifting his glass to his lips and slightly sipping the wine, "so you have been married two years. A long time for a man and woman to live together. It must be excessively tiresome."

"It seems but a short time to me, Gordon," said Kemble, with animation; "if you had such a wife as I have, time would seem too brief in which to enjoy life."

"She is a beautiful woman, your wife, cousin, very," said Mr. Neal Gordon, setting down his glass, and taking an almond and crushing it between his fingers.

"Beautiful! she is good!" said Kemble with emphasis on the word, "I first loved her for her beauty; I now honor her for her virtues, and cherish her for her worth. She is beautiful, indeed, and as a husband I am not blind to her charms. But it is her heart and mind, sweetness of temper and gentleness of disposition, her single eyed devotion to me which almost amounts to idolatry, that constitutes her chief loveliness. No, she is altogether an incomparable wife and mother. You don't know her, Gordon."

"But I know the sex," answered Gordon, quietly breaking the kernel of the almond into his wine.

"You know nothing—can know nothing of the sex Neal, unless you marry. You have conceived a prejudice against it which you take as the rule and guide of opinion. I have seen

with pain, that you are incredulous respecting the sincerity of the deep love Catharine evinces for me."

"If I could believe any woman to be true, to be devoted of her natural and instinctive attribute, insincerity, I could believe it Kemble of your wife! But I have no faith in any of them!"

"Do you really doubt my wife's love for me?" asked Kemble, with surprise.

"Pardon me, cousin! I do!"

"What have you discovered to lead you to question it?"

"Nothing," replied Neal, with nonchalance, the while stoning a raisin.

"Nothing! You are very inconsistent, Neal," said Kemble, with a slight color of anger.

"Candidly, tell me what you think of Catharine?"

"That she is like all her sex—ambitious, insincere and selfish."

"By heaven, cousin, if I were not aware of your inveterate prejudices on this theme, and were not desirous of correcting them I would resent this. But I will suppress the husband's feelings, and discuss the matter calmly with you as a friend—giving to your hatred of the sex, and not to my wife, all you may say bitter respecting her."

"That is just what I would come to, Kemble," said his cousin with a smile; "you have, I feel convinced, been long laboring under a spell. I would assist you in breaking it! You believe your wife loves you?"

"I am convinced of it."

"That all the smiling endearments of affection that she lavishes upon you, you believe come from the heart, and are drawn forth by her irrepressible devotion to yourself!"

"Most certainly I do. She has no thought beyond my love. I am satisfied her whole heart and soul are mine, and only mine. That she lives not for herself but for me!"

"How deluded! Love in a man is as surely madness, as in woman it is cool calculation. How blind you are, cousin Kemble. I have studied for two years your wife's looks, manners and language!"

"And the result?" demanded Kemble eagerly.

"Is that she is a most finished and subtle hypocrite—"

"Hold, Neal Gordon, you go too far!" cried Kemble with an indignant glow upon his fine face.

"Nay—hear me out—or a perfect and divine woman."

"She is the latter—not could her worth have been spoken even by me, Gordon, in better phrase. She is perfect and divine."

"That time and trial must determine. At present I religiously believe her to be playing a deceitful game with you. Happy should I be to learn the contrary proven."

"What motive can she have in doing so?" asked Kemble with as much calmness and forbearance as he could assume.

"To secure your continued indulgence of her whims and fancies! In plain words, to command your purse."

"She has no whims! she is economical yet generous, nor cares for dress or display!"

"No woman in Philadelphia dresses so richly."

"It is because she dresses for me. It is I that love to see her richly dressed! She is my idol, and I adorn her. Her own wishes are unlimited; her tastes simple; her desire easily gratified. You wrong her there, cousin."

"Be it so. You see, however, with love's eyes, and I with my own. It is just the same as if we viewed the same object thro' opposite ends of a spy-glass. From the very first she loved your fortune and not you."

"It could not be—for when I first saw her, and for some time afterwards I did not tell her my name. Nameless and unknown, I won her heart, Gordon."

"She knew who you were when she invited us to her mother's cottage."

"By Heaven, it is false!"

"There it is that she has been deceiving you all along. Yet she confessed it to me last week in a conversation I had with her; for suspecting it, I distinctly asked her if she had never seen you before our Woodcock Shooting excursion."

"And what did she reply?" asked Kemble hanging upon his cousin's answer.

"That she did know you to be the rich young Mr. Powell, having seen you once before at the village church, when she inquired who you were."

"'Tis strange she never mentioned this to me," said Kemble in an embarrassed tone;—"yet it seems," he added, catching at the strain, "that even then she was interested in me, unknown, enough to ask my name."

"But she has kept the fact from you that you may think she loved you for yourself! This is woman's consummate art in deception!"

"It is no deception, Gordon, for I have never asked her."

"Yet, had she not some deep motives for silence, it was very natural that she should have alluded to it at some period within the two years you have been married."

"That is very true," said Kemble with a sigh; and suddenly rising from the table he paced the dining room for some moments in troubled and painful thought. Neal Gordon sat quietly soaking almonds in his wine, secretly triumphing in his success. At length Kemble returned to his seat at the table; his face was calm; all emotion and suspicion had vanished from it.

"There may have been an accidental cause,

cousin, for Catharine's silence—she may never have thought of it—or quite forgotten it!"

"Were you ever at meeting in the village church?" coldly inquired his inquisitorial cousin."

"Yes, I remember it, but not of seeing her, at the time."

"Could she have forgotten it, having seen you? No, no, cousin. She knew you at first sight, on your approaching her dwelling, and that knowledge, which her woman's tact led her to withhold from you, has governed her subsequent conduct."

"Do you mean to say, Neal, that if she had not known me to be rich she would never have married me?"

"Yes."

"I cannot believe it. Yet, 'tis strange she should never have told me that she had seen me before."

"She could not, being a woman, have done so," said Neal Gordon, ironically.

"Neal, you have a most singular dislike for the sex. By Heaven, you have almost infected me! Yet, he soliloquized, "what has Catharine done, that I should harbor a thought unworthy the deep and fervent love she has always shown me?"

"She has only deceived you," coldly said the cynic with an ironical motion of his nether lip.

"Gordon, you have made me miserable."

"So must every man be, at one time or other, who is married to a woman."

The young husband remained silent a few minutes and then said,

"If I will prove her innocent of design or deception in this matter, Neal, will you hereafter believe her to be all I know her to be?"

"No—for if she prove herself innocent of intention to deceive you by silence, it will not do away with the foregoing conclusion, that, with her knowledge of who you were, she deluded you into marriage with her."

"Deluded me into marriage! My God, Gordon! What a hateful being you are! You are born to embitter my happiness! You would make an angel dissatisfied with Heaven!"

"Would you prefer, then, like a fool, blissful ignorance to certainty? I only prove myself your friend in withdrawing the veil from your eyes."

"Neal Gordon," said Kemble, after a moment's pause, "Neal Gordon, my wife is all I believe her to be. I feel confident she will afford a satisfactory explanation of this silence in relation to her first seeing me, upon which you so severely comment."

"Be it so, cousin! Yet it will afford no proof that she does not love you for your wealth. The contrary can only be proved by your losing it—which I trust will never be."

"Do you believe the loss of my wealth would be followed by the loss of her love?"

"If it be love for you that she entertains, such an event will not affect it! But, if, as I believe it is, she loves only your money, her admirable show of love will soon go with it!"

"So convinced am I, Gordon, of the purity and truth of her love for me, that to convince you of it (for I love and esteem you, while I pity your folly) I would bless the day that saw me bankrupt."

"This could alone test her affections," said his cousin in a careless tone of voice."

"Alas, then I fear it will never be tried!—You have so poisoned my mind with your insidious doubts, that I could wish myself beggared to prove to my own mind, as well as to yours, her constancy."

"I will suggest to you a mode of trial, without beggaring yourself, while the effect we seek will equally be produced," said his cousin quietly, sipping his wine.

"Name it," said Kemble, eagerly.

"It is this: You have one hundred and sixty thousand dollars in the United States Bank stock; it is now eight per cent. below par, and will fall yet very low. You have houses, but rents are falling: these circumstances will give you plausible excuse for curtailing your expenses. Now listen to me! United States Bank stock, in a few weeks be almost valueless. I am foresighted enough to see that for a long time there will be no dividend. I advise you, to-morrow, to sell out at ninety-two, and purchase Illinois, which is six per cent. discount. I have done so myself to-day."

"Sold your United States Bank stock, Gordon?"

"Every share. You must do the same to save yourself—and, now, for a different motive, the trial of your lovely wife. By the operation you will lose two per cent. But this, and more, you will sacrifice by delay. Will you do it?"

"If you advise me. Yes."

"Very well. Now, attend to me, cousin. After you sell, tell not your wife you have done so, but begin to retrench as rapidly, and plausibly as you may. Part first with your saddle horses; then with your carriage, then your footman; then with her equipage, with your more costly furniture, and finally with your house. I will be the purchaser of them all! You must, to appearance, be reduced to poverty!—Do you understand me?"

"Perfectly. None but a devil could have conceived of such a plan," exclaimed Kemble.

"Bah!" said Gordon, laughing, "none but a fool and a henpecked husband could refuse to accede to it."

"But how she will suffer in mind!"

"Not if she loves you, cousin! How can loss of fortune affect a woman who loves her husband only for himself, as you say she does."

"I see through your whole scheme. It is a

fearful and cruel ordeal to put her to, to gratify your spleen."

"It is not to gratify me; you mistake, cousin. It is to satisfy yourself."

"But I had no doubts until you fed me with them."

"But now you have them it were best to have them solved, would it not?"

"I can never be so happy as I have been, until they are," said Kemble sadly."

"Will you consent to the ordeal?"

"But if she should prove to be as you believe, should I not be miserable at the discovery?"

"Will ignorance continue to preserve your happiness?"

"No! Gordon, you have been tempted by the devil to make me wretched! Like the serpent you have entered the blooming garden of my domestic paradise, and peace and confidence have fled before the face of suspicion."

"Will you consent?"

"Yes; for I feel satisfied, bitter as the trial will be, she will endure it patiently, and triumph over you. Yes, I will consent to it, to convince you that a woman can be true—to convince you of Catharine's sincerity, she being her own tribunal of judgment! Yes, Gordon, I consent, though it pains my heart to cause her even fictitious suffering. But it is due to her now that it should take place—my own love for her requires it, your suspicions demand it."

"You take the position you should do, cousin. God grant for your sake she may safely pass the ordeal."

"Amen," said Kemble, and then he sighed "poor Catharine!"

"Poor Kemble," re-echoed his cousin, "knowing himself to be walking on a precipice, would rather shut his eyes to hide the danger, than boldly to face it and seek his preservation."

"I have said I will do what you wish, Gordon," said Kemble moodily. "But if she fail in her truth and I lose my confidence in her, I shall be tempted to take your life!"

"Poh, poh! If she prove true I will pledge myself to take a wife."

"God help her and me!" said Kemble.

In a few moments afterwards the cousins separated, and Kemble Powell returned with a heavy heart to his home. Catharine knew his ring and met him in the hall.

"Dear Kemble," she said after kissing him fondly, "I am delighted to see you home so soon! When you and cousin Neal get together you seldom part so early. I wish he would get a wife, it would be so pleasant then for us to visit together."

By this time she had led him to his usual seat by the evening hearth, and he had not yet spoken a word.

"Are you ill, dear Kemble?" she asked with that tender and touching anxiety so beautiful in a young wife; and her large sweet eyes sought his with watchful tenderness."

With an effort he threw off the cloud that had gathered over his soul, and returning her caresses, said kindly,

"No, not ill, sweetest."

"Something ails you, Kemble?"

"Nothing."

"Yes, there is a weight on your mind spite of the smile with which you would disguise it from me. Tell me what it is!"

It is vain to resist the soft and endearing entreaties of a loving and affectionate wife. Woman is man's sympathizing angel, and she will find out the grief that she may soothe, allay and sympathize.

"Now, dearest Kemble, you must let me share whatever troubles you. You are cruel and selfish to bear it all yourself. Have I proved unworthy of my husband's confidence?"

"This very hesitation shows me there is. Has cousin Neal said any thing in his philippics against wives to lessen your love for yours?" she archly inquired.

"No Catharine, but—"

"What has he said?" she asked fully.

Kemble was silent for a few seconds, and then, looking searchingly, as he had never looked before, into her open and frank countenance, where love and truth reigned side by side with peace and gentleness, said coldly,

"Catharine, did you ever see me before the day I was Woodcock Shooting with my cousin Neal, and you invited us into your mother's house?"

The wife blushed with a deeper and deeper suffusion, and for a moment seemed painfully silent, while the penetrating and inquiring gaze of her husband was fixed upon her ingenuous face. At length she smiled and said,

"Yes, dear Kemble—why do you ask it so seriously?"

"Where was it?"

"At the village church," she answered, embarrassed.

"And why did you always lead me to suppose you had first seen me when I came to your house?"

"I did not Kemble! You had never asked me!"

"Yet 'tis strange you never mentioned it!"

"I should have done so before we were married, Kemble," said the wife, with sweet embarrassment in her voice and manner, "but I thought you would think less of me if I told you I had noticed and remembered you from only seeing you once in church, when it was plain I had entirely escaped your notice."

"But why have you never alluded to it since our marriage?"

"I have several times when alone thought of mentioning it to you, and one day, when your

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HATS AND TAILORS, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
Corner of Elm and Hancock Streets, Boston.

Received their entire assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which for style, quality, and selection of every article, cannot fail to suit the most fastidious. We take much pleasure in public, that we do not advertise that we have galled our former good customers out of from ten years to a garment, nor that we will work twenty per cent. cheaper than any other establishment. We want the public to call and be convinced that we can garments as cheap, and for style, fit, or workmanship, unsurpassed by any other establishment in stock consists of the following articles of English, French, German, and American manufacture.

Superfine Medium and Low Priced
WAVED, WATERED, DIAMOND,
BLUE, and FANCY BEAVERS,
outside Coats.

Superfine Medium and Low Priced
BLUE, BROWN, and FANCY PILOTS,
the severest seasons of the year.

Superfine Medium and Low Priced
BLUE, FANCY PLAID, DIAMOND,
LAVENDER, DRAB, OXFORD, and CADET MIXED,
S GREY and COMMON CASSIMERES,
hole, or French Gaiters, and warranted to fit.

Superfine Medium and Low Priced
CASHMERE, TOILENETT, WOOLINETT,
ERETT, BROCADE, Shawl Pattern and Light Figured SATINS,
suitable for Ball Vests, and cut in the latest and most approved styles.

MADE SUTTOUS, SACKS, PELLOTT'S, WINTER FROCKS, CLOAKS, CAPES, DRESS COATS, FROCKS, SPENCERS, JACKETS, PANTS and VESTS.

garments are entirely new, made of new Stock and Trimmings, cut in the neatest and most fashionable and warranted, and cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction to the wearer.

FANCY GOODS OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION:
BOSOMS, COLLARS, DICKIES, SUSPENDERS, ITALIAN and FANCY CRAVATS, KIEPS AND HANDKERCHIEFS, CRAVAT PADS, COTTON and FLANNEL UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS,

to shrink in washing, by the dozen or single pair.
LOVES and MITTENS, by the dozen or single pair.
TIES CUT, MADE and TRIMMED, and warranted to fit, or the money refunded.
on visiting the city, by leaving their orders at the above establishment, can have any

cousin was here, had it on my lips:—when something in his face which led me to think he would ridicule such a reminiscence, prompted me to defer speaking of it until such times as he was not present: the next day he was conversing with me, and suddenly he asked me the same question you have now done. I answered him in the affirmative. He then asked if I learned who you were, and that you were rich? On my saying that I did, his face, at all times so expressive of his feelings, assumed such a singular and unpleasant expression that I could not, with the aid of one or two words he let drop, but divine the thoughts passing in his mind.

"And what were they?" asked Kemble, gazing with mingled admiration and suspicion upon his sweet wife, for the first time a defendant and pleader for herself before him.

"I felt he thought I had married you, dear Kemble, because I knew you to be rich. I then would not tell you of the first meeting, lest you too might think so! Let me look into your face, my husband!" she said, with gentle reproach; "your countenance wears, too, the same expression as his! Kemble, Neal Gordon has been speaking to you, and filling your mind with evil thoughts towards the wife of your bosom! Speak, Kemble, and tell me truly!"

"Yes, Catharine—you have rightly divined his thoughts."

"And do you think as he does?" she said, holding herself at arms' length from him, and looking steadily into his face, her eyes glistening with tears, her bosom heaving with emotion, and her whole person animate and eloquent with love and grief. "Oh, Kemble, speak or my heart will break!"

The husband gazed at an instant on his young wife, on whose eloquent face was written the depth and purity of her wedded love—the language of the deepest and most fervent attachment to himself. Innocence and truth beamed from her tearful eyes, and sincerity shone on every lineament of her lovely countenance. Her love could not be mistaken! Never woman loved, if she loved not him who stood reposed and humble before her. Silently he pressed her to his heart, and then knelt to ask her forgiveness!

The next day Neal Gordon called on his cousin. He found him seated, reading a story of Miss Leslie's to his wife, while she was making a pretty cap for a beautiful infant, asleep on her lap, where the nurse had just laid it. She received him with a sweet, forgiving smile, to which he was insensible, and apologized for not rising, with a fond mother's glance at the babe on her knee. Kemble received him with his usual frankness, and as he pressed his hand directed his attention, by a look of mingled parental and conjugal pride, to his wife and child! Neal replied by a cynical smile, when Kemble felt like knocking him down.

Never had Kemble's sweet wife appeared to such advantage; never before had she shown such grace of mind and manner; never had she appeared so interesting—so fascinating:—and when at length she left the room, followed by her nurse and babe, Neal Gordon questioned in his mind if she were not all Kemble believed her to be. He had called to know how she explained her silence; for he so well knew Kemble as to be certain he would speak to her on the subject the moment he reached home. That he had spoken to her, and that it was all satisfactorily explained he was assured, both from his happy manner and her increased desire to please the narrator, whom she felt had endangered her happiness and peace of mind. But it was a delightful trait in Mrs. Powell's character to strive to please those whom she was so unfortunate as to have for her enemies. In this way she soon made them all her friends. But Neal Gordon was incorrigible! The sweeter and gentler she was to him, the more artful and insincere he believed her to be. If ever a woman could turn him aside from his prejudices and make a convert to her truth and sincerity, that woman was Mrs. Kemble Powell. But it was a hopeless task to convert so confirmed an infidel.

"Well, Kemble?" said he by way of apostrophe, as the door closed after the destined victim of his prejudices.

"Well, Gordon, I have spoken with Catharine."

"And what artful excuse does she ply you with?" he asked sarcastically.

"None. Her statement is stamped with the seal of truth and innocence of design."

"I expected you would find her an angel of light," he said with a sneer.

"I will not get angry with you, Neal, for I wish you to have full conviction of your error both with reference to Catharine and her whole sex. She has satisfied me that there is no cause for censuring her."

"Nay—if you had not interrogated her she would have mentioned it to me! But your question and the prompt inferences, which she saw you drew from her answer, led her to withhold it from me, lest possibly I might suspect, as you did, the purity of her intentions. Now all this was very natural."

"Very," dryly replied his cousin.

"I am fully and more than ever convinced of her love for me alone," said Kemble, with warmth. "I am only ashamed of myself for ever doubting it."

"I am not convinced though, and shall continue to doubt till the truth may be tested by actions rather than words."

"You allude to that diabolical scheme, again!"

"Yes. You cannot be sure that she loves yourself alone, till you separate yourself from your property."

Kemble groaned and clenched his hands together. His cousin had once more awakened mistrust in his bosom.

"Let me take your property, and leave yourself only to her, Kemble. Let a year be given

for the trial. If at the end of that time, she prove worthy of you, I will be the first to worship her and do homage to her sex."

"Be it as you will," said Kemble bitterly. "I can have no peace otherwise. The sacrifice shall be offered."

"When will you commence the ordeal?"

"To-morrow. You shall be the recipient of my property. I will separate it from myself and prove to you that your suspicions are unfounded, and that your lovely victim will prove the most virtuous and loving of her sex, as she is the most lovely."

"Nous verrons," said Neal Gordon, with the look of a man who anticipates victory on his own side.

"Nous verrons," said Kemble, sadly; "God help my poor wife and forgive me, for I feel, Neal Gordon, that you have become my evil spirit, and have tempted me to consent to a great and cruel wrong against which my better spirit revolts."

Here his cousin took his leave, and Kemble lay awake half the night, alternately resolving and repenting. The morning, however, found him resolved to offer his sweet wife, who lay asleep in innocence and peace upon his arm, a victim to foul suspicion and mistrust.

(Continued in next number.)

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JAN. 8, 1842.

DECEIT.

This is a twin brother to hypocrisy which we spoke in our last number. It is a prevalent vice in our day. Among neighbors, it exists to the full. What is three fourths of all the professions of friendship among us, but so many exhibitions of the deceit which exists. A man tries to appear pleased when he is not; it is deceit. A person affects to be well when he is sick; it is deceit. A lady professes to be very glad to see you when she is not; it is deceit. Now, this is no uncommon case. A person calls—"O how I am rejoiced to see you—you've come to spend the day, haven't you? O do stay to tea." Now, let any one be in the family, and he will see that this is deceit, and only deceit. No sooner has he left than there is rejoicing. "O, I'm glad he's gone. What in the world could have sent that old hunk here! I wish one could even have a little respite from impertinent intruders. One might as well be in bedlam as exposed to such a graceless mob." Who has not witnessed scenes like this? And what do they speak! What, but the deceit which so richly abounds, and which will, sooner or later, be discovered.

These false professions are the source of immense evil in the community. No village is free from them. They throw a false mantle over the face of the land. But, it is right enough, certainly, to practice deceit for holy purposes! Surely, in this respect, we may do evil, that good may come—the end will justify the means.

Suppose, then, a lady has two suitors, and she prefers the one who came last. She tells the former she loves him and is gratified more highly in his company than in that of any other, but as soon as she can get him out of the way, she throws herself into the arms of the latter. Now, this is only a little love deceit, and, consequently, well enough.

Let us then suppose again. Take some pious man, or, perchance, woman. One good man is her favorite. She is delighted with him. Oh! she is delighted with him! She would not be absent from church for the world when he preaches. But Mr. — comes along;—she is taken. He is her favorite. He far outshines the former. But she has not moral honesty, nor courage enough, to confess it. Instead of that, she takes the holy course of deceit. To the former, she says, I have nothing against you. Indeed, every body likes you; while she knows there is not a syllable of truth in all this. But the end justifies the means; the good lady only wanted a better man; and why should she not want the best man she can get?

Again—suppose I owe a man, but never mean to pay him. I put on a smiling face and tell him I will pay him all—and while I am beguiling him with good words and fair speeches, I put all my property beyond his reach—this is only looking out for myself first, which every one is bound to do. Is such deceit wrong? How can it be, when by so doing, I obey the first law of nature and take care of myself?

There is a vast amount of holy deceit in our world, and, sometimes, near home.

QUINCY LYCEUM.

The tenth lecture was by Prof. James Brown of Philadelphia. Subject:—the absurdities and contradictions of Murray's System of English Grammar; (and by Murray's, the lecturer gave us to understand that he meant all who have followed in the same track, or attempted to simplify his grammar.) Many defects were pointed out, and it was shown that we could not parse by our own rules.

During the lecture, there were some attempts made by the Rev. Mr. Wolcott of this town to parse by the old system. Mr. Brown showed in what points our rules failed to accomplish what they profess to do. Mr. W. then requested Mr. B. to parse upon his plan, and when he had so done, seemed to feel as though what Mr. B. said was not worthy of the attention of the Lyceum.

It is presumed, had the Rev. Mr. W. understood the fact, that Mr. B. had an entirely new nomenclature, he would not have viewed his manner of parsing, as he did.

It was matter of regret that there should have been any misapprehension by any one, as Prof. Brown's lecture was wholly gratuitous on his part; and as he came by special request, simply to give us some of his views which have excited no small

degree of attention in our Metropolis. We understand his Grammar has been introduced into several schools in the city, both public and select.

Prof. Brown is, unquestionably, a man of superior intellect, and has given his undivided attention to this subject for a train of years. There seems to be but little doubt, that his system will supersede the old one, how much soever displeasing it may be to copy right holders and teachers of the old plan. Our system of grammar must ere long undergo a change.

The eleventh lecture of the season was given by James Egan, Esq., a Teacher of one of the public schools in Lowell. Subject:—Specimens of Irish Oratory.

The lecturer commenced with a description of what constitutes true eloquence, or what is essential to being a good orator. He said, a man must have fine feelings and understand his subject. The old, but good rule, was repeated, viz:—that to make others feel, a man must feel himself, and not merely profess to feel.

He gave us several specimens of Irish eloquence, and named those great and eminent men who have honored the Irish nation and the world. The descriptions of the talents, eloquence and labors of these men were superlatively beautiful. Rarely have we heard so choice a selection of words, so finely arranged and so eloquently expressed, as we were permitted to listen to on this occasion.

It forcibly reminded us of the oppressions and outrages which unhappy Ireland has been compelled to undergo; and if, under all this weight of oppression, she has so often, as it were, arisen in her might and produced such men as Curran and Burke and O'Connell (to say nothing of an host of others of a kindred eminence,) what might she not have done, had she been blessed with the high born privileges of our free America? She will ere long arise in her might and assert her native rights. The struggle is already begun which is destined to shake off her oppressions and give her a rank and standing, such as she merits; and that spirit of laudable resistance to oppression will not cease until reform shall have been echoed through the British dominions, and Ireland, yes, long-degraded, down-trodden Ireland, shall be emancipated from her thralldom. Success to her efforts in such a praise-worthy struggle.

But to the lecturer. He chained the attention of a full house during a long lecture, in which he seemed to soar higher and higher at every flight of his eloquence, until he reached the climax of his portraits in Hamilton and Pinckney, Clay and Webster, of our own country.

All retired from the Hall highly gratified, and ready to acknowledge that Mr. Egan's was the best lecture we have yet had.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON, Thursday Eve, Jan. 6, 1842.

The State Legislature met at the usual place, at eleven o'clock, yesterday morning; and on the part of the House at least, there was an unusually full attendance, indicating a desire for a speedy despatch of business and an early adjournment.

The Senate was organized, as was expected, by the choice of Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., as President; he receiving nineteen votes, Hon. John Mills (Democrat) six votes, and there were two scattering. On Mr. Quincy's talents as a presiding officer I need not expatiate; they are conceded to be of a high order. Charles Calhoun, who for many years has been Clerk of the Senate, was elected to that office by nearly a unanimous vote. But twenty-seven of the forty Senators were present at the bar.

Col. Daniel L. Gibbens, the senior member from Boston, called the House to order, and presided in a graceful and satisfactory manner until the Clerk was chosen, Luther S. Cushing, Esq. The whole number of ballots cast for the important post of Speaker was 323. The Hon. Thomas Kinnicut of Worcester, had 180 and was chosen on the first trial. Hon. James Russell of West Cambridge, (democrat) had 131, and there were twelve scattering votes thrown for different gentlemen of the dominant party. The vote for Speaker clearly indicates the political complexion of the House.

There are, however, 335 members returned the present year, of whom so far as it can be ascertained, 200 are of the whig and 135 of the democratic party, being an actual whig majority of 33. The new Speaker, on being conducted to the chair, made a neat and appropriate speech on the occasion, promising, among other things, to do justice to the rights of minorities as well as majorities. Mr. Kinnicut is in years not far from forty, a lawyer by profession, and possesses evidently much suavity of manners. He is very bald, which makes him appear at a distance older than I have stated. His voice though not strong is sonorous, and his articulation though somewhat quick is clear. I believe a little practice in parliamentary tactics will render him an efficient Speaker.

After the organization of the Legislature, a procession was formed, under escort of the Independent Cadets, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Council, Senate, and House, when they proceeded to the "Old South," where an eloquent sermon of one hour and twenty-seven minutes in length was delivered before them by the Rev. E. S. Gannett of Boston. The discourse has been ordered by the House to be printed.

Nearly all of this day has been absorbed in the Senate in debating on the Ashby returns, touching the election as Senators from Middlesex of Messrs. Tarbell and Abbott. Those gentlemen were refused their seats, on the ground that a second return attested as true from the records and returned to the Secretary of State was not within the purview of the Constitution, and an order was finally passed, to send for the Town Clerk and Selectmen of Ash-

by to bring with them the original records. So the matter stands.

In the House, a Committee was chosen to tender the usual vote of thanks to Rev. Mr. Gannett, and request a copy of his sermon for the press. Mr. Stevens was re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms almost unanimously. Rev. Messrs. E. H. Chapin (Universalist,) and R. C. Waterston, (Unitarian,) were elected Chaplains. Rev. Joseph Banfield of Milton, received several votes for that office. Monitors were chosen, and the House adjourned about noon, until ten o'clock to-morrow morning. So much for legislative business of the first two days of the session. Respectfully, yours, Z.

BOSTON PILOT. This journal, devoted to the interests of the Irish and the defence of Catholicism, commenced the year in an enlarged form, printed on new type, reduced in price, and with the addition of a talented gentleman to assist in the editorial department. These improvements have incurred a considerable expense; and when it is understood, that the present Publisher had to pilot through many difficulties, in the commencement of his enterprise, though always with a hope of success, it is believed, a liberal and enlightened public, especially his own generous countrymen, will not now suffer the ship to be wrecked upon the breakers of pecuniary necessities, but will lend a willing hand to him who has hitherto been so successful a pilot, and who will carry his noble vessel and all who embark in her safely into the haven of knowledge, refinement, and peace; and finally conduct to the emancipation of long persecuted Ireland. Patrick Donahoe, Esq., its principal editor and sole proprietor, is a generous and warm-hearted son of the Emerald Isle, whose heart is imbued with a holy feeling for his tyrant-ridden country and her injured countrymen.

ANOTHER SHOCKING MURDER! On Saturday last, about eleven o'clock in the morning, an Irishman, living in New York, murdered his wife, under circumstances of the most horrible atrocity. It appears that he had forbidden her that morning to go to the pump for water, and on her attempting to do so in despite of his order, he struck her over the head with a chair, which he literally broke to pieces over her, and then continued his blows with a broomstick, till he had also broken that in pieces, and with the splinters of the handle stabbed her in several places.

The wretched woman made for the bed, but his murderous appetite not being satiated, he dragged her from it, and inflicted many blows upon her breast and head with a shoemaker's hammer, and afterwards stabbed her on the arms and head with a knife and fork, and continued his brutal treatment towards her for nearly five hours, when his fiendish rage being partially glutted, he laid himself down on the floor to await the arrival of his son, whose throat he said it was his intention to cut when he came home.

A woman, who was in the room at the time, (being very sick,) was an eye witness of the whole horrible affair, and about dark, finding that the wretched woman was dead, gave the alarm, and two watchmen arrested the wretch and committed him to prison.

MORE PROMISED DISCLOSURES. Mr. F. L. Claiborne, formerly a member of Congress from Mississippi, and now one of the editors of the Natchez Free Trader, has been publishing some reminiscences of the treasons of Aaron Burr, and promises more which "will establish without a doubt that Burr had for his coadjutors some of the most distinguished men in the nation." He obtains these reminiscences from documentary evidence formerly kept sacred by Burr, and which had for years lain dormant and unknown in the archives of his family.

FISH STEALING. A party, one day this week, who had been fishing and caught about forty pickerel, stopped on their way home in the evening, at the Hancock House, in this place, and during their absence of a few minutes, somebody stole the basket in which the fish were placed. A reward of thirty dollars is offered for the detection of the rogue.

LICENSE CASES. Several individuals were found guilty, at the late term of the Court of Common Pleas at Dedham, for a violation of the law relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors, among whom were Jason Holbrook, of Randolph; Minot Thayer, Milton Mills, etc.

SERGEANT AT ARMS. Benjamin Stevens, Esq., we rejoice to learn, has been almost unanimously re-elected to this important station by the Legislature. There are but few public officers who discharge their duties in a more satisfactory and faithful manner than Mr. Stevens. He is esteemed even by political opponents, so independent and liberal is he in his views.

TO WRITERS. Gifford's effusion will appear next week.

"Honesty" first article is under consideration; his second came too late for this week, which we regret. He must be aware that it is impossible to publish every article that may be furnished the day previous to publication.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE. Hiram Lambert, residing in the western part of this town, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor one day this week. He inflicted a severe cut, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

FIRE IN BRAINTREE. The school-house, situated a short distance south of the store of Samuel V. Arnold, in Braintree, was entirely destroyed by fire last Thursday night. The fire was discovered at eleven o'clock, and is supposed to have been occasioned by accident.

The Niagara Engine Company of this place repaired to the scene of fire, but arrived too late to render any assistance. They were, however, generously entertained, with suitable refreshments, by Samuel D. Hayden, Esq.

HIGHAM SOCIAL ASSEMBLIES. The last but one of these social dancing parties takes place next Thursday evening, as will be seen by the advertisement. Those in this place, who intend to reciprocate the friendship of their Higham neighbors, will have to "push along" soon, or else lose the chance of enjoying an agreeable evening's entertainment.

MAGNETISM. We were among the number present last Thursday evening, at the Hancock House, to witness a case of magnetism, by Clothier Gifford. The person, upon whom the operation was performed, was evidently thrown into a sound sleep, and while in that state freely conversed with the magnetiser, and others, upon several subjects, and was carried to different places. Others present, as well as our humble self, did not receive evidence to convince us of its entire truth. Many things, which we expected by the announcement to see fulfilled, were not satisfactorily elucidated in the examination. Enough, however, was developed to incline us to believe that there is some truth in a part of the pretended science. We understand that other illustrations will be given, and it is our opinion that an incredulous public had better attend and witness for themselves.

CONGRESS. Not much business has been as yet transacted in either branch, with the exception of the introduction of resolutions, the reference of questions, etc., of little interest to the public. It is a fact, however, that the United States Treasury is minus of funds in amount over half a million of dollars—drafts for the payment of some of the officers of government have been returned without the "ready."

The only important movement, in the House, thus far, is the reference of that part of the President's Message, as relates to the Tariff, to the Committee on Manufactures, which is considered a triumph of the protection interest, as this committee is composed of six staunch friends to home industry to three opponents.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

Original and Selected.

Twenty persons have been injuriously affected in New York, from eating smoked beef. The symptoms were those of poison, and the meat is from cattle driven from Ohio, which are represented as having been afflicted with some foul disease.

Gen. Benjamin King has been appointed Postmaster at Abington, (Mass.) in place of Elihu Hobart, Esq., resigned in consequence of ill health.

The inhabitants outside the Neck are moving in the matter of a separation from the city-part of Charles-town.

At a late abolition meeting in Providence, Miss Abby Kelley, and others who attempted to speak, were pelted with snow balls, apples, etc. and were prevented from being heard by the yells and screams of a part of the audience.

A majority of the male citizens of Rhode Island over twenty-one years of age, have decided in favor of the new constitution, and the Herald says it is probable that a majority of the free-holders have voted on the same side.

The Baltimore correspondent of the Boston Atlas states, that it is now certain that the interest on the Maryland debt, due on the first of January, was not paid on that day. Through provision, by tax, has been made by the Legislature to raise money for this purpose, yet money has not yet reached the treasury.

An interesting spectacle was lately presented at a Washingtonian meeting, at Marlboro Chapel, in Boston, when a band of about thirty young men came from the South End in a body, and signed the pledge and enrolled themselves as members of the Society.

The Boston Post states that "the devil has walked about in Boston, in fine linen and broadcloth, with a placid brow and his tail tucked in, long enough."

The Rev. Mr. Maffit has been retained by a Methodist Society in Boston, who have leased the Odeon for five years.

The Legislature of South Carolina, at their late session, passed an act to make the unlawful whipping or beating of a slave an indictable offence. Also, an act to prevent the emancipation of slaves and other persons.

Gov. Seward, of New York, in his preparations for the new year, substituted lemonade and cold water for punch and wine.

Two schooners have been seized by order of the Collector of New York, who were fitting out for the Mexican service, to be employed against Texas, as violating those laws of the United States, which prohibit the fitting out of armaments in our ports, to be used by any government against another with which we are at peace.

It is stated that Rev. Mr. Fitch of Haverhill, will withdraw from his Society, and go upon a mission through the country, for the purpose of preparing the people for the great event which he believes is to take place in 1843.

The Salem Gazette says that there is not at present a single person confined in either of the three jails in the county of Essex for trial at the present court.

The Legislature of New York has convened. The democratic candidate for Speaker of the House was chosen by a decided vote. The Lieutenant Governor presides over the doings of the Senate;—a majority of that branch is democratic. The Governor, (whig,) transmitted an able and judicious message.

The King of the French has written a letter to the American People, through President Tyler, thanking them in the warmest terms, for the cordial hospitality and respect with which they received his beloved son, the Prince de Joinville; and to President Tyler he expresses his sincere obligations for the distinguished manner in which he received and entertained the Prince.

Mr. Lardner of England, the lecherous old sinner who ran away with another man's wife, has commenced a course of scientific lectures in Boston.

A young leopard which was chained, but not in a cage, in New York, sprang upon a child, tore it from its mother's arms, and was proceeding to tear it to pieces, when the screams of the mother called the attention of the keeper, who succeeded in getting the child from his grasp. The little sufferer was severely injured—its recovery doubtful.

William Willey, one of the Justices of one of the Courts in New York, has been found guilty of receiving property, knowing the same to have been stolen. He was strongly recommended to the mercy of the court.

The New York Tribune states that two vessels from that port, for Boston, have recently narrowly escaped destruction, in consequence of being deceived by false lights.

A writer in the New England potatoes that are frozen ever so hard state and immersed in water heat point, (provided they have not pre the operation of freezing and thaw, and palatable as if antouched by fire.

South Carolina concludes to refuse her share of the Land. A first resolution, declaring that the touch a cent of it, has been modified that she will not take any at the evidently returning to sanity.

It is stated that a large and extensive about being formed in England, establish a national system of em America.

O'Connell, since his entering Lord Mayor of Dublin, (says an Englishing the Mansion House to be a single man to live in, has determined unite himself in marriage with the James Murray. The lady is about some and accomplished.

Eight hundred and sixty-two persons States Government, died during the

In the Island of Cuba, short of Honda, five copper mines were They are said to be very rich, an already been formed to explore them.

A pair of silk gloves was lately m price of fifteen thousand francs Belgium, but they were rejected the ground of the enormous expense.

An English schooner arrived month, in sixty-six days' passage navigated by only the captain an men who composed the rest of the few days after leaving port.

In Illinois, the farmers are oblig a half a pound for their pork. I good turkeys are sold for twenty and good chickens at a dollar a do.

The debt of Pennsylvania is forty all contracted for canals and railroads. The legislature of Alabama has pledging the State to sustain Main- ern Boundary question.

The Indiana House of Represent law abolishing imprisonment for eighty-six to ten.

Some of the sterner sex, indigna tive policy of the ladies, avowed in "total abstinence or no husband, watchword "natural waists or no

The amount of ice yearly con about twenty million English pound.

Only one act has passed into law session of Congress. It makes a part for the expenses of the sess selves" is over the first toast at a con men, and the first object of their ca

The annual interest on the nation amounts to twenty millions of doll The Legislature of Alabama has an unconditional repeal of the law provides for the election to Cong tives on the general ticket system.

There is a law among the Arabs to divorce any of the four wives does not make good bread.

James B. Glentworth of New Y in pamphlet form, "a statement of elective franchise in the city of Ne of the year 1838 and spring of 183 neat men in that city and Philade with an active and actual particip "pipe laying" transactions of that t

The deficiency in the United S Saturday last, was, it is said, equal lars.

The bills of the East Bridgewater deemed at the Suffolk Bank, Boston the Adas.

It is stated that nine thousand were thrown into the Thames dur of the Tower of London. No explosion appeared to be apprehen thereof.

The "Marquis" crudely remark eyes a single gentleman with the s look at a street dog in dog days whether he intends to bite.

The receipts at the late Anti-Sla mouth, as stated in the Boston Lib only eighty-five dollars and nine c

William Collier, a reformed in pointed City Crier of Boston, in p son, deceased.

William W. Cowell of Wrentham ed a Deputy Sheriff for the County

I am right, and every one else of doctrine which cannot be carri gle of infallibility is one which c with success in this enlightened c

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE. On leaving King Alcohol's ranks, and banner of the Washingtonians. T and graphic note, which we have publish, will be read with pleasur have fortitude to sustain him in h dable purpose.

I wish to say through your p a long time contemplated signing t Pledge, and have now determined die not," the accursed thing, exc medicine by a physician. I have blacksmiting, for twenty-seven the devil for a striker, but I have him and discharged him.

WILL

MARRIED.

In Haverhill, Mr. George W. town, to Miss Winnifred Appleton

DIED.

In Braintree, Widow Mary New

records. So chosen to tender to the person, upon whom the operation was performed, was, evidently thrown into a sound sleep, and while in that state freely conversed with the magnetiser, and others, upon several subjects, and was carried to different places. Others present, as well as our humble self, did not receive evidence to convince us of its entire truth. Many things, which we expected by the announcement to see fulfilled, were not satisfactorily elucidated in the examination. Enough, however, was developed to incline us to believe that there is some truth in a part of the pretended science. We understand that other illustrations will be given, and it is our opinion that an incredulous public had better attend and witness for themselves.

CONGRESS. Not much business has been as yet transacted in either branch, with the exception of the introduction of resolutions, the reference of questions, etc., of little interest to the public. It is a fact, however, that the United States Treasury is minus of funds in amount over half a million of dollars—drafts for the payment of some of the officers of government have been returned without the "ready."

The only important movement, in the House, thus far, is the reference of that part of the President's Message, as relates to the Tariff, to the Committee on Manufactures, which is considered a triumph of the protection interest, as this committee is composed of six staunch friends to home industry to three opponents.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

Original and Selected.
Twenty persons have been injuredly affected in New York, from eating smoked beef. The symptoms were those of poison, and the meat is from cattle driven from Ohio, which are represented as having been afflicted with some foul disease.

Gen. Benjamin King has been appointed Postmaster at Abington, (Mass.) in place of Elihu Hobart, Esq., resigned in consequence of ill health.

The inhabitants outside the Neck are moving in the matter of a separation from the city-part of Charleston.

At a late abolition meeting in Providence, Miss Abby Kelley, and others who attempted to speak, were pelted with snow balls, apples, etc., and were prevented from being heard by the yells and screams of a part of the audience.

A majority of the male citizens of Rhode Island over twenty-one years of age, have decided in favor of the new constitution, and the Herald says it is probable that a majority of the free-holders have voted on the same side.

The Baltimore correspondent of the Boston Atlas states, that it is now certain that the interest on the Maryland debt, due on the first of January, was not paid on that day. Through provision, by tax, has been made by the Legislature to raise money for this purpose, yet money has not yet reached the treasury.

An interesting spectacle was lately presented at a Washingtonian meeting, at Marlboro Chapel, in Boston, when a band of about thirty young men came from the South End in a body, and signed the pledge and enrolled themselves as members of the Society.

The Boston Post states that "the devil has walked about in Boston, in fine linen and broadcloth, with a placid brow and his tail tucked in, long enough."

The Rev. Mr. Maffit has been retained by a Methodist Society in Boston, who have leased the Oldcut for five years.

The Legislature of South Carolina, at their late session, passed an act to make the unlawful whipping or beating of a slave an indictable offence. Also, an act to prevent the emancipation of slaves and other persons.

Gov. Seward, of New York, in his preparations for the new year, substituted lemonade and cold water for punch and wine.

Two schooners have been seized by order of the Collector of New York, which were fitting out for the Mexican service, to be employed against Texas, as violating those laws of the United States, which prohibit the fitting out of armaments in our ports, to be used by any government against another with which we are at peace.

It is stated that Rev. Mr. Finch of Haverhill, will withdraw from his Society, and go upon a mission through the country, for the purpose of preparing the people for the great event which he believes is to take place in 1843.

The Salem Gazette says that there is not at present a single person confined in either of the three jails in the county of Essex for trial at the present court.

The Legislature of New York has convened. The democratic candidate for Speaker of the House was chosen by a decided vote. The Lieutenant Governor presides over the doings of the Senate;—a majority of that branch is democratic. The Governor, (whom) transmitted an able and judicious message.

The King of the French has written a letter to the American People, through President Tyler, thanking them in the warmest terms, for the cordial hospitality and respect with which they received his beloved son, the Prince de Joinville; and to President Tyler he expresses his sincere obligations for the distinguished manner in which he received and entertained the Prince.

Mr. Lardner of England, the lecherous old sinner who ran away with another man's wife, has commenced a course of scientific lectures in Boston.

A young leopard which was chained, but not in a cage, in New York, sprang upon a child, tore it from its mother's arms, and was proceeding to tear it to pieces, when the screams of the mother called the attention of the keeper, who succeeded in getting the child from his grasp. The little sufferer was severely injured—its recovery doubtful.

William Willey, one of the Justices of one of the Courts in New York, has been found guilty of receiving property, knowing the same to have been stolen. He was strongly recommended to the mercy of the court.

The New York Tribune states that two vessels from that port, for Boston, have recently narrowly escaped destruction, in consequence of being deceived by false lights.

A writer in the New England Farmer states that potatoes that are frozen over so hard, if taken in that state and immersed in water heated to the boiling point, (provided they have not previously undergone the operation of freezing and thawing,) are as good and palatable as if untouched by frost.

South Carolina concludes to think twice before refusing her share of the Land Distribution. The first resolution, declaring that the State would not touch a cent of it, has been modified so as to import that she will not take any at the present. She is evidently returning to sanity.

It is stated that a large and extensive association is about being formed in England, whose object is to establish a national system of emigration to North America.

O'Connell, since his entering upon the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin, (says an English paper,) finding the Mansion House to be rather too large for a single man to live in, has determined, it is said, to unite himself in marriage with the daughter of Sir James Murray. The lady is about nineteen, handsome and accomplished.

Eight hundred and sixty-two pensioners of the United States Government, died during the last year.

In the Island of Cuba, short distance from Bahia Honda, five copper mines were recently discovered. They are said to be very rich, and a company has already been formed to explore them.

A pair of silk gloves was lately manufactured at the price of fifteen thousand francs for the Queen of Belgium, but they were rejected by her Majesty on the ground of the enormous expense.

An English schooner arrived at Liverpool, last month, in sixty-six days' passage from St. Domingo, navigated by only the captain and one man—three men who composed the rest of the crew having died a few days after leaving port.

In Illinois, the farmers are obliged to take a cent and a half a pound for their pork. In Cincinnati, very good turkeys are sold for twenty-five cents apiece; and good chickens at a dollar a dozen.

The debt of Pennsylvania is forty millions of dollars, all contracted for canals and railroads.

The Legislature of Alabama has passed resolutions, pledging the State to sustain Maine in the North Eastern Boundary question.

The Indiana House of Representatives has passed a law abolishing imprisonment for debt, by a vote of eighty-six to ten.

Some of the sterner sex, indignant at the proscription policy of the ladies, adopted in the popular phrase "total abstinence or no husbands," have started the watchword "natural waist or no wires."

The amount of ice yearly consumed in Paris, is about sixteen million English pounds.

Only one act has passed into law during the present session of Congress. It makes an appropriation in part for the expenses of the session. "Our noble selves" is ever the first toast at a convivial of Congressmen, and the first object of their care.

The annual interest on the national debt of Holland amounts to twenty millions of dollars.

The Legislature of Alabama has determined upon an unconditional repeal of the law of that State which provides for the election to Congress of Representatives on the general ticket system.

There is a law among the Arabs that permits a man to divorce any of the four wives allowed him, who does not make good bread.

James B. Glentworth of New York, has published, in pamphlet form, "a statement of the frauds on the elective franchise in the city of New York, in the fall of the year 1838 and spring of 1839." Several eminent men in that city and Philadelphia, are charged with an active and actual participation in the noted "pipe laying" transactions of that time.

The deficiency in the United States Treasury on Saturday last, was, it is said, equal to five million dollars.

The bills of the East Bridgewater Bank are still redeemed at the Suffolk Bank, Boston, as we learn from the Atlas.

It is stated that nine thousand pounds of powder were thrown into the Thames during the conflagration of the Tower of London. No great danger of an explosion appeared to be apprehended in consequence thereof.

The "Marquis" crudely remarks, that an old maid eyes a single gentleman with the same feeling that we look at a street dog in dog days, viz.—wondering whether he intends to bite.

The receipts at the late Anti-Slavery Fair, at Weymouth, as stated in the Boston Liberator, amounted to only eighty-five dollars and nine cents.

William Collier, a reformed inebriate, has been appointed City Crier of Boston, in place of James Wilson, deceased.

William W. Cowell of Wrentham, has been appointed a Deputy Sheriff for the County of Norfolk.

I am right, and every one else is wrong, is a kind of doctrine which cannot be carried out. The principle of infallibility is one which cannot be tolerated with success in this enlightened country.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE. One after another is leaving King Alcohol's ranks, and enlisting under the banner of the Washingtonians. The annexed laconic and graphic note, which we have been requested to publish, will be read with pleasure. My our friend have fortitude to sustain him in his present commendable purpose.

I wish to say through your paper, that I have for a long time contemplated signing the Total Abstinence Pledge, and have now determined to "taste not, handle not," the accursed thing, except prescribed as a medicine by a physician. I have worked at my trade, blacksmithing, for twenty-seven years, and have had the devil for a striker, but I have now settled off with him and discharged him.

WILLIAM WILSON.

MARRIED.
In Haverhill, Mr. George W. Field, late of this town, to Miss Winnifred Appleton of the former place.

DIED.
In Braintree, Widow Mary Newcomb, aged 99.

NOTICES.

Rev. Mr. Fitzsimmons, (Roman Catholic,) will officiate, God willing, at the West District School-house, TO-MORROW. Services commence at eight o'clock in the morning.

An adjourned meeting of the friends of Abolition, will be held at the Rev. Mr. Cornell's School-room, next THURSDAY EVENING, at half past six o'clock.

The first annual meeting of the Quincy Total Abstinence Society, for the choice of Officers, will be held at the Town Hall, next MONDAY EVENING, (Jan. 10th,) at half past six o'clock.

N. B. Every man who has signed the pledge, and all others friendly to the cause, are requested to attend.

A meeting of the "Columbia Alumni" will be held at their Sanatorium, at the Hancock House, SATURDAY EVENING, (Jan. 15th,) at seven o'clock.

A full attendance of the brethren of the craft is particularly desired.
By command of the Grand Seignor.
Lord WILLIAM RUSSELL, Sachem.
MARQUIS OF WATERFORD, Scribe.

The annual meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Dedham, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of January, 1842, in the Town Hall, at nine o'clock in the forenoon. William Lloyd Garrison, John A. Collins, Frederick Douglas, and other friends from a distance are expected to be present.

A full attendance of the friends of the slave from all parts of the county is earnestly requested.
JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

Rev. Mr. Giles of Liverpool, (Eng.) will deliver the twelfth lecture of the season, before the Quincy Lyceum, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 12th, at half past six o'clock, in the Town Hall.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.
Which is the most injurious to community, Theft and Murder, or Slavery?
JONATHAN BAXTER, Jr. Sec.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, the last SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER.
LYSANDER RICHARDS.
Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

Ready Made Clothing.
NATHANIEL GALE, TAILOR,
No. 22 Blackstone, corner of Ann Street, Boston.

KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING of every description, which will be sold, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the very lowest prices for CASH.

Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Neck Stocks, Suspenders, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

Garments cut and made in all the various styles and in the most thorough and faithful manner, and no person required to take any article made for him unless it fits to his satisfaction.

Boston, Jan. 8.

Messenger's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Hon. Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate, within and for the County of Norfolk, for seizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate of

ANDREWS LANE.
of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, cordwainer, an insolvent debtor; and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said Andrews Lane, will be held at the dwelling-house of Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the fifteenth day of January instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and then to proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of the said Andrews Lane, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them. And all persons indebted to the said Andrews Lane, or that may have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber, or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid.

CALVIN P. HINDS, Messenger.
Weymouth, Jan. 8.

Noah L. Thomas' Estate.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the third meeting of the creditors of

NOAH L. THOMAS,
of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, cordwainer, an insolvent debtor, will be held at the dwelling house of Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, on SATURDAY, the twenty-second day of January instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of settling the account of the assignee, and ordering a dividend of the estate of said debtor among his creditors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required, at which meeting the creditors, who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.
Weymouth, Jan. 8.

David Thayer's Estate.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the third meeting of the creditors of

DAVID THAYER,
of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, cordwainer, an insolvent debtor, will be held at the dwelling house of Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the twenty-ninth day of January instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of settling the account of the assignee, and ordering a dividend of the estate of said debtor among his creditors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required, at which meeting the creditors, who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.
Weymouth, Jan. 8.

Elbridge G. Arnold's Estate.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the third meeting of the creditors of

ELBRIDGE G. ARNOLD,
of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, shoe manufacturer, will be held at the dwelling-house of Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the twenty-ninth day of January instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of settling the account of the assignee and ordering a dividend of the estate of said debtor among his creditors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required, at which meeting the creditors, who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.
Weymouth, Jan. 8.

Hathaway's Cooking Stoves
FOR SALE, at Boston prices, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 23.

Clother Gifford,

Practical Phrenologist and Physiologist.
MAY be found at the Hancock House, Quincy; Rooms, No. 19 and 20, on the third floor, where he will make Phrenological examinations, and give correct Charts of the mental powers of such as may desire it. He will also give written descriptions of character, practical instructions, etc. Those who wish him to call at their houses, will please give their address, at his Rooms, or with Mr. French, which will be attended to on the most reasonable terms.

He can refer to the following Certificates, selected from many others in his possession—
We hereby certify, that we have witnessed the phrenological examinations made by the bearer, Clothier Gifford. We consider him very accurate in his descriptions of the Science as any person with whom we have been acquainted; his method of examining is by no means unfavorable to morality and religion. We consider his moral character irreproachable.

LEVI FOLSON, M. D. ELDER MOSES HOWE,
ELIJAH COLBY, M. D. BETHUEL PENNIMAN,
J. T. E. GAGE, M. D. J. R. BARRY,
JOHN BURRAGE, Esq. REV. JOHN M. SPEAR.
New Bedford, June 10th, 1841.

This certifies that Mr. Clothier Gifford's Phrenological examinations are very accurate, and we believe him to be scientific in his profession. Having undergone examinations by him we confidently say they were truly and correctly given, and would recommend him to others.

WILLIAM W. WILDER, JOHN O. LOVETT,
ISAAC LITTLE, JOHN GILL,
REV. S. A. DAVIS, REV. JOSEPH RICHARDSON,
Hingham, Dec. 16th, 1841.

Mr. Gifford will commence a course of eight Lectures on a variety of subjects connected with the Sciences, on MONDAY EVENING next, at half past six o'clock.

Tickets for the course, 75 cents, which may be had at his rooms. Number limited to twenty-five.
Quincy, Jan. 8.

Social Assembly.
THE Gentlemen of Hingham respectfully give notice to their friends of Quincy and others, that their fifth Social Assembly will take place at the Union Hotel, Hingham, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13th, where they will be happy to see all those who may favor them with their company.

Dancing to commence at half past six o'clock. Tickets, 75 cents, to be had at the Bar.
EBEN W. CAIN,
WILLIAM HICHOBN, } Managers.
PETER STODDARD, Jr. }
Hingham, Jan. 1.

Assignee's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of

CHARLES S. CLAPP,
of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, cordwainer, an insolvent debtor. And all persons indebted to, or having any goods or effects of the said Charles S. Clapp, are required to pay and deliver the same to the said Assignee and no other person.

The second meeting of the creditors of the said Charles S. Clapp, will be held at the dwelling house of Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of settling the account of the assignee, and ordering a dividend of the estate of said debtor among his creditors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required; at which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.
Weymouth, Jan. 1.

Canal Corporation.
THE Shareholders of the Quincy Canal are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be held at the "Hancock House," in Quincy, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January inst., at six o'clock in the afternoon, for the choice of Officers and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Directors,
JOSIAH BRIGHAM, Clerk.
Quincy, Jan. 1.

To Whom it may Concern.
ALL persons having demands against the subscriber are requested to present the same, and all persons indebted by Account of more than three months standing are called upon to settle the same.

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.
Quincy, Jan. 1.

List of Letters
Remaining at Post Office, Quincy, Jan. 1, 1842.

A. George Adams, Stephen S. Jones,
Samuel Adams, Mrs. Mary M. Johnson.
B. F. Arnold, L.
C. Miss Catharine Linnell,
Edward K. Butby, Levi Leach,
Miss Eleanor Berry, M.
Foster Brown, N.
Miss Ann Maria Newman, P.
Jonathan Chilton, Miss Jane M. Pope,
Thaddeus W. Cross, Joseph Popon,
Elihu S. Chapin, Mrs. Sarah Cushing,
Mrs. Sarah Clark, D.
Miss Mary D. Dwelle, F.
Horatio N. Faxon, F.
Harvey S. Farrington, G.
Silas Felton, G.
Dr. Granville W. Gay, S.
Alexander Gage, E. R. Stone, 2.
Isaac Glynn, Thomas O. Sylvester,
Miss Abigail Gillpatrick, E. A. Seymour,
Miss Phoebe Gould, Messrs. Cheney & Savil,
J. M. Glover, H. H. Southmaid,
Nathaniel Goodhue, Judson Stoddard,
Mary B. Gay, Capt. T. Spear,
Albert A. Gilman, T.
H. Thomas Taylor,
Rev. J. Harris, Ebenezer True, W.
Mrs. Sarah H. Hayward, Mrs. Bridget Ward,
Charles H. Hayden, John W. Ward,
William D. Hills, William K. Wilson,
Alfred Hewlitt, Mrs. Abigail Wentworth,
Nathaniel Hayden, Simeon White,
Barnabas Howard, George W. Whitoh,
DANIEL FRENCH, Postmaster.
Quincy, Jan. 1.

Blankets.
ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13-4, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 10.

Boa Lost.
ON Sunday, the 19th ult., between Milton Hill and Codman's Hill, a Lady's Boa was lost, which the finder is requested to leave at the office of the Quincy Patriot and he shall be well rewarded for his trouble.
Quincy, Jan. 1.

Benjamin F. Reeves,

Hair Cutting, Curling and Shaving Establishment,
No. 14, Brattle Square,
(Opposite and fourth door from the Quincy Stage Office, No. 9, Elm Street.)

WILL attend to the various branches of his business, with promptness and despatch.
Hair Cutting, 12 1-2 Cents. Hair Curling, 12 1-2 Cents. Shaving, 6 1-4 Cents. Razors honed, 12 1-2 Cents. Razors ground, 12 1-2 Cents.

N. B. A prime assortment of OLD SHAVING SOAPS, constantly for sale.
Also—Hair Oils, Hair Brushes, and Perfumery of all kinds.

Warranted RAZORS at 75 cents each.
Boston, Oct. 16.

Premium Britannia Ware.

THE subscribers, nearly opposite the Neponset House, have supplied themselves with the very superior Britannia Ware from the manufactory of Roswell Gleason, Esq., comprising a splendid variety of patterns of TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, LAMPS, TUMBLERS, PORRINGERs, etc., etc., which they offer for sale to the trade at the manufacturer's prices, and at low prices to retail.

For sale—GLASS, CROCKERY, TIN and JAPANESE WARE.
Also—PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, PAPER HANGINGS and PUTTY.

WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES.
All of which will be sold on good terms.
BACON & BAIRD,
Dorchester, (Neponset Village,) April 17.

Rufus K. Trott,
AT his shop, in Weymouth, a few rods south of the Universalist Meeting-house, keeps constantly on hand and has for sale, a good assortment of WAX AND SPLIT LEATHER of the first quality. Also—SLAUGHTER & RUSSIA CALF SKINS.
Weymouth, Nov. 13.

Boston Almanac, for 1842,
Is now published and for sale.
PURCHASERS are requested to send in their orders, as early as possible, to Messrs. Thomas Groom & Co., 82 State-street, and they will meet with all due attention.

The Business Directory, of the various Business and Professions in Boston, so happily begun in last year's Almanac, will be continued in this, with all the improvements that our experience may have afforded. The Almanac for 1842, will be of the same size as that of 1841, and bound in the same beautiful style.

If there should be any who have not seen this publication, the Proprietor would beg leave to say, that it is a neat and compact little volume of one hundred and twenty pages, well printed, beautifully bound in cloth, lettered in gold, and contains as much matter as an ordinary 8vo. volume, and is sold for the very low price of 25 cents per copy. The Calendar pages are very complete, containing besides the usual matter, a complete record of the Weather in Boston during the past year. Also, each Calendar page is accompanied with a memorandum page, on which the accounts of a family, or other domestic matters, may be registered. The paper, being of a strong and firm texture, is easily written upon.

Weymouth, Dec. 4.

Executor's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last Will and testament of

GIDEON FRENCH,
late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to the subscriber, at the residence of the subscriber, in Weymouth, on or before the 1st day of January next.

LEMUEL BRACKETT, Executor.
Quincy, Jan. 1.

India Rubber Shoes.
LADIES, lined and bound with fur; Plain and Figured do.; Gentlemen's do. A prime lot, and large sizes, just received and for sale low by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 1.

Executor's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last Will and testament of

EBENEZER ADAMS,
late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to the subscriber, at the residence of the subscriber, in Weymouth, on or before the 1st day of January next.

LEMUEL BRACKETT, Executor.
Quincy, Dec. 25.

George Savil,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 19, Cambridge Street.
Boston, Oct. 16.

Boston Almanacs.
THE Boston Almanac for 1842, by S. N. Dickinson, is now published and for sale at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE. Price, 25 Cents.

Also—Brown's Almanac, Pocket Memorandum and Account Book, a very convenient article.
Quincy, Dec. 25.

Lady's Book for January.
THE January number of the Lady's Book is received at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Subscriptions for this and the various popular periodicals taken, and the numbers promptly received and delivered free of postage, by the subscriber.

CALEB GILL, Jr., Agent for Periodicals.
Quincy, Dec. 25.

Coal for Sale,
FORTY TONS of Broad Mountain Coal, at Brackett's Wharf. Inquire of the subscriber.
GEORGE NIGHTINGALE.
Quincy, Dec. 11.

Umbrellas.
UMBRELLAS of all sizes, and various qualities, constantly for sale by the subscribers at their
DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 24, Dock Square, Boston.

by the hundred, dozen, or singly; each of which will be warranted as good as represented, and at the Manufacturers' lowest prices.
MANLEY & BRAMHALL.
Boston, Oct. 2.

Trusses! Trusses!!
DR. WOODWARD has just received a supply of Trusses from different manufacturers, which he will furnish to all who need them, at much cheaper than the same can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.
Quincy, Aug. 14.

Quincy & Boston Stage.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
THE subscriber, grateful for the support he has received for the seventeen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the Store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., during the winter season, at eight o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel,

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 3.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1842.

VOLUME 6.

New and Fashionable Goods.

S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received an entire new assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of jet and blue black Silks for dresses, and wide Silks for aprons; Fancy Silks of all colors; Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Lisle Thread, wire ground, and bobbinet do.; wide Figured Laces for Caps, etc.; black and white Silk Laces; good black Lace Veils; good pressed Grapes; black Italian Capes and Cypress Handkerchiefs; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Shawls, Scarfs, and Gloves; Linen Cambrics; Long Lawn, Bishop Lawn, plain and plaid Swiss Muslins, Book and Cambric Muslin; Artificial Flowers, and an extensive assortment of RIBBONS, and every desirable MILLINERY article; and has also just received the most recent patterns for BONNETS AND CAPS, all of which she has taken the greatest pains to select; with an entire new assortment of FLORENCE BONNETS, which she offers for sale with a complete assortment of all other kinds of Staws, of all sizes and suitable for people of all ages—prices from twenty-five cents to nine or ten dollars.

Encouraged by the liberal patronage she has received from her friends and customers, she continues to keep as good an assortment as she can select, and flatters herself, from the experience she has had, that she can furnish those who will please favor her with their custom, with Bonnets as cheap as can be bought at any other establishment, as she is receiving Bonnets every week. Those wishing Florence Bonnets made to order will please leave their names, and those wishing Florence Bonnets repaired, cleaned and pressed, can have them done at short notice, and in the best manner, as she will have her pressing done by a man, this season, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business.

MORNING BONNETS AND COLLARS always ready made; Fancy Bonnets, Capes, Collars and Caps always on hand.

Quincy, April 3.

NEW-ENGLAND MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every description, at the residence, at the old stand, opposite No. 20, Washington St., Boston, (entrance in Temple Avenue, upstairs.) All individuals can see him alone, at any time, and at short notice.

Having had twenty years' experience, he has afforded relief to three thousand persons, and has on hand no good Trusses, and secured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture. He is now confident he can give every individual relief who may call on him.

77 The public are cautioned against the many quacks who pretend to be the subscriber, and who, for the sake of a few dollars, have offered to the public for the last twenty years, from different parts of the country, and have continued to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the trusses, what sort of Truss is best to suit the case. He will furnish any kind of Truss that can be had elsewhere. Any person who purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without additional charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Smith, of this city, formerly made, and all others advertised in Boston, together with the patent elastic spring Truss, with spring pads, Trusses without steel springs—these are sold in all cases of rupture, and a large portion of the population of this city, and of the surrounding towns, are in the habit of wearing them. Trusses with steel springs; Trusses for Polypus Aids, by wearing which persons troubled with a disordered stomach, and who are unable to eat, will find relief in four or five days. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Polypus Uteri, which have succeeded in cases where previous ones have failed. Some of the Trusses, knee caps and back bands are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and out of consideration for the poor, he will send Trusses, and all other apparatus for the cure of the various diseases, which they have if they do not suit them; after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of his do. Dr. Hall's, Rensselaer's, and French do.; Mr. Smith's improved Truss; Bateson's do.; double and single; Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice, and made as good as when new.

77 Ladies wishing for any of these instruments, will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster, at the above place. Mrs. F. has been engaged in the above business for ten years. The subscriber makes and keeps on hand steel shoes, for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this for the relief of the poor, in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

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JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrearsages, unless at the option of the proprietor. When subscribers wish their papers stopped, they will notify the publisher to that effect and at the time their subscription expires. Every subscriber will be held responsible for the payment of his paper so long as it is sent to his address at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place where he may have ordered it, until legally notified to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction sales, sent in by them, must be paid for at the usual rates.

Business letters and communications addressed to the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR.	Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR,	Stone Quarries.
ORIN P. BACON,	Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,	Weymouth.
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SAMUEL A. TURNER,	South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR,	Lynn.
N. E. OSBORNE,	Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT,	New York City.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DIALOGUE II.

BETWEEN A DAUGHTER AND HER MOTHER.

On Good Manners in company.

Daughter—Mother, you have often talked to me about appearing well in company. I wish you would give me some more instruction about it.

Mother—Well, my child, if you will remember and practice it, I shall be pleased to do it.

Daughter—I will try to, mother, for I wish to appear well.

Mother—Listen, then, to a few things which I will repeat to you.

Do not intrude into company uncalled for, nor without a graceful courtesy, or bow.

Do not hum or sing in company. If you sit, learn to sit still. If you stand, remember to stand erect. Never sit with your feet on the rounds of the chair.

If you cough or sneeze, or have occasion to move, do it with as little noise as possible.

Never put your fingers in your mouth, nor pick your nails in company. Yawn not, if you can avoid it. If you must do it, hold your hand, or your handkerchief, before your mouth, or turn aside your face.

I have seen children blow their nose in company. This, when it can be avoided, is not proper.

Some children are frequently spitting—this is a dirty habit. You should never do it in company, unless in the spit-box, and it would be better to rise and go out of the room.

You should not look into the book which another person is reading.

Lean not upon the chair of another.

When you sit around the fire occupy as little room as possible, that is, spread not your arms or feet wide apart.

Do not sit, or stand with your back towards any person, if you can avoid it.

Reading in company, unless requested to do it, or there be necessity for it, is very impolite. It seems to imply that you cannot be entertained with their conversation.

If a person is reading a letter or other paper, you should not look on to see what it is. It is unbecomingly.

Daughter—Is it proper to laugh in company?

Mother—No, my child, laughing or frowning in company is not often proper; but your countenance should always be moderately cheerful. A wise person rarely laughs aloud, though he often smiles.

I remarked that you should not scratch or rub any part of your body unnecessarily at table. I here repeat that you should never do it in company.

Daughter—Mother, is it polite to whisper in company?

Mother—It is not my child, when you can avoid it, and the cases are very few when it cannot be avoided.

If you must whisper in company, never do it and look at another person. This is very unbecomingly.

These are sufficient instructions on this subject for the present. I shall reserve some others for a future conversation.

For the Quincy Patriot.

WASHINGTONIAN MEETING.

The Second Quarterly Meeting of the Washingtonians of Norfolk County, was held agreeably to the call of the Committee, at ten

o'clock in the forenoon, in the Universalist Meeting-house, in South Dedham. The Convention was called to order by the President, who addressed the Throne of Grace. The Vice Presidents being absent, Mr. Philip Miller of Franklin, was chosen to act as Vice President, pro tem., and Jabez Talbot, Jr. of Stoughton, to occupy the place of an absent Secretary.

Voted—That Thomas Capen of Stoughton, Curtis G. Morse of Dedham, and Mr. Brett, of East Stoughton, be a Committee to prepare a list of Delegates.

Voted—That all persons present, members of Washingtonian Societies, be invited to sit with us in Convention.

The Convention was then addressed by Rev. J. B. Damon, a delegate from West Dedham, who stated that the cause was onward in that place.

Mr. Guild, Secretary of the East Dedham Society, gave cheering accounts of the cause in that section.

Reports were also made by the following persons, who each gave the most gratifying accounts of the temperance cause in Old Norfolk.—Mr. Brett, from East Stoughton, Mr. Tisdale of Stoughton, Dea. Rhodes from Foxboro', Stetson and Gray of Walpole, Gaylord of South Walpole, Blanchard from Dorchester, Miller of Franklin, and Thompson of South Dedham.

Voted—That when this meeting adjourn, it be at quarter before until quarter past one in the afternoon. Meeting adjourned.

Afternoon Session, 1.4 past 1 o'clock.

Convention was called to order and prayer offered by Rev. E. Thompson.

Voted—That Robert Thompson, Curtis G. Morse, and Israel Tisdale, Jr., be a committee of finance.

After the whole congregation had joined in singing a temperance hymn to the tune of *Auld Lang Syne*, Mr. Bernard, from the Boston Society, held the undivided attention of the audience for the space of two hours. I trust he infused a new spirit into the temperance men of Norfolk, who seemed determined that the Goliath of evils should be torn up root and branch and cast without their limits.

Mr. Philip Miller of Franklin, addressed the Convention and gave his experience in the rum business, and impressed upon the mind the necessity of using moral suasion and perseverance in the noble cause.

Voted—That Rev. E. Thompson and Eliphalet Stone of Dedham, with Jesse Holm of Stoughton, be a Committee to appoint the next place of meeting.

Voted—That the Convention tender their thanks to the Universalist Society for the use of their house this day.

Voted—That the Secretaries furnish an account of the proceedings to be published in the Boston Mercantile Journal, and the papers published in Norfolk County.

After the Convention had sung a temperance hymn, the meeting adjourned.

Delegates from abroad were hospitably entertained by "mine host" of the *Temperance House* in this village, who deserves the patronage of the temperance community which he prefers to that kind at which he has been subjected in consequence of trafficking in ardent spirits.

The countenances of those from abroad were cheered with the thought that they could meet together and part again, encouraged by each other's counsel and advice to return and work with double zeal in the noble cause. May the same unflinching, uncompromising spirit be manifested in every part of the County against the accursed traffic, as was manifested in this Convention. If so, its stay would be but short in our midst, which is the prayer of every well wisher to his country.

ADDITION BOYDEN, } Secretaries.
JABEZ TALBOT, Jr., }
South Dedham, Jan. 5th, 1842.

THE YOUNG WIVES TRIAL.

A SEQUEL TO "WOODCOCK SHOOTING."

Continued from last number.

"Ah, love was never yet without
The pang, the agony, the doubt—
That love had arrows well she knew;
Alas! she found them poisoned too."—Byron.

"Oh can she change who seemed to love so truly?"

The day on which Kemble Powell had decided on making the trial of his loving wife's devotion, to gratify the cruel nature of his friend, Neal Gordon, at length arrived. It was evening, and his wife had just dropped the curtains over the windows of the tasteful little keeping room, where she used to read, sew, and amuse herself with her child. A shade lamp was lighted and placed upon her elegant India work-stand, and an air of tasteful comfort pervaded the apartment.

Kemble had been absent all day, having sent her word at noon that he should dine out with his friend Gordon. She was now momentarily expecting him, and her ear was attentive that love might catch the first foot-fall upon the marble steps before he rang at the door. At length the long expected bell sounded, but with a harder and quicker ring than Kemble's, so that while she flew into the hall her heart half feared it might not be him. She lingered therefore, until the liveried footman opened the door, when she beheld her husband and sprang to meet him. She instantly, with the quick jealousy of love, detected a change in his countenance, and he returned the welcome grasp of her hand with a sad smile that cut to her very heart. She asked him no question, though

painfully impressed with the idea of pending evil, but waited until she could be alone with him, out of hearing of the servants. He followed her silently into the little room, where she slept in her cradle, and bending over it, he kissed it, while his heart smote him for the cruel part he was preparing to act towards its mother—the dearly cherished and honored wife of his bosom. But Neal Gordon's suspicions had so poisoned his own mind, that he felt he could have no peace until the trial was made. After kissing the infant and smiling upon it, he threw himself upon a sofa, and heaving a deep sigh covered his face with his hands. Catharine gazed upon him a few seconds in silent misgiving, and then approaching him softly, gently laid her hand upon his arm.

"Dear Kemble, you are ill," she said in those sweet tones of affectionate solicitude that can only come from a young and fond wife's lips. His treacherous heart smote him, but he remained silent. He felt a destiny nerved him to his fearful trial, and while he worked to avoid it he could not. "Tell me, dearest Kemble, what it is that troubles you; for I feel you have no fever. If it is not illness, it is a mental burden that gives you this unwonted sadness. Speak to me and make me your confidant; perhaps I can administer to your relief. There is," she added, smiling, "a great charm in a wife's necromancy."

"I am not ill, Catharine," he said, pressing her to his heart, and kissing her brow as if he would atone by affection for the wrong he was meditating. Catharine felt happy at his proof of undiminished tenderness, and all doubts of her having in any way incurred his displeasure instantly were dissipated; for such a suspicion had already begun to disturb her mind.

"Tell me then, Kemble, what ails you. Has any thing happened to you?" she inquired anxiously.

"No, dearest, not me—but to you—that is, I feel distressed on your account, and not on mine."

"What can affect me that cannot also have its effect upon you, dear Kemble? Speak out freely, and be assured I shall not shrink from anything, so it fall alone upon me. Speak then and do not heed me. What has occurred? You are not ill—you have not ceased to love me—nor to love your child—for never have you shown more affection to us. What then can make me unhappy? I see within my arms each all I love, and know that all is safe! What then have I to fear? Speak, dear Kemble, and relieve your mind from the weight that seems to depress it."

The false husband could not look up to meet the clear open gaze of the eye that sought his own. He felt as if she had become an angel as a judgment upon him; yet his knowledge of her showed him it was nothing more than her own pure and devoted spirit that thus nobly manifested itself. He would have shrunk from his contemplated treachery but could not. He seemed bound by a spell to carry forward his purpose to its issue. He remained silent for a few moments, holding her soft white hand in his, while her eyes were fixed with deep and tender interest upon his troubled countenance.

"Nay, Catharine, dear, I cannot grieve you," he at length made a painful effort to say;—"you cannot, I feel well assured, receive the announcement I have to make, without its deeply affecting you."

"Oh, speak freely and honestly Kemble. Fear me not. If Providence hath sent evil upon us, he hath also sent us good in our life time, and we ought to be willing to receive the evil also. I have tried to bear the prosperity to which your love has elevated me with the humility becoming the station from which you took me; I shall pray for strength to the same source that has hitherto kept me humble, to give me patience to bear adversity; for I fear Kemble, in these times of great pecuniary vicissitudes, that it is something of this nature you would inform me."

Is it not so? she asked, smiling, and playfully touching his cheek.

"Your penetration, Catharine, has saved me the pain of the communication I have been so reluctant to make. But I am surprised, I confess, at the indifference which you manifest in case your suspicions should be proven to you to be true."

"And are they not true, husband? Now have you any thing more to tell me than that you have lost money in some one of these immense bank failures, and that I must be content to part with some of the luxuries with which your affectionate pride has surrounded me. Truly, now, dear Kemble, is it any thing more or worse?"

"Indeed it is not, Catharine," said Kemble, looking at her serene face with surprise, and in his heart wishing Neal Gordon were present to see her also.

"Then why this sorrow, and reluctance to break it to me?"

"Because, Catharine, I know how a wife living in the style you do, must feel to be told her husband has met with reverses, and that she must remove from her position in society."

"There may be wives, Kemble, who are so selfish that at such a moment they would think more of themselves, perhaps, than of their husbands. You know I am not selfish where you are interested, dear Kemble, she said affectionately. If this loss you mention is because you to change your position from the sphere which both by birth and education you grace and adorn, I shall indeed mourn and deeply feel it. But for myself alone I care not. My sympathies, my beloved Kemble, would be wholly yours."

"You speak like an angel, Catharine," said Kemble with animation. "You are indeed a wife to do honor to a husband! It is true I have met with a small loss. The United States Bank stock has been for some time depreciating, and to-day I have sold out at a sacrifice that must render a slight change in our style of living not only proper but necessary. I am indeed sorry on your account, for I shall have to lessen my expenses which are now four thousand dollars a year to twenty-five hundred."

"If you do not grieve, Kemble, at this, I shall not," said his wife cheerfully.

"But you will have to part with your carriage and horses which I presented to you the day after your marriage."

"I will do so cheerfully; we don't need it, Kemble. I ride very little you know, and you never get into it. You will keep your gig and saddle horses."

"No," replied Kemble, firmly, being resolved as some atonement to his wife, to punish himself as well as deprive her of her means of enjoyment.

"Then I shall grieve, indeed, for your sake, dear Kemble," she said sadly; and he could not but confess in the bottom of his heart that she felt only for him to the total disregard of herself.

"But John and Thomas, the coachman and footman, will have to be dismissed, Catharine," he added, looking at her face like a chameleon, who feels the pulse of his patient under a protracted operation of surgery.

"We can do very well with but one man servant, James! and I will keep but one nurse, and dismiss my seamstress."

"Indeed, Catharine, this is too great a sacrifice."

"I do not feel it as such. All the feeling I have has reference to the effect of all this upon you, dear Kemble. If I knew you would patiently bear this reverse, I should not think it worth speaking about after this moment."

"You are a noble creature, Catharine! I did not know how your worth before. I can't understand how you can be so slightly affected by these melancholy changes in prospect."

"So long as you are left to me and love me, so long as our dear child lives to be the bond of our wedded love, nothing extraneous can make me less cheerful or diminish my happiness. Let us this evening call the coachman and footman, and the two females and dismiss them with a month's wages. To-morrow you can send the horses and carriage to the market."

"But what will your friends say, Catharine, when they know you have been reduced to sell your carriage?"

"I do not live for them Kemble, but for you. If you can bear it, I have no feeling or thought beyond, she answered with a quiet and firm dignity. He felt that he could almost worship her. But the trial was but begun.

Without speaking further, Catharine quietly rose and pulled the bell. Thomas, the footman, replied to it.

"Thomas, send James and George, the waiters here, and also ask Hannah and Clara to come to me, and return with them yourself."

"Yes, madam," answered the footman, with a low bow, and departed on his errand, wondering what such a message and meeting portended.

"You see, Kemble, I am already preparing to accommodate myself to our new position," she said, smiling. "Only keep up cheerful spirits and you will find my happiness, and perhaps your own, does not consist in servants or equipages. Have I your permission to dismiss the servants? It must be a disagreeable duty to you, and I would relieve you from so embarrassing a task."

Kemble could hardly reply for wonder, shame and self-accusation that he should have been tempted to conspire against so lovely a woman. But he felt it was now too late to repent, if he would, and yielding himself to the current of circumstances he had set in motion, suffered things to take their course.

The servants now entered, and stood by the door in silence. Kemble turned his face away and took up a book, the leaves of which he occupied himself in carelessly turning over. His wife construed his look of mortification at the part he was playing, for an expression of grief at his loss, and prospective change in his condition. She leaned toward him and said soothingly.

"Never mind, Kemble; we shall live much more independently without so many servants. If you could only afford to keep your buggy I should not care! Suppose, she whispered, you keep James and your buggy, and I will sacrifice my other nurse and jewelry."

He replied only by pressing her hand and shaking his head negatively. He despised himself at that moment, and cursed Neal Gordon in his heart. But he had gone too far to repent.

"I am, sorry," said Catharine, speaking with sweet dignity, but in her trembling tones, manifesting her sympathy for their situation, addressing the assembled servants, "very sorry to inform you that recent pecuniary losses render it expedient for us to reduce our expenses, and, therefore, I shall to-morrow, part with my carriage and horses, and so shall need your services, James, no longer. Thomas will also have to seek some other situation, as the chambermaid must try and supply his place. You Hannah and Clara, I shall regret to part with also, but unfortunately I cannot control my wishes in this respect. For the future we must do with the cook, chambermaid and youngest nurse. I will pay each of you a

month's wages over, in the morning when you have leave to depart. I am pained to part with you, for you have all been with me ever since I was married, and have been faithful."

This brief address of their mistress was received by them at first with a surprise that soon lost itself in grief. They wept, both the men and women, and expressed their sorrow more for their master and mistress than for themselves. Kemble was mute with emotion. He felt he had not calculated the amount of moral suffering his experiment involved. But he could not recede. After they had left the room, he rose and threw himself upon his wife's bosom, and wept for very shame and penitence. He gladly would have knelt at her feet and confessed all! His love and respect for her were increased a hundred fold, and he sunk in his own esteem.

The next morning the four servants were dismissed, and as they left the house, a message from Neal Gordon met them desiring to see them. They called at his residence, when he desired them not to seek places without his permission, he would pay them wages so long as they should be out of place. By twelve o'clock, Kemble had parted with his carriage, buggy and horses, and at one o'clock he was seated in Neal Gordon's library, relating to him, in the most animated and affecting manner, the scenes of the preceding evening. Neal listened with apparent incredulity, and with the impatient air of a man who has already anticipated the finale of a tedious narration.

"This is all very nice, Kemble," he said with a cynical curl of his thin lip, as Kemble ended with tears and self-upbraidings; "all very nice doubtless, and all very true! But she has twenty-five hundred dollars a year left yet!—It is enough for any genteel family. She has, it is true, parted with her carriage, but how few keep equipages here, and how very useless, they are in a city like this! She will not miss it. She will feel its deprivation most in the sneers and whispers of her ill-loving friends. She has but three servants, it is true, and few rich families here have more. In your small family you don't need any more. She retains her fine house, and all the luxuries of her condition. In fact she has parted with nothing! You have not tried her. From your manner when you went home she had prepared her mind to receive a shock so much greater than the truth seemed insignificant to her. No wonder she was cheerful. It was that cheerfulness begotten by thankfulness that it was not the half she had feared from some base and ominous hint. It has been no fair test, Kemble; and Neal Gordon coolly lighted a second cigar at the stump of one he had just smoked up, and then handed a couple of regalias across the table to Kemble."

"You are incorrigible—most cruelly so," said Kemble, with a look of mental anguish. "What further sacrifice shall I make?"

"Reduce your expenses to one thousand dollars, and by so much you reduce her affection," answered Neal Gordon, quietly.

"I will do it, and triumph over your unjust suspicions," answered Kemble with warmth. "Now I have begun I will not stop till you confess, Neal Gordon, that Catharine Kemble is the noblest creature breathing on God's earth. I am convinced from the trial I have already made."

"Ha, ha, ha," laughed his friend, sarcastically. "You are a husband, and your wife has mesmerized you so that you can see only as she wills."

"You shall see only as I do yet, Gordon, mesmerism or no," answered Kemble, leaving him, and returning home. On his way his mind was agitated as to the manner in which he should break to her his intention to reduce still lower his expenses. When he had entered the house he had come to no determination, and affectionately embracing his wife, who met him in the hall, looking, he thought, lovelier and more cheerful than he had ever seen her, he suffered her to lead him into her keeping-room below. Seating herself beside him she took his hand, and looking up into his face with a sweet earnest expression, said,

"I am glad, Kemble, for my sake, this reverse has occurred; for I feel that I have loved you since last night more than I ever did in my life. But I have been thinking of one thing—here she paused as if she knew not how to proceed."

"What would you say, my dearest wife?" he asked, feeling how unworthy of such a woman he had made himself by his sinful compact with his bitter cousin Neal Gordon.

"That with but three servants our house is too large, and I have thought, if you did not feel it, we might save much by taking a smaller house. We could then sell all our rich furniture, and for one quarter of the money furnish a comfortable house better suited to our circumstances."

"But what will the world say?" asked Kemble, delighted, wondering, yet overwhelmed with shame at his baseness. She had anticipated him in every thing. What a triumph had he for Neal Gordon!

"All my world is here—in your affection and my child's love. I know no other, Kemble."

"Incomparable woman! I am indeed a wretch!"

"No, no! You have not brought the change in our circumstances by any folly of your own, dear Kemble. Therefore you have no cause for self-condemnation. Think not of me—if you knew my heart you would not care so far as I am concerned, how poor you were!"

Kemble was silent with emotion. He felt

LEGISLATIVE LETTER.

To the Editor of the Quincy Patriot:

BOSTON, 13th January, 1842.

you had found in his wife 'a pearl of great price.' At length he told her he must reduce his expenses to one thousand dollars; but it produced in her no other effect than sorrow at this evidence of loss greater than she had been led to believe, and expressions of regret at the change which he must feel. It is plain she thought him the sole victim, losing in anticipations of his bitterness all regret for herself.

The succeeding day Catharine went out with him to choose a house, and selected a neat two story dwelling in Spruce street near Ninth. With a cheerfulness that surprised him and commanded his respect, she returned home to superintend the removal of her rich furniture, splendid curtains and carpets, when a note arrived from Neal Gordon to Kemble, saying that having heard of his losses and his intention to remove, he would purchase his furniture as it stood, and take the house for a southern family of his acquaintance. Kemble after reading the note which had already been planned between them, handed it silently to Catharine, who, after reading it, said delightedly,

How fortunate this is! I must confess I felt a little sorry at the idea of stripping the rooms and sending all the family luxuries of our better days to an auction store. Neal Gordon has a kinder heart than I believed he possessed. He has shown great delicacy and feeling in this proposition. Now all we shall have to do will be to purchase plain furniture and move into our new house.

'And don't you even sigh to leave this, Catharine?' asked Kemble, struck by her cheerful and resigned air.

'I feel a little, Kemble, in leaving rooms where we have passed so many happy hours together, and parting from objects endeared to both of us by mutual possession. Beyond this I have no feeling. I shall live as happily in our humble home as I have ever done here, if I thought you, Kemble could forget.'

'But your friends would neglect you. You know what the world is.'

'And knowing what it is, Kemble, I have never placed my affections upon it. Happy in your love,' she added smilingly, 'I shall care for no other world but that of wifely affection.'

'Mrs. Linton, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Carden, Mrs. Rainer and all those fashionable acquaintances will refuse longer to speak with you.'

'I expect it, Kemble, and am prepared for it. But you having no horses, will be more with me now, and having but one nurse, I shall give my attention more to the babe; and so I and babe at least will be happier and I will try my best to make you so. It is not costly carpets and marble tables, damask hangings and lofty dwellings, servants and equipages, nor the hollow smiles of fashion, in which true happiness consists. Removed from poverty (and we certainly are, though reduced) the humblest station is the happiest.'

'I know not what to think of you Catharine,' said Kemble, gazing upon her animated and serene countenance with love and worship, 'until this moment I knew not the half your worth.'

The week following, Kemble removed to his new abode. Catharine had preceded him that morning, telling him he must not come home until dinner time when she would be ready for him. In the meantime he sought Neal Gordon and reported to him all that had transpired.

'Very well, Kemble,' said his cousin; 'I must acknowledge she has thus far done better than I anticipated. I should like, however, to see her in her new station.'

'Come with me to dinner,' said Kemble earnestly; 'you shall take her by surprise. If she shows herself illly at all, it will be in taking the first possession of her humble dwelling.'

'I will accept your invitation; for otherwise my long absence already from your roof, may be construed by her into that contemptible and detestable feeling which leads people to keep aloof from those, who once having been their equals fall from their condition.'

Catharine had wished her husband to stay away until she had put everything in comfortable order for his reception.

The cousins arrived and were received by her in a plain, neat cap and dress, and with a smile of affection towards Kemble and of welcome towards himself, that Neal could not but confess, gave her a lovelier appearance than he had ever seen her wear.

'You are welcome, cousin Neal,' she said extending her hand to him with sweet dignity; 'our abode is something humbler than you have been in the habit of finding us in, but I trust you will find no less warm a welcome.'

Neal pressed the hand he held in silence, and in his heart acknowledged that thus far she had triumphed. He looked round the room. The apartment was small, but wore an air of tasteful comfort. The dinner table was neatly laid in the centre; white curtains hung at the windows; furniture was plain but handsome; and though there were but two ornaments on the mantle and no pictures, Neal did not miss them. Catharine's gracious and cheerful presence seemed to diffuse a charm throughout, that left the eye no room to wander, but towards her. There was but one female servant and but two courses, yet Neal and Kemble both confessed they had never dined better or more satisfactorily. Kemble looked at his wife all dinner-time and thought her an angel, and Neal as he looked at her with admiration thought her a very remarkable person for one of her sex.

The dinner passed off pleasantly as we have said, though Neal tried cruelly to test whether Catharine's mind was sensitive with regard to her former style of living; but in every question he put to her was defeated by the calm propriety of her replies. He found her just the same as in her prosperity; if any thing more cheerful and happy.

'You will find it a long walk to Chesnut street, and also to church from here, cousin,' said Neal after dinner, as he was seated at the

window picking his teeth. 'You will miss your carriage.'

'No, if poor Kemble don't his horses! I prefer walking to riding, and only rode because Kemble would have me. You remember, cousin, I was a country girl, and thought nothing of walking five miles in a morning.'

Kemble looked at Gordon with a triumphant smile, and the other returned a gratified glance. Yet it was his disposition to prove.

'You can't give parties very well, here,' he said, glancing around the small apartment.

'No except to Kemble and baby,' she said, laughing. 'It is large enough for play with the child, and to dine in—besides, I think small rooms more sociable, and in winter far more comfortable. I anticipate a good deal of comfort here this winter. I have nothing to complain of cousin, especially as Kemble bears this change in his circumstances so well.'

The inquisitor was silent, and soon afterward took his leave, impressed for the first time, with the power and beauty of female resignation. The following day the cousins met, and Neal expressed both his surprise and pleasure at what he had witnessed the day before.

'I trust now you are convinced Catharine married me for myself and not for my fortune,' said the delighted and triumphant husband.

'No. She has around her comforts and luxuries. Naturally of a strong mind, she has bent herself to the circumstances that have thickened around her; but there is no proof she did not love your fortune more than you. All she now has, lessened as it is from what it was, is your gift; for when you married her, she had nothing. All she enjoys then, is her gain. Compared with her situation a few weeks ago, she is the loser, but contrasted with her condition two years ago, she is infinitely the gainer. There has been, therefore, no fair trial. It is yet to come. Deprive her of some personal comforts. Try her through her self-loves.'

'It shall be done,' said Kemble bitterly, after walking the room a few moments in agitated silence.

That evening he returned home and found Catharine waiting tea for him. Affectionately kissing her, (for his love for her had increased with the severity of the sacrifice of which he was making her the unsuspecting and innocent victim,) he did not seat himself at the tea-table but walked the room as if in distress of mind. In a few moments, as he had anticipated, she came and laid her hand, in her affectionate way, upon his arm, and said gently,

'Kemble what distresses you?'

'Catharine, you will repent you ever united your fate with mine. But two days in the low house, and yet compelled to leave it,' he said, as if overcome with sorrow.

'Care not for me—think not of me, dear Kemble! What has happened?'

'I have to-day transferred all my property but a mere pittance to other hands.'

'Have you given up your wife—have you given up your boy?—Do not these remain?—Why then do you care for it. I cannot grieve while my babe and you are still left to me. But my heart is wrung for you, Kemble! Oh God, how will you endure this! Does Neal know of your distresses! He may relieve you!'

'I cannot ask him, Catharine. I must endure it alone.'

'Not alone! I am by your side to cheer, soothe and strengthen you. What do you care for riches! Certainly our joy and hope, our love and happiness do not depend on them. I should love you the same were you beggared, as when you were rich.'

'I care not, only from the fear that you may despise me—seeing me poor! That you may cease to love me when I can no longer gratify your tastes. That you will scorn me, when reduced to coarse dresses!'

'Kemble, you do not know me when you talk thus—you do not know the strength of woman's love in adversity. Like the chamomile, it thrives and is the strongest, the more it is trampled into the ground. Tell me your losses—tell me exactly your situation, and do not fear but that I shall cheerfully adapt myself to it. My heart bleeds, but only for you. I feel not for myself—but I could cheerfully die to promote your happiness.'

'Catharine, noble woman and wife, God knows I am unworthy of you. You have much to forgive in me when you know all, as you shall one day.'

'Nay—do not censure yourself. Misfortunes are the lot of our nature; and poverty cometh at the hand of God. Let us submit with christian resignation, and as link after link is severed from the world, let us link it to Heaven where there is no change or vicissitudes.'

'Earth is unworthy your presence, Catharine.'

'Nay, let us now act. How much have we to live on, Kemble?'

'Enough to furnish a single room, and live as economically as we can.'

'I will give to you all my jewelry, and the presents you gave me before we married. They may be of great service to you, if you are so much reduced! and without another word she placed in his hands a little ivory box containing all those little mementoes and trifling articles which every lady loves to keep by her last of all. 'Take them, and by to-morrow I dare say we can find some nice comfortable room that we can hire. I don't want any nurse, and as there are but three of us, I can easily do all the cooking that we need. How well you bear it, Kemble!'

'It is this which is my greatest support, though a woman can bear adversity and the world's frowns, I think, better than man!'

Kemble could scarcely refrain from giving vent to his emotion at the sublime moral spectacle his noble wife presented. He took her hand, pressed it ardently to his lips, and turned away to hide his affecting sensations of shame and regret at the part he was playing.

(Concluded in next number.)

QUINCY PATRIOT.

LEGISLATIVE LETTER.

To the Editor of the Quincy Patriot:

BOSTON, 13th January, 1842.

You have asked me to furnish you, now and then, with some account of the proceedings in the State Legislature, at this, their annual session, and I know of nothing which should prevent my complying with your desire. There is not much that takes place there during a session, that can be said to be of general interest. There are no contests about the twenty-first rule, no specimens of pugilism, no furious crimination and recrimination, no blackguard insolence such as supply ample food for excitement to a news-loving community, if they add nothing to the character of the National House of Representatives where they occur. All is commonly quiet at the State House, and with rare exceptions the debates are conducted perfectly within the rules of decorum. If the subjects discussed are not always of the first consequence, at least the way of discussing them is creditable to the State. Your readers probably have a desire to know the condition of our Commonwealth affairs and what is done by their immediate representatives, even though these do not insult each other at every turn or dispute about every thing under the sun. The people wish to know how their immediate, local interests are taken care of at head quarters, and this wish is perfectly natural and right. After all, the State of Massachusetts must be to Massachusetts men, the object most dear to their pride; and it is not impossible that the time may soon come when it will be one of the few States of which they, in a national point of view, may have any thing to boast.

Of the organization of the two Houses you have already heard. There is no need of saying any thing of Mr. Quincy, the new President of the Senate, among your townsmen who already know him so well. Mr. Kimball, the Speaker of the House, was the candidate of a portion of the whigs last year against Mr. Ashmun who succeeded. And now that this gentleman has failed to secure his reelection to a seat in the House, he gains the situation without hazard of competition. He appears to be a mild, good-tempered, gentlemanly man, and from all present appearances seems likely to make good the loss of his predecessor. Yet this is no easy task, for Mr. Ashmun made himself very acceptable to all parties in this critical situation. Mr. Kimball attracts the notice of those who have ever seen Mr. Van Buren, by an extraordinary likeness which he seems at first sight to bear to him, but upon a closer examination this vanishes, as his open forehead and clear blue eyes do not remind one of the careworn brow and twinkling grey eye which marked the ex-President at least during his term of office.

These elections in both Houses were carried by votes so decisive as to leave no doubt that the whigs predominated in the Legislature this year. But as yet there have been no questions which furnish an exact clue to the actual state of political feeling in the House. One of the most singular circumstances attending the assembly of the popular branch, was, that a very small proportional number of the members of last year had been elected to serve in it. And a great many of those elected in their places had never been members before. Even those who have served heretofore have been here but for a short period. This may be a proof of the spread of the doctrine of rotation in office among the people of the State, but it does not contribute to expedite the public business. A few old and experienced men, who understand the forms of proceeding, and the precise manner of most effectively executing what is to be done, are of the greatest possible use in every deliberative assembly. They give it stability against the hasty movements of new members. They prevent the loss of time which is often the consequence of a necessity to recede from steps rashly taken. A case in point occurred the other day upon the discussion of the report by a Committee of the Rules and Orders suitable for the adoption of the House. Mr. Hood of Lynn, an opposition member, moved to amend them in such a manner that when a question should be decided by yeas and nays, no member should be allowed to vote who was not within the bar of the House when his name was called. This amendment was borrowed from the rules of the House of Representatives at Washington, and was designed to act upon those persons who sometimes absent themselves during a portion of the sittings of the House. Probably it was designed to affect the Boston delegation, some of whom, now and then take the liberty of attending to their own affairs, or an hour during the long debates that sometimes take place, but who are sent for and come up at time to vote when a question is taken. For by the present rule, if they get in before the calling of the roll is finished, they may record their unobjectionable at least to those who first sight appeared the duty of attendance strictly, and who were carried. But a little reflection was sufficient to show that as things had now been made to stand there was no security in the rules against the forcing through of some obnoxious measure in a thin House, should a small number of members at any time have motive strong enough to induce them to try it. The members from the country many of them go home on Saturday and do not return until late on Monday. On such days, as March meeting days for example, the House is sure to be thin. It was clear, therefore, that something was to be done to prevent surprises. None could be thought of unless it was a call of the House. Now by a call of the House, as understood in the House of Representatives at Washington, is meant a proceeding by which the doors are shut, the roll is then called over and the Sergeant-at-Arms is sent all over the city to hunt up the absentees. This is a long and tedious business which consumes a vast deal of time to very little purpose. When therefore the House became convinced that they must take up this cumbersome machine as a consequence of Mr. Hood's amendment they preferred to go back to the old rule. And this a good deal of time was spent with no great profit, the House only getting back at last to the same spot in which it stood when it started. The question of presence or absence in Legislative bodies is one which, after all, must be left to the conscience of each individual member. It cannot be, even in any degree regulated, unless, perhaps, by the ultimate tribunal of the people who are judges of the fidelity of their representatives. They will not dismiss a useful man for now and then attending to his own business, at least whilst they continue to pay him so little, neither will they overlook the neglect of an idle one, who devotes to pleasure their time as well as his own. It is just to the Boston delegation to claim for them as fair an average attendance during the whole of a session as the delegation of any county in the State usually gives.

On Monday, a grave question came up in the House for decision, involving a construction of the Constitution. It seems that the whig votes of the

city of Lowell, for Lieutenant Governor, were returned by the Clerk as being for George Hill instead of George Hull, the man for whom they were cast. The effect of this mistake, if not allowed to be corrected, would have been to make eleven hundred and odd more scattering votes than there really were, and thus to defeat a choice by the people. The difficulty in the way of correction was to be found in the words of the Constitution prescribing the mode by which the votes should be received and counted. The case was a nice one, and occasioned a great difference of opinion among the members of both parties. It was decided in the Senate in favor of admitting the votes for George Hull only by the casting vote of the President. And when this decision came down to the lower branch for concurrence, Mr. C. P. Curtis of Boston, opposed it with all his might. This gentleman is an acute and intelligent lawyer, and he viewed the question in a light strictly professional. But technical arguments are never listened to with much favor in a popular body. His, therefore, did not appear to carry much conviction with it. Mr. Curtis was briefly answered by Messrs. Walley of Roxbury, Robinson of Lowell, Hinckley of Barnstable, and Thomas of Worcester; most effectively perhaps by the last named gentleman who is a new member. On a division, the vote was very largely in favor of concurrence. So Mr. Hull was declared duly elected by the votes of the people Lieutenant Governor for the year ensuing.

I have filled my paper without bringing any account beyond Monday. In my next, I shall notice the Address of the Governor and a debate now going on in the House about the act for distributing the proceeds of the public lands.

QUINCY LYCEUM.

The twelfth lecture was by Rev. Mr. Giles of Liverpool, England. It was quite a good lecture, full up to mediocrity; and when we take into consideration, the insignificant, dwarfy appearance of the man, it was somewhat of a striking phenomenon to hear such a lecture from such a man. Some portions of it were strikingly eloquent, and delivered with more energy than one would suppose could be contained in such a shell of a body. We cannot but admire the kernel.

Ireland, of late, has been the theme of a number of our lecturers, and indeed it is a subject worthy of the attention of any man, or body of men, in our country. One part of the lecture was very instructive, as well as deeply humiliating to us—Protestants. We complain of the persecutions of the Romish Church—we make them the subjects of tracts, homilies, harangues and sermons; but, in the name of all that is sacred, was there ever a more brutal, fiendish persecution, than that carried on by the Protestants against the unfortunate Catholics of Ireland.

We, sometimes, call to remembrance scenes like these, when we read the philippics of partisan newspapers, or hear the sermons of some professedly sainted preachers, against Romanism—and the good old admonition of the great Teacher—"first cast the beam out of thine own eye"—comes to our mind with no inconsiderable force. Such earping, whining, illiberal, evil-proselyting seeds would do well to see to their own affairs.

That there have been persecutions under the See of Rome is not denied; and, when and where, have the dominant parties in religion ceased to persecute?

The Episcopalians of England, the religious hierarchy established by law, persecuted unto "the death" the Puritans who lived in the days of our fathers. Those same fathers lived to this howling wilderness to save their own necks and possess liberty of conscience; and how long had they had the dominion before they cut and burnt out the poor Quaker's tongues and banished the Baptists, who fled hither to enjoy the same blessings which they, the Puritans, came to secure. Such ever has been human nature.

"Religion should extinguish strife,
And make a calm of human life;
But friends that chance to differ
On points which God has left at large,
How fiery will they meet and charge,
No combatants are stiffer."

We say, then, let those who have clean hands and pure hearts cast the first stone at the Catholics of our day. Should none be cast until Protestants become thus clean and pure, the Catholics will remain quiet and possess their privileges.

If we had Mr. G's lecture we should like to give a few extracts from it, for the edification of our brethren, but we have it not, and therefore must forbear.

Much has been said about the injustice of the Catholic's request for their portion of the School Fund in New York; but it appears a very venial offence, (if any one can call it an offence) when viewed in its true character. When it is recollected that sectarian books were introduced into those schools and that the children of Catholic parents were compelled to study them; and, moreover, when it is recollected that Catholics were obliged to contribute for the maintenance of said schools, it will not appear very marvellous that they should ask, (not demand,) modestly ask, for their portion of the money that they might expend it as they pleased.

TEMPERANCE.

The lecture of Dr. Jewett, on Thursday evening, was a fine specimen of reasoning upon physiological principles, showing the perfect adaptation of nature to supply the wants of man. His arguments were most conclusive. He showed the deleterious effects of alcoholic drinks upon the system, and how little men, generally, are aware of their critical and dangerous situation.

The lecture was enriched with those pleasing and illustrative anecdotes for which the Doctor is so deservedly commended, and calculated to benefit the audience by rendering his arguments plain to the understanding and easily retained by the memory.

The cool, calculating mind of the man so seriously injured on the railroad, and of the individual who was saved from the burning wreck of the Lexington, are instances worthy of being registered in our public records, showing the immense benefits to be derived from calm deliberation. It is worth more than gold on such occasions. It is, unquestionably, the preserver of life in multitudes of cases.

The Doctor does not come very often, but as a recompense, he gives us a pretty good portion when he does come. He was cut out for a mimic and made up for a temperance lecturer. He can act the Groggry Harbor drunkard to the life; and one cannot hear him without thinking how wonderfully the plastic hand of nature has fitted him for his calling.

He talked as though he had some knowledge of

Quincy, though he said, he did not come here to slander her good people. He told the temperance people, they had a great work to do, and they ought to be up and doing it.

The cause seemed to receive a new impulse, and a number of signers were obtained to the State Union, as well as to the Quincy Society.

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Whereas, past experience has taught us, that important and beneficial changes in the habits and principles of a community can be more successfully effected by a combination of efforts than by individual action alone; and being desirous of protecting ourselves and others from the evils of intemperance;—we, the subscribers, hereby agree to associate under the name of the Quincy Total Abstinence Society. The fundamental principle of this Society shall be total abstinence from the use of all intoxicating liquors as a drink; and we agree, by precept and practice, to do what may be in our power to promote the spread of this great principle in the community.

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BOSTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD. We learn that a petition, signed by Hon. Thomas Greenleaf and others, has been presented to the General Court praying for authority to construct a Railroad from a point near the Free Bridge, in South Boston, to a point near the Stone Church, in Quincy, with liberty to extend a branch to or near the Granite quarries. Three routes have been surveyed from Quincy to the head of Dorchester Bay.

The Eastern route runs in nearly a straight line, crossing the Neponset River about four hundred feet below Neponset Bridge.

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From Dorchester Bay two routes have been surveyed, one about one eighth and the other about one fourth of a mile east of South Boston Turnpike.

Petitions, in aid of the petition of Hon. Thomas Greenleaf and others, are at the Stores of John Breckin and Justin Spear in this town, and at Josiah Babcock, Jr., Store in Milton, and all the citizens of Quincy friendly to the enterprise are invited to call and sign.

SECRETARY OF STATE. We alluded with pleasure, last week, to the almost unanimous re-election of our friend, Benjamin Stevens, Esq., as Sergeant at Arms of the Massachusetts Legislature, and it is with equal gratification that we now record the re-election, by nearly a unanimous vote, of Hon. John P. Bigelow as Secretary of State of this Commonwealth. Such decided manifestations of approbation, from the representatives of the people, are the highest evidence that these two gentlemen fulfill the duties connected with their offices in the most faithful and satisfactory manner. Every individual who has had business which led to an acquaintance with these gentlemen will bear unqualified testimony to their urbanity, fidelity, and unsurpassed capacities for their respective stations.

STATE FINANCES. From the report of the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, it appears that the receipts during the year were more than the expenses, viz:—total receipts, \$404,313 18; expenditures, \$399,928 57, leaving a balance in the Treasury, of \$4,384 61. This favorable state of the treasury has rendered it unnecessary to borrow the sum of seventy thousand dollars authorized by the Legislature at its last session.

The School Fund in January, last year, amounted to \$450,971 17; the increase during last year was \$22,295 00.

The amount of the Western Railroad Sinking Fund in January, last year, amounted to \$145,964 21; increase last year, \$19,022 65.

GOV. FAIRFIELD'S MESSAGE. The Governor of Maine recommends Economy, Bank Reform, reduction of the State Debt, and a prohibition of Small Notes. He urges the passage of resolutions for the repeal of the Distribution Law, which he says "has not one redeeming feature." He hopes the Legislature will not take its share of distribution. The Governor is exceedingly valorous on the North Eastern Boundary Question, and says, if the General Government don't get possession soon, Maine must take it, and, "if need be, use all the means which God and Nature have placed in her hands to maintain it."

DANCING. The sixth and last of the dancing assemblies, at Hingham, takes place next Thursday evening. As this is probably the last opportunity that will occur this season to visit our Hingham neighbors, it is to be hoped that a goodly number will go and thus reciprocate their visits. The evening cannot fail to be pleasantly enjoyed; at least, so far as it is in the power of the gentlemanly managers to render it delightful and agreeable.

PAUPER ABSTRACT. Through the kindness of John P. Bigelow, we have received a document. From this Abstract, we learn that paupers were supported or relieved last year, 1,203 of whom were foreigners, the weekly cost of supporting each in one dollar and one cent; the value of what by them is put down at three dollars and the whole cost of support throughout the State last year was \$343,523.

The whole number of paupers in the State last year was 13,148; of whom 1,203 were foreigners. The number of Alms Houses, 183, which with 17,676 acres of land in all, are estimated to be worth \$1,000,000. The whole aggregate expense of support throughout the State last year was \$343,523.

RECOVERY OF THE STOLEN JEWELRY. A pearl necklace, the golden snuff box, diamonds and two large pearls, and weighing two and a half pounds, stolen by the Patent Office at Washington, short time since, have been recovered from a vessel, where they were concealed, which was to have been sent to some foreign port. The regalia has as yet escaped detection.

Governor's Address. Gov. Davis, Legislature of this State, during the session, made an able and excellent message, expressing his views on the various topics of interest to the Legislature. His correspondence, proposed State paper in his next letter, we will mention which we might otherwise have done.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS. Mr. Ford authorizes us to state, that he expects to arrive in a few days, having made removal to the Railway House, in Milton. Those who wish his services in this call on him without delay. His examination generally given good satisfaction in the belief he will be so scientific in his profession would recommend him to other patrons.

"THE WIFE'S TRIALS." No one can read this interesting and instructive volume, commenced publishing in the first current volume and which is continuing. Such a wife is a rare thing—fortune to find this "pearl of great price."

NEPONSET BRIDGE. The Representative from this town, Dr. Willard, has presented an order, which was passed by the Committee to inquire into the Neponset Bridge Corporation, the receipts, expenditures, etc., and report the same.

BOSTON CUSTOM HOUSE WITHOUT. It is stated that drafts upon the Collectors' Bonds on the Cod Fishery are not paid, as has usually been done. They are paid after ten and within sixty days, are told that they will be paid within that time.

END OF THE WORLD IN 1843. The Gregory will deliver two discourses, on Universalist Meeting house, on Miller end of the world in 1843. He will give of the man, in the former part of the discourse.

QUINCY LYCEUM. By request of this institution we give place to the following notice.

NOTICE. The Directors of the Quincy Lyceum, acknowledge, through your paper, several State Papers from the Hon. John A. Green, Esq., for which they hereby tender him their thanks.

NOTICES. The Officers of the Quincy Lyceum, hereby notified, that their meeting will be held on THURSDAY EVENING next, at the usual hour, at Josiah Babcock, Jr., Store in Milton. Other members of the Society are invited to attend.

There will be a Temperance Meeting house in the North District, on THURSDAY EVENING, at half past six o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. Quincy Total Abstinence Society.

CHARLES A. CUMMINGS. Mr. Foster Bryant of Mansfield, was on Geology before the Milton Lyceum, next TUESDAY EVENING, at half past six o'clock, in Josiah Babcock, Jr., Store in Milton.

A meeting of the "Columbia Alum Association" at their Sanatorium, at the Harbortown, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Jan. 15th,) at seven o'clock, in Josiah Babcock, Jr., Store in Milton. A full attendance of the brethren is particularly desired.

By command of the Grand Seigneur, LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL, MARQUIS OF WATERFORD, Scribbles.

The annual meeting of the Norfolk Slavery Society will be held in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, (Jan. 15th,) at seven o'clock, in Josiah Babcock, Jr., Store in Milton. A full attendance of the brethren is particularly desired.

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The Western route crosses the River about one third of a mile above the Bridge, thence through Neponset Village near the Meeting-house.

From Dorchester Bay two routes have been surveyed, one about one eighth and the other about one fourth of a mile east of South Boston Turnpike.

Petitions, in aid of the petition of Hon. Thomas Greenleaf and others, are at the Stores of John Brierley and Justin Spear in this town, and at Josiah Babcock, Jr., Store in Milton, and all the citizens of Quincy friendly to the enterprise are invited to call and sign.

SECRETARY OF STATE. We alluded with pleasure, last week, to the almost unanimous re-election of our friend, Benjamin Stevens, Esq., as Sergeant at Arms of the Massachusetts Legislature, and it is with equal gratification that we now record the re-election, by nearly a unanimous vote, of Hon. John P. Bigelow as Secretary of State of this Commonwealth. Such decided manifestations of approbation, from the representatives of the people, are the highest evidence that these two gentlemen fulfill the duties connected with their offices in the most faithful and satisfactory manner. Every individual who has had business which led to an acquaintance with these gentlemen will bear unqualified testimony to their urbanity, fidelity, and unsurpassed capacities for their respective stations.

STATE FINANCES. From the report of the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, it appears that the receipts during the year were more than the expenses, viz:—total receipts, \$404,313 18; expenditures, \$399,928 57, leaving a balance in the Treasury, of \$4,384 61. This favorable state of the treasury has rendered it unnecessary to borrow the sum of seventy thousand dollars authorized by the Legislature at its last session.

The School Fund in January, last year, amounted to \$450,971 17; the increase during last year was \$22,228 00.

The amount of the Western Railroad Sinking Fund in January, last year, amounted to \$148,964 21; increase last year, \$19,022 65.

GOV. FAIRFIELD'S MESSAGE. The Governor of Maine recommends Economy, Bank Reform, reduction of the State Debt, and a prohibition of Small Notes. He urges the passage of resolutions for the repeal of the Distribution Law, which he says "has not one redeeming feature." He hopes the Legislature will not re-take its share of distribution. The Governor is not exceedingly valorous on the North Eastern Boundary question, and says, if the General Government don't be, use all the means which God and Nature have placed in her hands to maintain it.

DANCING. The sixth and last of the dancing assemblies, at Hingham, takes place next Thursday evening. As this is probably the last opportunity that will occur this season to visit our Hingham neighbors, we hear him thus reciprocate their visits. The evening cannot fail to be pleasantly enjoyed; at least, so far as it is in the power of the gentlemanly managers to render it so.

PAUPER ABSTRACT. Through the kindness of Hon. John P. Bigelow, we have received this interesting document. From this Abstract, we learn that 3,004 paupers were supported or relieved in Boston the last year, 1,303 of whom were foreigners. The average weekly cost of supporting each in the almshouse is one dollar and one cent; the value of labor performed by them is put down at three thousand dollars; and the whole cost of support through the year is \$43,528.

The whole number of paupers supported in the State last year was 13,148; of whom 2,560 were foreigners. The number of Almshouses in the State is 123, which with 17,676 acres of land connected therewith, are estimated to be worth \$909,365 25. The whole aggregate expense of supporting the paupers throughout the State last year was \$308,855 97.

RECOVERY OF THE STOLEN JEWELS. The costly pearl necklace, the golden snuff box studded with diamonds and two large pearls, and the golden sword weighing two and a half pounds, stolen so mysteriously from the Patent Office at Washington, (D. C.) a short time since, have been recovered from on board of a vessel, where they were concealed in a trunk which was to have been sent to some distant place. The regalia has yet escaped detection.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS. Gov. Davis delivered to the Legislature of this State, during the present week, an able and excellent message, expressed in appropriate language and beautiful style. It embraces the most prominent topics of interest to the State. As for Legislative correspondence proposes to notice this State paper in his next letter, we withhold any comments which he might otherwise have made.

PARAEOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS. Mr. Clotter Gifford authorizes us to state, that he expects to leave our village in a few days, having made arrangements to remove to the Railway House, in Milton.

Those who wish his services in this vicinity should call on him without delay. His examinations have generally given good satisfaction in this place. We believe him to be scientific in his profession, and therefore would recommend him to others as worthy of their patronage.

"THE WIFE'S TRIALS." No one should neglect to read this interesting and instructive story, which we commenced publishing in the first number of the current volume and which is continued in to-day's paper. Such a wife is a rare thing—may it be our fortune to find this "pearl of great price."

NEPONSET BRIDGE. The Representative in General Court from this town, Dr. William B. Duggan, has presented an order, which was passed, for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the affairs of the Neponset Bridge Corporation, the amount of receipts, expenditures, etc., and report thereon.

BOSTON CUSTOM HOUSE WITHOUT FUNDS. It is stated that drafts upon the Collector of Boston for Bounty on the Cod Fishery are not paid on presentation, as has usually been done. They are drawn payable after ten and within sixty days, and the holders are told that they will be paid within sixty days, but that they cannot be paid now.

END OF THE WORLD IN 1843. The Rev. John Gregory will deliver two discourses, to-morrow, in the Universalist Meeting-house, on *Miller's theory* of the end of the world in 1843. He will give a brief history of the men, in the former part of the day.

QUINCY LYCEUM. By request of the Directors of this institution we give place to the following card:—

Sir—The Directors of the Quincy Lyceum wish to acknowledge, through your paper, the reception of several State Papers from the Hon. John Q. Adams, for which they hereby tender him their thanks.

In behalf of the Directors,
WILLIAM M. CORNELL, Pres.
JONATHAN BAXTER, Jr., Sec.

NOTICES.

The Officers of the Quincy Charitable Society are hereby notified, that their meeting stands adjourned to THURSDAY EVENING next, at the house of Josiah Brigham, Esq.

Other members of the Society are most respectfully invited to attend.

There will be a Temperance Meeting, at the School-house in the North District, on TUESDAY EVENING next, at half past six o'clock.

Addresses will be delivered by members of the Quincy Total Abstinence Society.

CHARLES A. CUMMINGS, Sec.

Mr. Foster Bryant of Mansfield, will deliver a lecture on Fevers before the Milton and Quincy Union Lyceum, next TUESDAY EVENING, at half past six o'clock, in Josiah Babcock, Jr. Hall.

S. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

A meeting of the "Columbia Alumni" will be held at their Sanctum, at the Hancock House, SATURDAY EVENING, (Jan. 15th.) at seven o'clock.

A full attendance of the brethren of the craft is particularly desired.

By command of the Grand Signior,
LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL, Sachem.

MARQUESS OF WATERFORD, Scribe.

The annual meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Dedham, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of January, 1842, in the Town Hall, at nine o'clock in the forenoon. William Lloyd Garrison, John A. Collins, Frederick Douglas, and other friends from a distance are expected to be present.

A full attendance of the friends of the slave from all parts of the county is earnestly requested.

JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

Hon. S. G. Goodrich of Roxbury, will deliver the thirteenth lecture of the season, before the Quincy Lyceum, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 13th, at half past six o'clock, in the Town Hall.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION.

Which is the most injurious to community, *Theft and Murder, or Slavery?*

JONATHAN BAXTER, Jr. Sec.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, the last SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER.
LYSANDER RICHARDS.

Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

The Senate of Alabama have unanimously passed resolutions against a protective tariff, and directed the Governor of the State to transmit a copy of them to the Governor of Massachusetts.

The New York Court of Errors has decided that a steamboat company are holden, as common carriers, for the loss of a trunk which was fraudulently obtained from the boat on a forged order. This is an important decision for travellers.

CONGRESS. The doings of our national legislature begin to assume a more interesting character. During the past week, the Committee on the Judiciary have been instructed to report a bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. This step has occasioned much excitement in the community.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 9th inst., by Rev. Mr. Lunt, Mr. Wyman Abercrombie to Miss Mary Kenison.

In Boston, 13th inst., by Rev. Mr. Barnard, Mr. GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE of this town, to Miss SARAH A. COLEMAN of the former place.

Accompanied with the above notice was received a handsome slice of the bridal cake, for which the donors will receive our sincerest thanks, together with our best wishes for their future happiness and prosperity. May their life be one continued season of joy, increased as they journey on through life's pilgrimage, by countless rivulets of pleasure, unmingled with the embittering cup of grief.

DIED.

In this town, 9th inst., Angelina, daughter of Mr. Charles and Mrs. Abigail Rowell, aged 17 months and 8 days.

Notice.

DR. BARNARD would hereby notify those persons who have partially engaged his services, that he intends leaving Quincy after the ensuing week.

Any applications hitherto unnoticed will meet with prompt attention at the commencement of the coming week.

Room, No. 16, Hancock House. Hours of attendance from 8 o'clock in the forenoon till 1, from 2 till 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Quincy, Jan. 15.

Grist Mill to Let.

THE subscriber has just completed a Grist Mill, on Adams Street, in Braintree, thirty feet by fifty. The ground, one acre stories high, with two runs of stones, and suited for other business if wanted. The mill is in complete order, situated about one mile from the water, is very convenient, and calculated to do a good business. To be let for one or more years, or on shares.

Braintree, Jan. 15.

BENJAMIN V. FRENCH.

Lost.

A NOTE of hand for \$200, dated Braintree, July, 1840, payable on demand, signed by Edward Potter in favor of Hugh Cleffey. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with Hugh Cleffey, No. 11 Fulton Street, as payment thereof has been stopped.

Boston, Jan. 15.

WILLIAM W. C. HIGGINSON, Manager.

PETER STODDARD, Jr.

WILLIAM HIGGINSON, Jr.

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A Valuable Farm & Corn Mill, AT AUCTION.

TO be sold at the premises, in Weymouth, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of January, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, by order of Ellis Ames, Esquire, a Master in Chancery, in the County of Norfolk, the Farm of late belonging to the Hon. Christopher Webb, containing about seventy acres of Land, with a Dwelling House, two Barns, outbuildings, and a valuable Corn Mill thereon, with the water power and all the privileges thereunto belonging. The Land of said Farm is bounded southerly by land of Josiah Vose, by land of heirs of Lazarus A. Beals, by land of Norton Pratt, and by land of Enos White; westerly by land now and late of Enos White; northwesterly and northerly by Weymouth Fore River; and easterly by Salt Marsh of Noah Tirrell.

The above described estate was conveyed by a mortgage deed in September, 1839, to John Bates, Asst. Pratt, James Jones, Lucius White, Thaddeus Bates, Heneke Stoddard, Jacob Shaw, John Nash and Henry B. Nash, as collateral security of the sum of five thousand three hundred and eighty seven dollars; and will be sold subject to a right of redemption by the said Webb, and to a right of power of Mrs. Webb. It will probably be offered in three parts as follows:—

The Mill, with its privileges and appurtenances; the whole of the Land and Barn thereon, on the east side of the road leading to the Mill, containing about seven acres of valuable upland and Salt Marsh; also, the Dwelling house, outbuildings, and one half of an acre of Land therewith as the same is marked—for one part.

For another part—the whole of the remaining part of the above described mortgaged Land, which formerly belonged to the Webb Farm, excepting therefrom one acre, as marked, at the southerly part thereof, which is estimated to contain about twenty-eight acres, and is divided into excellent Mowing, Tilage, Pasture and Salt Marsh; and is bounded northerly by said Fore River, easterly by the house lot and the Mill road, and westerly by a division wall which separates from land of late added to said Farm from the late estate of Asa White, Esq., deceased.

For another part—the whole of the Mowing, Tilage, Pasture and Marsh, in said mortgaged premises, with a Barn thereon, which has been added to the original Webb Farm from the estate of said Asa White, together with the one acre at the south end of the Webb Pasture, which connects the whole with the Mill road; and is bounded southerly in part by heirs of said Beals, by land of Norton Pratt and by land of Enos White; westerly by land now and late of Enos White; north westerly and northerly by said Fore River; and contains by estimation about thirty-five acres.

The whole will probably be surveyed before the sale. Terms favorable, which will be made known at the time of sale.

For the said mortgages, and by their request,
LEMUEL HUMPHREY.

Weymouth, Jan. 15.

For Sale.

A GRATE, suitable for burning hard coal.

Also—A Cast Iron Fire Frame, which will be sold low. Enquire of **THOMAS ADAMS, Jr.**

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 4.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1842.

VOLUME 6.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears, unless at the option of the proprietor. When subscribers wish their papers stopped, they will notify the publisher to that effect and at the time their subscription expires. Every subscriber will be held responsible for the payment of his paper so long as it is sent to his address at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place where he may have ordered it, until legally notified to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction sales, sent in by them, must be paid for at the usual rates.

Business letters and communications addressed to the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR, "Stone Quarries."
ORIN P. BACON, "Dorchester."
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, "Weymouth."
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr. "South Weymouth."
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, "Braintree."
JOSEPH CLEVERLY, "Abington."
SAMUEL A. TURNER, "South Scituate."
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, "Lynn."
N. E. OSBORNE, "Salem."
FREEMAN HUNT, "New York City."

MISCELLANY.

THE YOUNG WIFE'S TRIAL.

A SEQUEL TO "WOODCOCK SHOOTING."

(Concluded.)

"Oh can she change who seemed to love so truly?"

The following week Kemble Powell and his excellent wife, were the inmates of a single room in the suburbs of Southwark, about two miles out from Chesnut Street. The chamber was neatly furnished with a bed, table and a few chairs. It wore an air of neat poverty. It was evening, and Catharine had just made tea and toast, and set the meal on a half of a side table covered with a snowy napkin.

She was dressed in a plain calico frock, her hair neatly laid on either cheek, and her pale face looking paler than usual, but serene and cheerful. In the cradle lay their babe smiling up into Kemble's face, and inviting him to take him up, which he did, and began to trot him on his knee. Catharine turned upon him a look of love, and sat smiling.

"I believe you love both the babe and me better than ever: now I know you bear cheerfully this great change in your circumstances. I feel that it is a blessing to us—for we have more of each other's society, and I think we are a great deal happier than we ever were before." And she folded both him and her child in one embrace, and then invited him to take his seat at their little tea table.

"Don't you sigh for your past condition—your carriage, servants, costly furniture, house and luxuries?" asked Kemble: "do you never regret this great fall, Catharine?"

"On my own account not for a moment," she answered with a sincerity that charmed him. "It is only for you I feel, whenever I think of what privations you must suffer, dear Kemble."

"I suffer none, dearest: for the development of your character under these trying circumstances, repays me for all sacrifices. I would not but that this trial—I mean misfortune—should have happened to us, for all that I have parted with. It has proved to me what a gem I have in you."

Catharine colored, well pleased at the praise of one, the slightest words of approval or censure from whom always deeply affected her; and taking her seat at the table, she said:

"I am thankful for it, in that it has shown me my duty as a wife, and led me to seek in the meditations of another world the true sources of happiness. But will you not agree with me Kemble that our happiness did not consist in all we have parted with? Are we not this evening—have you not said so yourself—happier than we ever have been? What have we lost then? Nothing but cares, anxieties and scenes of temptation and evil. I would rather live thus with you and the baby for my little world, and have so much of your society as you give me here, than as we once did not seeing you but at intervals, and then both of us being too busy, you with dinners, horses and your friends, I with calls, shopping and parties, to know what affection was hidden in our bosoms toward each other, or whether we really loved one another or not. Now, that our happiness we only seek in each other, we are truly happy, are we not Kemble?"

The penitent, humbled, happy husband, in reply, silently drew her to his heart. At this moment a foot was heard on the stairs, and a little girl belonging to one of the other lodgers,

unceremoniously threw open the door and said, "a gentleman wants to see Mr. Powell."

"It is Gordon," he said, rising and going into the entry from which he returned with his cousin Neal.

Catharine instantly rose, and approaching him with the same grace and dignity, the same cheerful smile that had characterized her in her days of prosperity, extended her hand and welcomed him. The spy glanced at her bright beautiful face on which no line of care or disappointment could be traced by his eagle eye, and then at her plain gown, and then round the humbly furnished apartment. He spoke not after making these observations of the condition of his victim—for it was his first visit there—but silently seated himself in a chair which Catharine had placed for him. She made no apology now, as she had done, when he had called after their first remove, but received him. He could not help noting with admiration, as if she still presided in her magnificent drawing rooms. Kemble's gaze was fixed upon his face with nervous expectation and ill-concealed triumph.

"Sit to the table, cousin," said Catharine smiling, as well as speaking the invitation; "we had just sat down to tea as you came in."

Neal took a chair beside her, and as she poured out the tea watched her with a silent wonder and admiration that he could not disguise from the delighted Kemble.

"You have a small room here, Kemble," said Neal at length, with a well assumed sneer. "How do you live in such a sty?"

Catharine colored at this apparent rudeness, and her heart ached for Kemble lest he should feel it, and instantly replying with calmness and dignity she said,

"Kemble has not complained, Cousin Neal, only on my account. He thinks not of himself."

"And how do you like these quarters? No curtains I see—bed room, parlor and kitchen all in one! No carpet but a rag! This is quite a contrast to your former style, Mr. Powell."

"We are very happy here," answered Catharine with gentleness.

"Do any of your friends call on you here?" he inquired ironically.

"All our friends have called—but we find the number so small that we must confess," she added with a smile, "you are the only one that represents them, cousin."

"What a pity, you who are so well calculated to shine in society and adorn your sex, should have married my poor unfortunate cousin Kemble, here!"

"If my late position in society only fitted me for Kemble while he was rich, cousin Neal, I feel that I cannot be too grateful for the reverse of fortune that has shown me that he is as dear to me poor."

"And do you pretend, cousin, that you love Kemble as much now as you did when you kept your carriage, and his purse administered to your every wish?" asked Neal, but half converted.

"If I did not know you to be a bachelor, cousin Neal, and therefore wholly ignorant of our sex, I should be surprised at such a question from your lips. I love Kemble more for his misfortunes—and the lower he has fallen in the eyes of the world, the higher has my love elevated him!" And here the fond and noble wife cast a glance of affection at the happy Kemble, which Neal could not help seeing and confessing came from a pure and ingenious heart.

At length they rose from the table, and Neal took his leave, pressing the hand of Mrs. Powell, and bowing to her with more sincere respect than in his cold nature he had ever before shown to an individual of the sex.

"And now what think you?" inquired Kemble, elated, as they walked down to the door together.

"That she is one of the noblest and loveliest creatures on earth, or—"

"Or what?" gasped Kemble, feeling his heart sink.

"Or a consummate and most finished hypocrite."

"Neal Gordon, you are a demon!" cried Powell, angrily.

"Nay—be calm, cousin. You have gone thus far well. Make one more trial, and if her love for you stand this last test, I will be her slave."

"Name it!"

"You must go to prison for debt."

"To prison!"

"Yes. You must be degraded in her eyes. I would have the perfect trial gone through."

"But how can I be disgraced in her eyes, and not in the world's?"

"Easily. The world knows not of your apparent change of fortune; the impression, whatever it was at first, now being, through my agency, that you have broken up your establishment, and are travelling. You have gone out nowhere, and no one knows you are in the city. We alone are the parties to this. Tomorrow I will have a carriage sent here with a man, who shall act as an officer. He shall take you to a cell in Moyamensing on a writ for debt. You shall remain there but a few hours—and according to the effect upon your wife, shall be the issue of our conspiracy."

Kemble was indignant at first, but having gone so far, and confident Catharine would triumph in the end, he was unwilling to refuse this last trial, severe as it was, and he consented.

The next afternoon at a cell in Moyamensing sat Kemble Powell. At his feet was seated his young wife with her babe in her arms. Traces of tears were upon her cheeks, but her face was calm—and as she discoursed with her husband, her voice was gentle, and her air resigned and elevated with moral strength. All the seeming evil that surrounded Kemble, was to her real? She saw that he bore it with an even mind, and wondered while she was grateful. Of herself she thought not: all her soul was lost in him. He felt this. He was convinced she had no other life than his—that love and devotion to him were her very existence.

Suddenly the bolt drew back, and the jailer ushered in Neal Gordon. His heart smote him for his cruelty, as he looked upon the serene picture of the noble wife's devotion to her husband. She looked up and smiled, and extending her hand, welcomed him with the same sweet dignity and beautiful propriety, that in all her adversities had never deserted her. He was conquered! He felt in his heart the power and dignity of virtue—the moral sublimity of a devoted wife's affection. He could have knelt down at her feet and asked her forgiveness! In his spirit he bowed before her own and acknowledged her empire—the supremacy of the sex's affections over that selfishness which he had believed to be its distinguished character.

Kemble looked up at his face and beheld a tear glittering in his eyes. Catharine referred it to sympathy, but Kemble knew it was the emotion of a subdued and conquered spirit—naturally noble, but dashed by prejudices. The cousins pressed each other's hands in silence and both were nearly overcome. As they looked at the angelic victim of their plot, shame, regret and humility filled their bosoms. But Kemble's sorrow was qualified, not only by his pride and triumph, but by the consciousness of having it in his power to reward Catharine's constancy, affection and noble spirit, by restoring her to all of which she had been deprived.

"Are you convinced?" whispered Kemble to Gordon.

"More than convinced. I expected no more than this from what I yesterday witnessed;—yet I wanted the trial before I could wholly yield. At the door is a carriage awaiting you, sweet cousin," he added, turning to Catharine, your husband is released."

"And through your generous assistance!"—she said, taking his hand.

"No, no—mine! But I must go—I will call and dine with you both." And with these parting words Neal Gordon hastily left them to his tears from his lovely victim.

The jailer then told them they were at liberty, and escorted them to a hackney coach at the door. Kemble got into it with his wife and child, feeling as if every moment he could fall at her feet and worship her. On the way he bade the driver pass through — street, in which he once lived.

"No, no—Kemble, do not," said Catharine, with a look of pain for himself; "you cannot pass your own house without feeling unhappy. Let the coachman turn aside. What could cousin Neal mean by dining with us to-day," she added pleasantly, as if to divert his attention; "when I am not certain we are to have any dinner ourselves, or have any house to eat in?" But this, little troubles me, Kemble—If it were not for what I endure on your account, thinking how you must suffer, I believe I should be as happy in a prison, so you and my child were with me, as in our former gorgeous mansion. But don't, I beg of you, let him drive by it, Kemble. I know you are too sensitive to see it."

"I have a singular fancy to look at it once more," he said smiling. "Do not fear, I shall bear it better than you think."

They now approached Neal's residence, which lay in the way to the house, and Kemble, looking out of the back window, said he could see that somebody was at Gordon's door with the very carriage and horses he had sold.

"Oh, then do not drive past—for your sake, dear Kemble; you can never endure it."

"Never fear. Driver, stop at his house. Catharine, dear, let us go in and call on cousin Neal."

"I should be glad to thank him, Kemble, for his visit to the prison—but not now."

"You feel about the carriage then, oh, Catharine?" he said, smiling.

"Only for your own sensitiveness, Kemble," she answered. "But it is perhaps, best you should get hardened to these things which you must meet with."

The hack drew up behind the magnificent equipage with its liveried coachman and footman. Catharine now looked out at a remark from Kemble, and saw that it was James and Thomas. Kemble watched her countenance, and it betrayed no emotion save a reproving glance at himself for needlessly thrusting himself in the way of receiving, in his fallen condition, unpleasant impressions.

"You may go," said Kemble to the hackman. "Thomas, is Mr. Gordon in?"

"No, sir; he has gone to your house," answered the footman, lifting his hat as he stood by the open door of the phaeton.

"Kemble are you deranged? They will insult you! Come with me and let us return to our lodging of this morning. Perhaps Mr. Gordon is there."

"Then we will ride," said Kemble, pleasantly. "Thomas, let down the steps."

Catharine now really believed Kemble's senses had taken leave of him, and taking him by the arm she would have drawn him forcibly away, while her heart bled with anguish for him. But he kindly took her hand and led

her to the carriage, and taking the babe from her arms, handed it in to its former young nurse who sat there smiling to receive the little fellow who put out his chubby arms to her as if he recognized her. Catharine was astonished and bewildered with surprise, under the benumbing influence of which Kemble assisted her into the carriage, followed her himself, and Thomas putting up the steps and closing the door, got up behind while the carriage rolled smoothly and rapidly away in the direction of Kemble's former abode. For a few seconds Catharine was mute with surprise. At length finding speech she took both Kemble's hands in her's and entreated him, if he loved her, to explain what all this meant. Her eyes wandered from their coarse dresses to the sides of the richly lined and cushioned carriage, from the babe to her recovered nurse, and for a moment she believed herself in a twofold dream which strangely mingled the present with the past.

"Be patient, sweet wife," said Kemble, kissing her. "A few moments will explain all. We are now at the door!"

Surely you are not going to complete this madness, Kemble, by going into your former house? It belongs to strangers!

Kemble gave her no time for reflection. The door was opened, the steps dropped, and he assisted her to the pavement, and up the steps to the lovely portico of her own dwelling. She drew back, and followed only because she believed him beside himself, and needed her protection. She looked behind, and the nurse came with the child, and she became more bewildered still.

Before Kemble could ring at the door it was opened by George, the old waiter, who looked as happy as possible as he bowed low, and welcomed his master and mistress back again. Catharine now believed herself dreaming in reality. Kemble conducted her through the hall into the drawing room, where Neal Gordon stood to receive them. She glanced around the room and beheld every thing precisely as she had left it. Even the ivory basket of jewels she had given up to her husband in their extremity lay open upon the centre table, and her work table, and a hundred other luxuries that she had once called her own, stood as if she had parted from them but yesterday. Before she could judge correctly of her condition and her waking relation to all around her, Neal Gordon approached her, and taking her hand cast himself at her feet. If before she was astonished, she was now agitated.

"I must speak!" she cried, with bewildered energy: "Kemble, cousin what is all this?" "Speak, or my brain will fail me!"

"You, dear madam," said Neal, with ardent respect, as he knelt at her feet, "you who have proved yourself so well able to endure adversity, need not fear that you will be overcome by prosperity."

You are now, sweet cousin, not only mistress of this house, but of my heart as well as your husband's! Know, dearest lady, that all you have gone through has been planned and wickedly contrived by me with Kemble's reluctant consent to test your love for him, and to prove if woman's affection can outlive adversity, and will choose the happiness of another rather than its own. Your husband, so far from being poor, is richer, perhaps, than he ever has been—but richer, richer far indeed in the possession of a woman whose virtues are a treasure the mines of India could not purchase. Instead of parting with his property to creditors, he has only transferred it to me in safe keeping, until the trial which has so triumphantly terminated should be ended. I have this morning, therefore, restored the whole to him as I received them in trust. Now, permit me, dear madam, to express to you my humiliation at the part I have taken in this conspiracy against one who has not only proved herself so virtuous and noble, but in the trial won my proudest respect and admiration. I have no words at command, sweet lady, to express to you how much I honor you. In one word, let me say that you have enlisted me as the defender of your sex, inspired me with a higher and nobler opinion of the human race, and while you have made me your slave, you have converted your husband into a worshipper. I have now only to solicit your kind forgiveness and while I plead your clemency for myself, I crave its exercise in favor of my cousin Kemble, also; who, I confess, would not have been guilty of such wickedness towards you but for the subtleness of the temptation with which I assailed his love for you, for it is justice to him to state, that if he had not loved you so devotedly, I should never have operated as I have most cruelly done upon his jealous affection."

"Yes, dearest Catharine," said Kemble throwing himself at her feet, "I have basely wronged your devoted love, and can only crave your sweet forgiveness equally with my cousin Neal."

"You have both done me a great wrong," said Catharine after the first emotion of surprise had subsided; and God has mercifully guarded me amid dangers and snares I never dreamed were set for my feet! But I forgive you—though alas! if I had failed—faltering, what fearful result would have ensued to me, I dare not contemplate."

"Do you freely forgive me, fair cousin?"—asked Neal, bending his tearful face over the hand he held.

"Truly," she answered with a frank smile.

"And your false and treacherous husband, also?" asked Kemble, with emotion.

"Nay, Kemble, I will suspend my forgiveness over your head, to be bestowed by and

only on good behaviour, said the noble wife smiling—as noble in forgiving as in suffering. From that day Kemble adored his incomparable wife, who, restored to prosperity, conferred honor rather than received it, upon the elevated sphere in which she moved only to be admired and loved. The next year, Neal Gordon having discovered a beautiful woman whom he thought would make him as good a wife as any one who was not in reality his married cousin Catharine, led her to the altar: thereby publicly sealing his testimony to the truth which the "WIFE'S TRIAL" had led him to acknowledge that true affection, unalloyed by regard for self, finds its home only in the devoted breast of woman.

DRUNKENNESS NO EXCUSE FOR ASSAULT, ETC. A case was tried at New Haven the other day, in which the defendant, who was charged with assault and battery, set up the plea of insanity—the last resort of rascals. It was proved that his insanity was no more nor less than *delirium tremens*, which the Court ruled furnished no excuse. This was a righteous decision. Such is the law of this Commonwealth, and such should be the law every where. Every one who drinks to excess and gets intoxicated; knowingly and wilfully deprives himself of his reason—and ought therefore, by every principle of justice as well as law, to be answerable for whatever crimes he may commit, while in that State, precisely in the same manner that he would be answerable, had he committed the same crimes when sober. Indeed, there would be no safety in the community if it were otherwise—for then, the most aggravated offences might be committed under the disguise of liquor, and that set up as a defence.

We are aware some contend that an individual who commits an offence when not in his right mind, no matter from what cause he is insane, ought not to be punished with the same severity, as one who commits the same offence when perfectly sane. But so far is this from being true, the inebriate is guilty of two offences instead of one, and ought therefore; if any distinction is made, to be punished with greater, rather than with less severity. He is first guilty of the crime of drunkenness, and then of some other offence, which he never would have committed when sober.

WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS. People are generally little aware of the consequences of this species of petty fraud upon the government. It is the sworn duty of every Postmaster to examine every paper that comes to his office and to charge letter postage on those which contain writing. Anything beyond the name of one who sends a paper is contrary to law;—even "the respects of"—is so. If the postage is not paid it is the duty of the Postmaster to return the paper to the office from which it came and of the Postmaster there to prosecute the writer for the fine of five dollars, to which he is liable. The Department requires a faithful fulfilment of these duties. It has been estimated that more than an hundred thousand dollars have been annually lost to the Department by this species of fraud. It is sometimes vexing that a kind word of remembrance on a bit of news cannot be sent by mail without postage, but it should be remembered that it is only by such revenue that the mails are supported.

WHO CAN SOLVE THIS PROBLEM? Fill a wine glass to the brim with water, or if possible, raise it in the glass even higher than the edge by letting one drop fall at a time until the water presents a convex surface. When this is done drop into the glass as many common pins as will fill it, and the water will not overflow. This simple experiment may be easily tried, but has never been explained. Water is not compressible in a wine glass and the pins are made of solid metal, yet the water in the glass remains as it was before the pins were dropped in.—Exchange Paper.

A GOOD DESCRIPTION. Dow, Jr., the writer of a series of humorous articles under the title of "Patent Sermons," in the New York Sunday Mercury, discourses thus of dandies:—

They are mere walking sticks for female flirts, ornamented with brass heads, and barely touched with the varnish of etiquette. Brass heads, did I say? Nay, their caputs are only half ripe musk melons with monstrous thick rinds, and all hollow inside, containing the seeds of foolishness swimming about with a vast quantity of sap. Their moral garments are a double breasted coat of vanity, padded with pride and lined with the silk of self-complacency, their outer apparel is in keeping and imported from the devil's ready made clothing establishment.

Tinkered up with broadcloth, finger rings, safety chains, soft soder, vanity and impudence, they are no more silver than a plated teaspoon is solid silver. I detest a dandy as a cat does a wet floor. There are some fools in this world, who after an incubation period hatch out from a hot bed of pride a sickly brood of fuzzy ideas, and then go strutting along the path of pomposity with all the self-importance of a speckled hen with a black chicken. I have an antipathy to such people.

A TRUE REMARK. There is no annoyance more irritating than your lounging, prying, ill-mannered loafer, who haunts printing offices, pulls about the exchanges, pries into the editor's drawer, takes manuscript copy without permission and reads it.

New and Fashionable Goods.

S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received an entire new assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of jet and blue black Silks for dresses, and wide Silks for aprons; Fancy Silks of all colors; Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Lisle Thread, wire ground, and bobbinet do.; wide Figured Laces for Capes, etc.; black and white Silk Blend do.; double ground plain Silk Laces for Veils; good black Lace Veils; good pressed Capes; black Italian Crapes and Cypress Handkerchiefs; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Shawls, Scarfs, and Gloves; Linen Cambrics; Long Lawn, Bishop Lawn, plain and plaid Swiss Muslins, Book and Cambric Muslin; Artificial Flowers, and an extensive assortment of RIBBONS, and every desirable MILLINERY article; and has also just received the most recent patterns for BONNETS AND CAPS, all of which she has taken the greatest pains to select; with an entire new assortment of FLORENCE BONNETS, which she offers for sale with a complete assortment of all other kinds of Silks, of all sizes and suitable for people of all ages—prices from twenty-five cents to nine or ten dollars.

Encouraged by the liberal patronage she has received from her friends and customers, will continue to keep as good an assortment as the most select and fashionable, from the experience she has had, that she can furnish those who will please favor her with their custom, with Bonnets as cheap as can be bought at any other establishment, as she is receiving Bonnets every week. Those wishing Florence Bonnets made to order will please leave their names, and those wishing Florence Bonnets repaired, cleaned and pressed, can have them done by notice, and in the best manner, as she will have her pressing done by a man this season, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business.

MOURNING BONNETS AND COLLARS always ready made; Fancy Bonnets, Capes, Collars and Caps always on hand. Quincy, April 3.

NEW-ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every description, at the residence, at the Post Office opposite No. 205, Washington St., Boston, (entrance in Temple Avenue—upstairs.) All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place.

Having had twenty years' experience, he has afforded relief to three thousand persons, for the last five years. All my rest assured of relief, and he has on hand as good Trusses, as he is now confident he can give every individual relief who may call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having won the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered in the last twenty years, for the relief of the different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, as he will furnish any kind of Truss that can be had elsewhere. Any person who purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without additional charge.

J. F. F. manufactures at many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beeth, of this city, formerly made, and all others advertised in Boston, together with the patent elastic spring Truss, with spring rods; Truss without steel springs; these give relief in all cases of rupture, and a large portion produce a perfect cure; they can be worn day and night; improved hinges and pivot Truss; unobscured spring Truss; and four different ways; Truss with ball and socket joints; Truss for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with the descent of the rectum, can sit on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Superior Trusses, knee-cap and back-bone and neck support. As a matter of convenience, and of great application, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have if his does not suit them: after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Dr. Hall's, Ross's spiral Truss; Russell's do.; Salmon's ball and socket; Sherman's patent; French do.; Marshall's improved Truss; Robinson's do.; double and single; Stone's Truss;—also, Trusses for children, of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses required at short notice, and made as good as when ordered.

For Ladies wishing for any of these instruments, will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster, at the above place. Mrs. F. has been engaged in the above business for many years. Specimens of her workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He likewise informs individuals he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known. JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER. Boston, May 1, 1840.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. WARREN. Boston, Jan. 7, 1835. Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beeth. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

I hereby certify that I have, for several years past, been in the use of Mr. Foster's Truss for Inguinal Hernia, and find it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed. JAMES T. TRACY, M. D. Plymouth, Nov. 1, 1839.

I hereby certify, that I have known Mr. James F. Foster several years last past, and have frequently employed him in the construction of Trusses and other apparatus for my patients, and have always found him ready, efficient, and skillful, and equal to the occasion for which I have employed him.

JAMES RANDALL, M. D. Lynn, March 10, 1839. I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster of Boston, in a great many instances, for these few years past; and it is due to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction.

RO. L. COFFIN, M. D. I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster of Boston, in a great many instances, for these few years past; and it is due to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction.

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RO. L. CO

For the Quincy Patriot.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A meeting of the friends of temperance was held on Sunday evening, Jan. 16th, pursuant to adjournment, in the Methodist Chapel, at Quincy Point, at which John Whitney, Esq., presided. The following Preamble and Constitution having been adopted and signatures obtained, the meeting proceeded to the choice of their officers.

PREAMBLE.

As the use of intoxicating liquors is not only unnecessary but injurious—as it tends to pauperism, crime and wretchedness, and to hinder the efficacy of all means for the intellectual and moral benefit of society, and also to endanger the purity and permanence of our free institutions; and as one of the best means for counteracting its deleterious effects is the influence of *United Example*;—therefore, we, the subscribers, recognizing the principle of entire abstinence from the use of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and from the traffic in the same, as the basis of our Union, do hereby agree to form ourselves into a society, and for this purpose adopt the following Constitution, viz:—

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. The name of this Society shall be called the Quincy Point Temperance Union, including Braintree Neck, Germantown and Hough's Neck.

ARTICLE 2. The object of this Society shall be the promotion of temperance, by example and by kind moral influence, throughout the community.

ARTICLE 3. Any person, who practically adopts the great principles of this Society, may become a member by signing the Constitution.

ARTICLE 4. The Officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and three Directors, who together shall constitute an Executive Committee—three of whom shall form a quorum; and who shall from time to time take such measures as shall be adapted to render this Society most useful to the community.

ARTICLE 5. The annual meeting of this Society shall be held the first Monday in January, at which time the Officers shall be chosen by ballot, and they shall perform the duties usually assigned to such officers.

ARTICLE 6. Any member, who shall violate the fundamental principle of this Constitution, shall have his name erased from the same, when proper measures to restore him have proved ineffectual.

ARTICLE 7. This Constitution may be altered or amended, at any annual meeting of the Society, by a majority of the votes present. The following Officers were then chosen.

President—George Baxter.
Vice President—Isaac Cowing.
Secretary—Henry Barker.
Treasurer—James Newcomb, Jr.
Directors—Harvey French, William Nash, James F. Brown.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JAN. 22, 1842.

John A. Green, Editor.

QUINCY LYCEUM.

The thirteenth lecture was by the Hon. George Bancroft of Boston. Subject:—the Causes which led to the American Revolution.

That portion of the lecture, which preceded the quotations from the various committees, was strikingly beautiful and eloquent.

The quotations from the letters and records of those days could not but be interesting to every one who has a heart capable of being touched with the reminiscences of those by-gone days. If we were to criticise, we should say, there was rather too large a share of them to give the greatest interest to the lecture.

The conclusion was fine—such as we rarely hear for its sublimity and grandeur.

LEGISLATIVE LETTER.

To the Editor of the Quincy Patriot:

Boston, 20th January, 1842.

In my last I left off my record of Legislative proceedings just at the moment when Governor Davis was about to take the oath of office and to read his Address to both Houses. That Address you have doubtless seen, and it has probably been read by most of your subscribers. Like almost all of the papers which emanate from this gentleman, it is a plain and straight forward composition, free from any striking defects, and marked by no distinguishing beauties. It abounds in good sense, caution, moderation, and just popular doctrine, without much originality of thought or striking vigor of conception. It touches upon general politics just enough to keep clear of all embarrassing difficulties, whilst on State affairs it is pretty full in that particular in which the people are most concerned at present—that it should be, i. e., the state of the finances. Somehow or other, the management of the pecuniary affairs is the great stumbling block to all politicians in America. In the national government, we are reduced in twelve years from a state of the greatest credit and prosperity, to one very near to bankruptcy, whilst eighteen out of twenty-six State governments have in the same period brought themselves into a position of more or less difficulty of the same kind. Governor Davis has told the story about Massachusetts very correctly, excepting in one particular. He has omitted to say that a small State tax levied in each year from the period that it was discontinued until now would have remedied all evil in this State arising from an excess of the annual expenditure over the annual income. Had that been done we should not at this time have three hundred thousand dollars of debt against us, the consequence of letting these annual deficiencies accumulate to a large sum. Politicians however thought otherwise. They thought it a mighty fine thing to relieve the people from all direct taxation for the State expenses whatsoever, and so they went to work encouraging Banks for the purpose of getting something out of them

in the way of a tax of one per cent. on capital to make up what would be necessary. The consequence of which has been that the citizens of Massachusetts have in all probability lost more money by the failure of these very Banks than would have paid the direct tax during the whole time that it has been omitted. A state tax of a hundred thousand dollars per annum in so wealthy a State as ours would have been felt in no individual's tax bill, because his share of it would have been so small, and it would have wiped off what has still got to be paid someday or other, as things now stand. Who is there in the community who has not taken a bad or doubtful bank note upon which he has been obliged to submit to a loss sufficient to have paid his share of a tax had any such been laid?

At the time this policy was adopted of discontinuing the direct tax and relying upon indirect ones, such as upon the increase of Bank capital, there was no very marked distinction in the system of the opposite political parties in the State upon the subject. Indeed, the idea of getting rid of a burden as it was called was a general favorite, with politicians of all complexions. But at the time it was adopted, parties were unequally divided, a very large majority of the voters having taken the side in national politics and therefore in State politics too, which was then known as friendly to the administration of Mr. J. Q. Adams. The question was then one of no kind of importance, and it was considered immaterial what course was adopted—but as times have changed and as the two parties have by degrees become more equal in strength, the case has altered in its aspect exceedingly. Now, it is unadvisable to levy a State tax because neither party is willing to take the risk of so unpopular a measure. And whichever side adopts it, the other stands ready to take advantage of the opportunity thus furnished for attack. So that in point of fact, the true interest of the State must be allowed to suffer and the debt must go on increasing, because the whigs are afraid of the democrats and the democrats are equally afraid of the whigs.

I wonder if it be really true that the people are so unwilling to have the simple truth told them as this conduct would make it appear. I wonder if an honest declaration to them that the State debt ought to be paid would not induce a very large majority to prefer to contribute a little every year to pay it, rather than let it go on enlarging as it has done under an opposite policy. Would they not continue to support the men who should deal with them thus frankly? I am not politician enough to know how to answer this question, but one thing I know that in private life such a policy as the one that has been adopted would end in nothing less than irretrievable ruin. You know perhaps that I was never a very eager party man, and that although my principles lead me generally to concur with those of the whigs, I have not always admired their practice. They have of late stolen a leaf out of the book of their opponents and become competitors of theirs in flattering the people. Now this is not what the people want. They have had enough and too much of it for their own good for years back. The thing they need is to be told exactly what is true, without exaggeration and without equivocation. The democratic leaders always flatter them and never say a word which they even remotely suspect may prove disagreeable; and this may succeed for a time and be worth copying by the whigs; but there must come a day of political retribution, sooner or later, when the truth will appear to the utter confusion of those who have in any way failed to declare it; and in that day which party will stand most erect it would now be difficult to tell.

The finances of the State are in a better condition this year than they have been for several years in so far as this, that the receipts exceed the expenditures and there is no running behindhand—but there needs the application of a stronger hand and bolder heart, and a more daring mind than has yet been shown to put them in a way to get right again. This is what has given the principal edge to a debate which has been going on for nearly a week until Tuesday last, when it was terminated by a vote in the lower house. Mr. Stevenson of Boston, a very honest and independent man, offered at a very early day, an Order requesting the Committee on Finance to consider the expediency of appropriating whatever money might be coming to Massachusetts under the Act for distributing the proceeds of the Public Lands, which was passed by Congress during the last session, in the first place to the payment of the debts due by the State. This was undoubtedly designed, so far as it went, as a declaration of a disposition on the part of the Legislature to set about a serious consideration of the means of releasing the Commonwealth from its embarrassments. It was a species of entering wedge by which to overthrow the whole policy of indebtedness. Mr. Thomas of Charlestown, however, viewing it in a wholly different light, and as involving a Constitutional difficulty of the greatest magnitude, moved an amendment, the purport of which was, to instruct the same Committee to report that the State never ought to receive a dollar of the money. Here was a distinct test for party discipline. Messrs. Thomas of Charlestown, Hinckley of Barnstable, and Boutwell of Groton, opposition men, took broad ground in substance against the entire land policy of the United States from its commencement, but directed their efforts most particularly to proving the late act of distribution to be unconstitutional, unequal in its operation, and unfair to the old States. On the other hand, Messrs. Stone of Beverly, Wilson of Natick and Park of Boston, whigs, went into the argument in defence of the Bill, and the general policy adopted respecting the public lands. There was a third party in the House, which regarded the whole debate as an idle waste of time upon a preliminary question that settled nothing but a reference of an order of inquiry, which ought not according to parliamentary courtesy to have been opposed at all, but amidst the heat of party combatants they were not much heeded. The debate lasted for several days and threatened to go still longer, when a motion for the previous question fortunately met with the approbation of a small majority of the House and put a stop to it. The question upon Col. Thomas's amendment was taken by yeas and nays, and was decided in the negative by 175 to 120. So the original order of Mr. Stevenson was referred to the Committee on Finance without amendment. Whenever that Committee shall report it is not impossible that the question may come up under different auspices, and that the debate then to be had upon it may prove the most interesting of the session.

A great number of petitions are coming in from the abolitionists throughout the State, but principally from women, praying for the repeal of the laws to prevent the intermarriage of whites and blacks, and also for some action to restrain the distinctions now made between the colors upon the railways in this Commonwealth. They have been referred to a joint select Committee of the two Houses to report thereon, which committee consists of Messrs. Sprague of Plymouth and Robinson of Middlesex of the Senate, and Messrs. Adams of Boston, Hood of Lynn, and Joy of Nantucket in the House.

While I am on the subject of abolition, I may as well add that Thursday was spent in a debate upon the point whether the use of the Hall should or should not be granted to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society for the evening of the 27th. The Committee on the public buildings reported against granting it, but after an animated discussion, their report was recommitted with instructions to report the contrary. As the subject goes deeper than it appears I may consider it more at large in some future letter.

ANOTHER RIOT. Cincinnati, says the Boston Liberator, bids fair to be the most ferocious and the most infamous city in the republic. Her pro-slavery riots have made her vile and despicable, wherever the intelligence has spread. We have now to record another frightful riot in that city, not to put down the abolitionists, but to demolish the banks, no less than four of which have been torn down, and their contents scattered to the four winds of heaven—viz. the Miami Exporting Company Bank, the Cincinnati Bank, the Exchange Bank, and Lougee's Exchange Office. These have proved to be what are termed "shin-plaster" concerns, and the populace were enraged to find them unable or unwilling to redeem their bills. The City Council were unable to pass an ordinance for the preservation of the public peace, and for some time the mob was omnipotent, and did whatever seemed good in their own eyes. Several persons were wounded, but no life was lost. It is said that there were upwards of \$224,000 of money in the vault of the Miami Bank, \$218,000 of this was in their own notes—\$1,261 in specie, and the balance in paper of other banks, all of which were taken. Four persons have been arrested, upon whom were found \$24,000, some of which was in bankable money—the balance in their own paper.

AUDACIOUS PROCEEDINGS. The Rev. Charles T. Torrey, of this State, who attended the Slaveholder's Convention, which lately convened at Annapolis, Maryland, for the purpose of taking notes of its proceedings, has been imprisoned there on the charge of having incendiary papers in his possession.

Thus has the liberty of a citizen of this Commonwealth been cloven down, and his life put in imminent peril, by the slaveholding banditti of Maryland: merely because he wished to hear all that could be said in defence of slavery and report their doings.

Will not the Legislature of this State, now fortunately in session, take some prompt and decisive action on this subject?

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES BANK. The exciting investigation on a charge of conspiring to cheat and defraud, brought against Nicholas Biddle, and other late officers of the United States Bank, has been concluded by the Recorder holding the defendants individually to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars. It is said that further prosecutions are about to be issued against other officers of the United States Bank.

MOB IN LOUISVILLE. The mob spirit, which lately prevailed in Cincinnati, extended to Louisville. The Louisville Journal of the 13th inst., says, that in consequence of the Cincinnati news, people began, at an early hour, to crowd around the office in that city, where the notes of the Savings Bank of Louisville had been redeemed; the offices were entered, some damage done; after which, the people went out very quietly at the command of the Marshal.

FIRE AT DORCHESTER. The blacksmith's shop at Dorchester, Upper Mills, occupied by G. L. Fisher, was discovered on fire last Tuesday evening, about half past six o'clock, and was in a short time, together with its contents, wholly consumed. Loss estimated at one thousand dollars. Building insured. The fire originated from sparks from the forge—communicating with faggots piled under the roof.

It was the reflection of this fire that caused the alarm in this place on that evening.

EXPENSES OF CONGRESS. Estimating the sessions for which each member is elected at two hundred and eighteen days—are, Senators, \$90,688; Speaker of the House, at \$16 per day, \$3,488; 241 members, at \$8 per day, \$420,304; Delegates from Territories \$5,222; travelling expenses of the members, \$154,000. The Secretary of the Senate receives \$3,000, and the Clerks in his office \$9,300; Chaplain of the Senate \$500—of the House \$500; Postmaster of the House \$500; stationary, etc. for the Senate, \$60,000. The Library of Congress, including the salaries of its officers and contingent expenses, \$12,300—gross expense, \$1,079,570. This includes salaries for door-keepers, assistant do., Clerks of the House, Sergeants-at-arms, and other sub-officers connected with the two Houses.

KNAPP'S LIBERATOR. We have received the first number of this paper, which is to be published as often as funds are received to meet the expenses. Some personal difficulty between Mr. Garrison and Mr. Knapp, is the occasion of this new paper, the first number of which contains matter principally relating to this subject. Leave the whole affair in the hands of referees and abide by their decision. "Forget and forgive," and again join hands in forwarding the glorious work of emancipation. Brothers, we are ready to serve you in order to effect a christian settlement of the unhappy feud which now exists between you.

PLYMOUTH ROCK. This hebdomadal has just commenced a new volume. William Young, Esq., its editor, possesses the peculiar talents to make a paper worthy of support. We have noticed with pleasure the decided improvements in the editorial department of this journal, and now view the Rock as a very interesting and valuable family newspaper. Success to the editor and his enterprise.

"THE TRUE WHIG." The first number of this weekly paper, published at Washington City, by Calvin Colton, Esq., has been received at this office. It warmly advocates the leading measures of the whig party, is edited with much ability and candor, and is afforded at the low price of one dollar per annum.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' REPORT. This Report gives the estimate for the Navy for 1842. The sum required for the general service of the Navy, exclusive of the Marine corps, is estimated at \$8,213,287 in addition to any balance that may remain in the Treasury on Jan. 1st. The estimate for 1841 was \$5,735,450. The cause of this increase is to be found in the increased number of promotions, and the increase of the number of vessels beyond those at present employed; the addition of two steamers, one first class sloop of war, and three smaller vessels, with the outfits, stores, etc. The amount required for the force in commission is estimated at \$2,296,284. Last year it was \$1,687,350. The Home squadron and the increased force abroad are the cause of this larger estimate. Receiving vessels are to be stationed at Portland, New Bedford and New Orleans, 31 Captains, 47 Commanders, 58 Lieutenants, 16 Surgeons, 6 Chaplains, and 72 Midshipmen, are set down as waiting orders.

THE WAY TO HEAVEN. There is more quarrelling among professed christians about the mere forms of religious worship, it seems to us, than in regard to any other subject ever broached by mortal man. For our own part, we think if people would care and talk less about forms, and seek more earnestly for the substance they would be more likely to reach the desired destination. He who performs the duties of a christian in the simplest manner possible, we think, need have no concern for his future destiny—for by their fruit shall men be known.

DISAPPOINTED AFFECTION. A lady in New Orleans, of very respectable connections, had the misfortune to lose her lover last summer by the yellow fever. In consequence of this bereavement, she has become insane and almost unmanageable. Every thing that comes in her way is pulled to pieces, and a short time since a large napkin full of silver spoons, salvers, cream jugs, etc., were taken to another place for safety. These utensils had been fished up from a sink where the lady had thrown them.

WASHINGTONIANISM IN HIGH PLACES. Through the instrumentality of Hon. George N. Briggs, a Representative in Congress from this State, the Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, an able, learned, and eloquent statesman, who is a member from Kentucky, has been reclaimed from drunkenness and degradation, signed the teetotal pledge, and addressed in a most impressive manner a temperance meeting lately held in Washington City. The cry is—"still they come."

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

The New York Atlas remarks, that the cause of temperance is moving on—cold water is rushing over the land as the Niagara rushes over its rocky channel. Now it carries off a loafer—now sweeps down a Congress man.

Hon. Joseph Hopkinson, Judge of the District Court of the United States, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Saturday morning last. It is said that he was the author of that humorous piece—"The Battle of the Kegs."

The teller of the City Bank, Boston, has been indicted for embezzling the property of that bank to the amount of nineteen thousand dollars. Rascality seems to be the order of the day.

In convention of the two branches of the Massachusetts Legislature, Thomas Russell, Esq., of Plymouth, was elected Treasurer and Receiver General of this Commonwealth, in the place of David Wilder, Esq., whose term of service expires.

The Legislature of Alabama has passed resolutions, pledging the State to sustain Maine in the North Eastern Boundary question.

The "Marquis" crudely remarked the other day, that a man who pursued the becoming occupation of "dogging" people was little above the brute creation, and generally regarded as a puppy.

There is great trouble among the flour dealers in Baltimore. The failure of extensive millers in Virginia has brought down several houses in Baltimore.

They are about building a State Armory and Town Hall in Baltimore. The funds are to be raised by a lottery. They will do much evil to ensure a very questionable amount of good.

A bill has passed to a second reading in the Tennessee Senate, prohibiting white persons gambling with negro slaves—whether to guard the morals of the negroes or to preserve the gentlemanly character of the gambling, we do not understand.

At a large meeting of the citizens of New Bedford, recently held, a unanimous feeling was expressed in favor of establishing a form of city government, and a committee of ten was appointed to prepare a form of charter, and to report at a future meeting.

The pine lumber manufactured at, and transported from the St. Croix, Upper Wisconsin, and Green Bay country, to Eastern and Southern markets, this season, is estimated at 50,000,000 feet, worth \$500,000.

A notice appears in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Star of the Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society of that city, which is signed by Freeman Hunt, Esq., formerly of this town, as President.

The John Randolph will case in Virginia, has been decided, and the slaves are free. They are to go to Liberia or Canada.

The Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, appointed by General Harrison "Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department," contemplates resigning his position, in order to accept a call that is made on him by his friends in Ohio to stand as a candidate for Governor in that State at the next election.

The New York Journal of Commerce, states that a large number of hogheads of St. Croix rum have recently been sent back to St. Croix from New York,—the market in New York being so flat for the article, that it will bring a better price at the place whence imported. The movement among the reformed inebriates is accomplishing wonders in various ways.

A military convention of delegates from all parts of Ohio, has just been held at Columbus, to take measures for the better organization of the militia of that State.

The distance between Boston and Rochester—about four hundred and fifty miles—has been travelled within the past week in the brief space of twenty-four hours!

The Hon. Thomas Ewing, late Secretary of the Treasury, has returned to the practice of the law, at his former place of residence, Lancaster, Ohio.

The Icelanders wear their hair long down on their shoulders, considering it sinful to shorten that which God has caused to grow. We should much like to know if the long-haired and long-eared gentry of the present day wear their hair long for the same reason.

The Governor of Michigan recommends the passage of a law making the stockholders of the Banks in the State individually responsible for their debts.

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CONGRESSIONAL. The Banks passed at the late extra-session into operation sometime during February, the repeal of which had been agitated in the House, several days of warm debate. In the Senate, the vote will be held. It is doubtful upon which side Mr. Clay has avowed himself. While his colleague, Mr. Morehead, some members that were in favor of its passage are now opposed to public importance has been transacted.

NOTICE. END OF THE WORLD SERIES. Gregory will continue the series in the Universalist Church, in the day.

The Norfolk County Conference will hold their next meeting in the ing-house, at Weymouth Landing, 1st, and in the evening of the same number of Ministering brethren will

Rev. Mr. Fitzsimmons, (Roman Catholic,) God willing, at the West 10th-MORROW. Services commence in the forenoon.

Mr. G. F. Thayer of Boston, will Milton and Quincy Union Lyceum, EVENING, the 19th inst., commencing at 8 o'clock. S. H. B.

A meeting is hereby notified of Hancock House, in Quincy, on Wednesday, the 25th, at one o'clock in the such measures as may be deemed a reduction of the rates of Toll-Bridge between Quincy and Dorchester has already been brought of the Legislature.

It is to be hoped that delegates and those interested, will, in order that a general action may be taken, travel over this bridge, either on or to the Cape, is interested and be fully represented. There is no

A meeting of the Quincy Point will be held at the Methodist Church, EVENING, Jan. 23d, at half past 8 o'clock. HENRY BARKER

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QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION. Which is the most injurious to and Murder, or Slavery? JONATHAN BARKER

MARRIED. In Boston, Mr. John G. Scollay, Miss Sarah W. Reed.

Clocks. BANK. Office, and other Clocks, Church, Tower and Gallery. Watch Clocks for Manufacturing all kinds made to order and warranted. JEFFREY R. BRADLEY, No. 63, N. B. Boston, Jan. 22, 1842.

Assignee's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that been duly appointed Assignee of ANDREWS L. of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, an insolvent debtor. And all persons having any goods or effects of Lane, are required to pay and deliver to Assignee and no other person.

The second meeting of the of Andrews Lane, will be held at of Hon. Sherman Leland, in Room on SATURDAY, the twenty-ninth instant, A. D. 1842, at three o'clock for the purpose of acting on the said debtor his discharge, and of any other business that may be at which meeting the creditors who proved their debts will be allowed FISHER A. KINGSLEY, Weymouth, Jan. 22, 1842.

Assignee's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that been duly appointed Assignee of JOHN B. GLOVER, of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, an insolvent debtor. And all persons having any goods or effects of Lane, are required to pay and deliver to Assignee and no other person.

The second meeting of the of John B. Glover will be held at Ames, Esq., a Master in Chancery County, on MONDAY, the thirty-first instant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of acting on the said debtor his discharge, and of any other business that may be at which meeting the creditors who proved their debts will be allowed same. WILLIAM S. MORTON, Quincy, Jan. 22, 1842.

House to Let. PART of the House subscriber, will be given the first of April, pleasantly and centrally located, would make a delightful residence of leisure or of business. Inquire of THOMAS G. BARKER, Quincy, Jan. 22, 1842.

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CONGRESSIONAL. The Bankrupt Bill, which was passed at the late extra session and which was to go into operation sometime during the ensuing month of February, the repeal of which we last week stated had been agitated in the House, has been carried, after several days of warm debate—yeas, 126; nays, 96. In the Senate, the vote will be close upon its repeal—it is doubtful upon which side the majority will be found. Mr. Clay has avowed himself in favor of it, while his colleague, Mr. Morehead, will vote against it. Some members that were in favor of it at the time of its passage are now opposed to it. Nothing else of public importance has been transacted during the past week.

NOTICES. END OF THE WORLD IS 1843. The Rev. John Gregory will continue the review of Miller's theory in the Universalist Church, in this town, next Sunday.

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A meeting is hereby notified to take place, at the Hancock House, in Quincy, on WEDNESDAY next, Jan. 26th, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient relative to a reduction of the rates of Toll upon the Neponset Bridge between Quincy and Dorchester, and which subject has already been brought before the attention of the Legislature.

It is to be hoped that delegates may be chosen to, and that others interested, will attend this meeting, in order that a general action may be taken upon this important movement. Every town, the people of which travel over this Bridge, either on their way to Boston or to the Cape, is interested and should not neglect to be fully represented. There is no time for delay.

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Church, Tower and Gallery Clocks.

Watch Clocks for Manufacturing establishments, and all kinds made to order and warranted.

J. FREY R. BRACKETT, No. 69, Washington Street.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of

ANDREWS LANE.

of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, cordwainer, an insolvent debtor. And all persons indebted to, or having any goods or effects of the said Andrews Lane, are required to pay and deliver the same to the said Assignee and no other person.

The second meeting of the creditors of the said Andrews Lane, will be held at the dwelling house of Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the twenty-ninth day of January instant, A. D. 1842, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of acting on the subject of granting to the said debtor his discharge, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required; at which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.

Weymouth, Jan. 22. 2w

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of

JOHN B. GLOVER.

of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, Bootmaker, an insolvent debtor, and that he has accepted said trust.

Also—A second meeting of the creditors of said John B. Glover will be held at the Office of Ellis Ames, Esq., a Master in Chancery, in Canton, in said County, on MONDAY, the thirty-first day of January instant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the motion of granting to said debtor his discharge, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before said meeting; at which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

WILLIAM S. MORTON, Assignee.

Quincy, Jan. 22. 2w

House to Let.

PART of the House occupied by the subscriber, will be let, and possession given the first of April. This House is pleasantly and centrally situated, contains eight rooms, a beautiful view of Boston Harbor, and would make a delightful residence either for the man of leisure or of business. Inquire of

THOMAS DRAKE, Quincy, Jan. 22. 1f

Messenger's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Hon. Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate, within and for the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate of

SETH BONNEY.

of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, carpenter, an insolvent debtor; and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said Seth Bonney, will be held at the dwelling-house of Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the twenty-ninth day of January instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and then to proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of the said Seth Bonney, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them. And all persons indebted to the said Seth Bonney, or that may have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber, or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid.

CALVIN P. HINDS, Messenger.

Weymouth, Jan. 22. 2w

Railroad Notice.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled.

THE petition of the undersigned, respectfully prays that they and their associates may be incorporated by the Commonwealth, in and for the County of Norfolk, to lay out and construct a Rail Road, with one or more tracks, from a point in the town of Quincy to a point in the City of Boston; and have accordingly procured the survey of three routes; the plan and profile of which submitted to the Honorable Senate, and authority to adopt either of the three routes, or any combination of them, with the usual variations from either of them which have been granted to others in like cases.

The first route may be called the middle route, and is described as follows:—Beginning in Quincy, near the junction of the Quincy Turnpike with the old Boston Road; thence northwesterly, passing near President Adams's homestead, and through a swamp to the east side of a hill opposite the angle in said Turnpike; thence more westerly passing about one-fifth of a mile west of the old Bellings house, to a point on the marsh, about one-fourth of a mile south of Neponset River; thence more northerly, crossing said River about one-third of a mile above Neponset Bridge; thence crossing said Turnpike south of the Engine House, and passing easterly of Neponset Village to Lord's neck; thence more westerly, crossing Tilton's Mill Stream and Preston's Pic Nic Grove, to a point west of Daniel Withington's house; thence more northerly, crossing the Commercial Point road between the dwelling house of James Robinson and the store house of John Pierce, thence through Dorchester Bay, near the Mill Pond to the Savin Hill road, near Lee's house; thence easterly of Holbrook's house, and passing the Mount Washington road, east of Vinton's house, to a point near Felton's Distillery, or to a point near the westerly end of South Street; thence more easterly, passing the last named points, through the village of South Boston, to the wharf of the Boston Wharf Company, or to a point near the Free Bridge—the route through said village of South Boston, to be located to the acceptance and approval of the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston.

The second route is called the Western Route, and begins in the same place in Quincy; thence being the same as the first described route to a point on the marsh, about one-fourth of a mile south of Neponset River; thence curving westerly, crossing said River about 250 feet above the first described route to Neponset Village, passing a little south of the meeting house in said village; thence northerly in nearly a straight line crossing said Turnpike, Tilton's Mill Stream and the Mill Road, and thence more easterly, passing near Daniel Withington's house, thence to South Boston, the same as the first described route.

The third route is called the Eastern Route, having the same beginning with the first and second described routes; thence to the point opposite to the angle in the said Turnpike, being the same as the first and second described routes; thence more easterly, passing the last named points, from a little west of Glover's house, and crossing said Turnpike near the new house of John Lucas, and crossing said River about 400 feet below Neponset Bridge, and uniting with the first described line near Lord's neck; thence same as the first described line, to a point near Daniel Withington's house; thence diverging easterly from the first described line and running nearly parallel with it, and not more in any place than 400 rods easterly therefrom, to a point about 100 rods southerly to Felton's Distillery; thence same as the first described route to its termination in South Boston.

Also—That a Branch Rail Road may be laid out and constructed from the terminus in Quincy, through the village of Quincy; thence westerly through the village of Weymouth, to or near the Wigham Quarry, by or near the line surveyed by U. A. Boyden, February 22, 1841.

Also—That a lateral track may be laid out and constructed, beginning at a point near Neponset River on its southerly side, thence westerly to the Quincy Granite Railway, a distance of about 200 rods.

The route of the first mentioned branch through Quincy village to the line surveyed by the said Boyden, and the route of the lateral track to unite with the Quincy Granite Railway, to be located to the acceptance and approbation of the Selectmen of the Town of Quincy.

And that they may be allowed to have such capital in Real and Personal Estate, as may be deemed necessary for the above objects, and may have the privileges and be subjected to the duties and liabilities of Rail Road Corporations in this Commonwealth.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, ELLIS GRAY LORING, FRANCIS JACKSON.

In SENATE, Jan. 18, 1842.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That the Petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition with this Order thereon, to be served on the Clerk of the Quincy Granite Bridge Corporation, the Clerk of the Neponset Bridge Corporation, the Clerk of the Quincy Granite Railway, the Mayor of the City of Boston, the Town Clerks of the Towns of Roxbury, Dorchester, Milton and Quincy, fourteen days at least before the fourth day of February next, and cause the same to be published three times in the Daily Advertiser, a paper published in Boston, twice in the Quincy Patriot, a paper published in Quincy, seven days at least before the fourth day of February next, that all persons interested, may then appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Sent down for the Commencement of the Court.

CHARLES CALHOUN, Clerk.

Is THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JAN. 18, 1842.

Concurred.

L. S. CUSHING, Clerk.

A true copy—Attest:

CHARLES CALHOUN, Clerk of the Senate.

Jan. 22. 2w

India Rubber Shoes.

LADIES, lined and bound with Fur, Plain and large sizes, just received and for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 1. 1f

Eoa Lost.

ON Sunday, the 13th ult. between Milton Hill and Codman's Hill, a Lady's Bag was lost, which the finder is requested to leave at the office of the Quincy Patriot and he shall be well rewarded for his trouble.

Quincy, Jan. 1. 3w

Notice.

DR. BARNARD would hereby notify those persons who have partially engaged his services, that he intends leaving Quincy after the ensuing week.

Any applications hitherto unnoticed will meet with prompt attention at the commencement of the coming week.

Room, No. 16, Hancock House. Hours of attendance from 8 o'clock in the forenoon till 1, from 2 till 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Quincy, Jan. 22. 1w

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last Will and testament of

JACOB TIRRELL,

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman deceased, and his accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereunto to make payment to

JACOB TIRRELL, Executor.

Weymouth, Jan. 15. 3w

Creditor's Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that a third meeting of the creditors of

CHRISTOPHER WEBB,

of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, Esquire, an insolvent debtor, will be held at the Hotel of Asa B. Wales, in Weymouth, in said County, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of January instant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of settling the account of the assignee, and ordering a dividend of the estate of said Christopher Webb, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required; at which meeting the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, will be allowed to prove the same.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.

Weymouth, Jan. 15. 2w

Messenger's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Hon. Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate, within and for the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate of

MIGHILL SMITH.

of Cohasset, in the County of Norfolk, innholder, an insolvent debtor; and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said Mighill Smith will be held at the dwelling house of the Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the twenty-second day of January instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon; when and where the said creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and then proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of the said Mighill Smith, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them. And all persons indebted to the said Mighill Smith, or that have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber, or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid.

CALVIN P. HINDS, Messenger.

Weymouth, Jan. 15. 2w

Messenger's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by the Hon. Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate, within and for the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate of

WILLIAM B. COOLIDGE.

of Weymouth, in said County of Norfolk, cordwainer, an insolvent debtor; and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said William B. Coolidge, will be held at the dwelling house of the Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the twenty-second day of January instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon; when and where the said creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and then to proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of the said William B. Coolidge, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them. And all persons indebted to the said William B. Coolidge, or that have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber, or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid.

CALVIN P. HINDS, Messenger.

Weymouth, Jan. 15. 2w

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13-4, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10. 1f

To Whom it may Concern.

ALL persons having demands against the subscriber are requested to present the same, and all persons indebted by Account of more than three months standing are called upon to settle the same

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.

Quincy, Jan. 1. 2w

Mathaway's Cooking Stoves.

FOR SALE, at Boston prices, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 23. 1f

Lost.

A NOTE of hand for \$200, dated Baintree, July, 1840, payable on demand, signed by Edward Potter in favor of Hugh Clefley. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with Hugh Clefley, No. 11 Fulton Street, as payment thereof has been stopped.

Boston, Jan. 15. 3w

For Sale.

A GRATE, suitable for burning hard coal.

Also—A Cast Iron Fire Frame, which will be sold low. Enquire of

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr.

Quincy, Jan. 15. 3w

Slates.

SLATES, assorted sizes, for sale, wholesale or retail, at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Oct. 16. 1f

For Sale.

JUST received at Quincy Point, fifty cords of good Eastern Wood, which will be sold at a reasonable price.

ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, May 8. 1f

Noah L. Thomas' Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the third meeting of the creditors of

NOAH L. THOMAS,

of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, cordwainer, an insolvent debtor, will be held at the dwelling house of Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, on SATURDAY, the twenty-second day of January instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of settling the account of the assignee, and ordering a dividend of the estate of said debtor among his creditors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required, at which meeting the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, will be allowed to prove the same.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.

Weymouth, Jan. 8. 2w

Grist Mill to Let.

THE subscriber has just completed a Grist Mill, on Adams Street, in Baintree, thirty feet by fifty, on the ground, three stories high, with two runs of stones, and suited for other business if wanted. The mill is in complete order, situated about one mile from the tide water, is very convenient, and calculated to do a good business. To be let for one or more years, or on shares.

BENJAMIN V. FRENCH.

Baintree, Jan. 15. 1f

Benjamin F. Reeves,

Hair Cutting, Curling and Shaving Establishment, No. 14, Brattle Square,

(Opposite and fourth door from the Quincy Stage Office, No. 9, Elm Street.)

WILL attend to the various branches of his business, with promptness and despatch.

Hair Cutting, 12 1-2 Cents.

Extensive Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO., having recently made large purchases of Fall and Winter Goods, are enabled with their former stock to offer for sale as great an assortment of Goods as can be found in any Store in the city or country, and all of which will be sold **CHEAP** for cash or approved credit. Among which are the following:—

paper, and measuring the inc

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 5.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1842.

VOLUME 6.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

Two DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—Three DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrearages, unless at the option of the proprietor. When subscribers wish their papers stopped, they will notify the publisher to that effect and at the time their subscription expires. Every subscriber will be held responsible for the payment of his paper so long as it is sent to his address at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place where-soever he may have ordered it, until legally notified to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction sales, sent in by them, must be paid for at the usual rates.

Business letters and communications addressed to the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARBOCK, JR.	Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR,	"Stone Quarries.
ORIN P. BACON,	Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,	Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, JR.	South Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN,	Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELLY,	Arlington.
SAMUEL A. TURNER,	South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR,	Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE,	Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT,	New York City.

MISCELLANY.

THE SCARLET SHAWL.

It matters not on what the fingers play—
The daily task kind Heaven to all has giv'n;
But rather ask thou if the heart itself, which gives
The hands their pulse, be honest—and the eye,
Which guides the plying hand, be single.

Edwin Barry and Seth Manning were school-fellows at Chester Academy. The father of Edwin was a lawyer of good standing and some property; the father of Seth was a house carpenter. Mr. Barry being a lawyer, was of course a "respectable" man, and belonged to "genteel" society; Mr. Manning, being a mechanic, was of course very much less respectable than Lawyer Barry, and was not admitted into genteel society. The lawyer was a gentleman, although he wanted charity, love for his neighbor, mercy and common sympathy with the miseries of others, and withal, got tipsy. The carpenter was no "gentleman," although he owed no man anything, was honest in his dealings, never injured his neighbor, was sober, upright, and industrious. The wide difference between these two, although they went to the same church, were fed by the same butcher and baker, lived in the same street, and breathed the same air, was that Mr. Barry got his living by a pen and law books, and Mr. Manning by the means of chisel and planks. It may appear surprising to many of my young readers that such a difference should exist from such simple causes, and that the occupation should so far fix the merit and social position of individuals. This distinction, however, we are pained to say, exists in the world; but as it is founded on a false basis and a false system of society, we would caution all young persons from being influenced, as they enter life, by the foolish prejudices which follow its adoption. For nothing is more unwise than for youths to judge a man by his occupation, or a boy by his father's; nothing so indicative of a weak mind as to court the society of one because his father is rich, or a lawyer, or a doctor, and avoid the companionship of the other because his father is a mechanic; though the former boy may be vicious, idle and immoral in his habits, and the latter, modest, studious and moral.

Youth cannot too soon learn that the distinctions which they see assigned by those around (perhaps by their parents) to occupation, money or birth, are unjust; that no such thing as "respectability," as it is termed, can exist aside from an honest and useful life. They cannot too early be taught that no branch of industry is degrading; that no employment that contributes to the general good and comfort of society is disreputable. I would remind such that the fathers of the Revolution periled their life and honor to break the chains of servitude, that bound our free land to a British master, severed the chains and gave liberty to all coming generations of their sons. These false notions of society, belonging to the haughty social system of our masters, should have been cast aside with our chains, and are unworthy our adoption. Having thrown off the yoke of political servitude, let us no longer continue to wear the chains of moral bondage to her customs and her usages. Americans should have no other aristocracy than that of merit! In cherishing any other, through foolishly and wickedly adopted false ideas of "respectability," though elevating one occupation at the expense of another, and measuring the merit of men by their

pursuits and not by their usefulness, they are only reformatory for their necks the chains that their patriot fathers shivered in pieces; like the Israelites they cry for the gods of Egypt they once worshipped, and making a golden calf out of the offerings of pride, vanity and ambition, fall down and adore it.

This false system of society which excludes tradesmen from "good society" is the "golden calf" of Americans, and unless they break it up themselves, they will one day be forced to drink of the bitter waters with which it is mingled.

Like most youths whose fathers belong to one of the professions, Edwin Barry was early taught that he was "respectable" by virtue of his father's pursuits. His mother inculcated this idea with his daily meals, and his father enforced it by his example and bearing towards mechanics. Naturally of a frank and generous character, Edwin as he grew up became haughty and aristocratic, and prided himself much upon his "respectability." It was his delight to make boys less fortunate feel his position above them, and boast of the great men he saw at his father's house. One day he was talking with Seth Manning, for he condescended to speak with mechanics' sons when he could make them listeners to his own vain and silly boasts. Seth, moreover, lived in the same street, and they often fell in together on the way to school, when Edwin, who loved idleness, was willing to avail himself, of Seth's more studious habits to get help in his lessons. On the present occasion Edwin had just come out of his door, when seeing Seth approaching from his own humble dwelling, he waited for him to come up. The two were each about sixteen years of age.

"I say, Seth Manning," he said with an elevated look, as the other came near with his school-books and a large slate beneath his arm; "who do you think is going to be at our house to-day, to dinner?" "I don't know, Edwin," answered Seth quietly, and walking on. "Well, it's Judge Barnes!" answered Edwin, as if he had given utterance to a piece of intelligence which was to overwhelm his companion. Seth did not, however, receive it as anything very remarkable, and Edwin looked displeased.

"You don't think anything of a Judge's being at our house, hey? well, I guess it would be a long day before a judge or any respectable man would go into your house," answered the aristocratic Barry.

"I know what you call respectable and what is respectable," said Seth in a manly tone. "Judge Barnes, I have heard, is a very cruel man, and drinks."

"But he is respectable and belongs to the first society. Father says a man mustn't be judged by his private life but by his respectable standing. I'm sure I'd rather be a wicked judge than a clever tradesman."

"I'm sorry you think so, Edwin, as such sentiments will bring you much unhappiness. I know you think my father is not respectable, and that I am not a proper associate for you. I see that while you walk with me, you keep a step or two in advance, and look around and up at the windows, lest you feared you should be seen associating with me."

Edwin colored, for he felt truth and force of Seth's plain and candid reproof. He stammered something which Seth did not hear, in way of excusing himself, and then in a confidential, favoring kind of tone, said,

"Come, Seth, never mind, I was out at a party at Col. Farney's last night, and didn't get my task in Virgil. Will you just translate it over for me, when we get up to the lane?" "I will do it as we walk along," answered Seth, smiling; as he well understood the foolish youth's motive in getting into the lane first.

"Oh, no, I am afraid some of the fellows will see us here and say you showed me."

"You mean you are afraid they will see us in such close companionship, rather, Edwin! well I forgive you, for you have been taught to consider trades and those who follow them as degrading. I will cheerfully show you when we come to the lane. Who was at Col. Farney's party last night?"

"Oh, all the pretty girls in the village; we had a capital time."

"Was Mary Curtis there?" asked Seth with a slight increase of color.

"Mary Curtis! yes, I guess she was, and the prettiest girl in the party,—and in the town. But why do you ask about a girl, Seth Manning, whom you can never speak to?" demanded Edwin with offensive haughtiness. "She is the most respectable girl in the town, and her father was once in the army. I don't like to hear a girl like her spoken of by such a one as you are, because it looks like as if you might like to become acquainted with her. Ha, ha! I guess she wouldn't speak to you, if you did think so!"

Seth looked slightly displeased, and felt a disposition to retort sharply. But his father had taught him forbearance, and often showed him how undignified and low it was to enter into a quarrel with any one, and that a subject had better be dropped than warmly pursued. But Barry's words filled him with mortification. He had often seen, and silently and respectfully admired the sweet Mary Curtis, a lovely Miss of fifteen. He thought of her daily, and loved to walk where she had walked, and prized most dearly a chance flower she may have thrown away. He had never spoken to her, nor, such were the arbitrary forms of the society we are exposing, did he dare to. He

now could not but admit the severe truth of Edwin's unfeeling words; and in his heart he envied the silly Barry, and hated the trade of his own father which had entailed an inferior position upon himself; and under the bitter feeling of the moment he invariably resolved that he would not be bound to the trade of a founder to which his father had wisely destined him. He was under the influence of these painful reflections walking along with his eyes cast down, when he heard from the opposite side of the street, where another street entered it leading from a boarding school, a deep tellow and a loud scream! He looked up and saw that a short horned cow, irritated by a scarlet shawl worn by a young school girl, was pursuing her with wild and determined fury. It did not require a second glance to tell Seth that the terrified girl was Mary Curtis.

"Oh, run Seth!" cried the paralyzed and helpless Edwin Barry, "run and save her!" and the aristocratic youth, overcome by fear for his own personal safety, ran down the lane and climbed a high fence.

Seth no sooner saw the peril in which the pretty Mary was, than without a thought of himself, he bounded across the road and exerted himself to get between the enraged animal and the flying girl. Mary fled towards the boarding school with the speed of fear, while her crimson shawl flying behind her, quickened the pursuit of the animal.

"Cast off your shawl, if possible, Miss Curtis," cried Seth as loud as he could, "or fly to the fence!"

Mary tried to disengage it as she flew, but her fingers were too tremulous for her to withdraw the pin; and as to seeking the protection of the fence as a boy would have first done, she felt she could never climb it, and might be arrested in the attempt. Seth, by using great exertions, at length got abreast of the maddened cow and at the imminent risk of drawing upon himself all her fury, caught her by one of the horns and was borne along with her,—she tossing back her head and bellowing with rage. He had thrown down all his books,—but retained his slate, with the corner of which, holding it in the other hand, he struck her in the eye with so well-aimed a blow that she slightly checked her speed and turned aside against him, just as Mary overcome by her fright and exertion, stumbled and fell prostrate in her path. In two bounds more the irreful animal would have been upon her! The first blow broke the frame of his slate, and with the sharp corner he struck her a second blow which cut deeply into her temples, and caused her first to stagger and then fly moaning and pawing the earth past the fallen girl in the direction she had been flying.

Seth watched the cow till he saw her madly descend into a ravine some distance beyond, and then came to Mary who had already risen, but looked as pale as death.

"I am thankful for your escape, Miss Curtis, I never knew a person in greater danger. Are you hurt?"

Mary could not reply for agitation and want of breath, but she took one of Seth's hands between her own and pressed it with warm and grateful energy, while her eyes were eloquent with her thanks.

"I am glad you are not hurt. It was Dr. Conway's cow, a vicious creature at all times, and should not be suffered to go on the commons. Your scarlet shawl attracted its attention, and that is a color which singularly enough inspires them with rage and a desire to attack it. So you have the consolation, Miss Curtis," he added smiling, "of knowing it was not yourself she disliked but your colors."

At this moment came Edwin Barry running up breathless, and extending his hand to congratulate the maiden on her escape.

"Yes, Edwin," said Mary ironically, but without offering him her hand, "I have escaped, thanks to my brave preserver whose name I am sorry to be ignorant of."

"It is Seth Manning, a mechanic's son," answered Edwin contemptuously; displeased at her coldness and envious of Seth for his superior bravery, as well as mortified at his cowardice.

"Then I am more indebted to him than if he had been a gentleman's son," said Mary, who with all her virtues was tainted with this pseudo gentility which we combat;—"for he has shown a gallantry that we look for only in those who are educated to be gentlemen," she said casting a look of slight contempt at Edwin.

"Mr. Seth Manning, I give you my thanks now for preserving my life, and hope I shall never forget you. My father will call and see you and thank you also. Good morning."

"Good morning, Miss Curtis," said Seth, following her with his eyes as she left them without taking any further notice of Barry.

"A pert little minx," said Barry, scornfully trying to conceal his mortification under contempt for her.

"Speak a word disrespectful of her again, Edwin Barry," said Seth with a flashing eye, "and I will toss you into the ravine after the cow you so valiantly ran away from!"

Edwin turned pale and made no reply; but walked away muttering to himself, "Low! vulgar! brute! what better manners can be expected from a mechanic!"

The ensuing year Seth Manning was sent to the city and bound apprentice to engine building with Merrick and Agnew. He mastered his trade and established himself in New York in the same business, constructing steam and fire engines, and became a useful man. At the age of twenty-seven, he went back to Chester and bro't away one of the loveliest women in

the county for his wife. That she was none other than Mary Curtis need not be told. We should be glad if we had room to record their whole courtship and marriage, and how the young village lawyer Edwin Barry thrice offered himself to her and was rejected; and how Col. Curtis preferred a brave man to a coward, an honest and useful man to an idler in a profession which he chose that he might become a gentleman; and how Mary found, to her future happiness in life, that a true and noble heart may throb beneath the leather apron of the mechanic, as well as under the silken vestments of the lawyer.

LECTURE ON CHINA.

The following notice of Ex-President Adams' Lecture on China, is extracted from the correspondence of a friend in Maine, dated Saco, Jan. 4th, 1842.

FRIEND GREEN—

For how large a share of its interest and excitement is the public mind indebted to the movements and efforts of your distinguished townsman, Hon. J. Q. Adams. His ingenuity, skill, and eccentricity are constantly contributing to public sensation. In Congress, his agitating powers keep the 'political caldron' in constant ebullition; while in his private capacity, his frequent connection with questions of importance and extensive national concern present him almost constantly in the foreground of general observation. It is to be remarked, as a distinctive feature of his course on most great topics of civil and judicial moment,—a striking dissent from the matured judgments of enlightened, patriotic statesmen and civilians, as well as the voluntary decisions of the mass of community. Whether this arises from an honest belief in the soundness of his conclusions, an overbearing confidence in his own powers, or from an ambition to impart a leading tone to public opinion in causes of morality and civil polity, is alike immaterial.—His views on American slavery, on the internal police of the slave States, on the Amistad, McLeod, and Boundary questions, and his recent opinions in regard to the collision between Britain and China,—all sustain the remark.

I am aware that any exceptions which may be taken to Mr. A.'s sentiments respecting the last mentioned matter, will have but little weight with those who, from easy inclination, or motives of personal reverence, are willing participants in his thoughts and feelings. Neither is it probable that they will meet with much favor from that portion of the press, who have already allotted him "an apotheosis and rites divine," for the "masterly manner in which he has handled the subject." Where prejudice and blind credulity have so far carried captive the understandings of men, as to lead them to exclaim (in actions, at least, if not in words) over the teachings of any individual, "it is the voice of a God and not of a man," justice will of course appeal in vain for a hearing, and truth, reason, and authority be regarded as dead letter. Mr. A.'s talents, learning, and great research are readily admitted; but after all, his opinions are not to be received as infallible. Neither are his expositions of National Law and inherent rights, to be deemed valid and conclusive—especially when they conflict with the doctrines and luminous disquisitions of men who have been recognized, for centuries, as oracles of civil wisdom, and fountains of municipal and national jurisprudence.

Although it may be somewhat irregular in a desultory letter, yet I propose, with your leave, to consider cursorily some particulars in Mr. Adams' late Chinese lecture, and to allude to his legal positions and deductions, as contrasted with the principles and precepts laid down in the books of the most eminent sages and artists of National Law.

The plan of Mr. A.'s address is composed of four distinct interrogatories, while the investigation of but one is embraced in the subject matter of his discourse, viz—"which of the two parties to the contest has the righteous cause?" As the three remaining questions are merely collateral inquiries, allusion to them may be properly omitted.

Passing over the introductory remarks of Mr. A., as wholly irrelevant to the question under consideration, an analysis of the Law of Nations is presented, according to the theory of Vattel,—the necessary, voluntary, conventional and customary laws of nations. "The Law of Nations by which the right and wrong of the present contest is to be tried (according to Mr. A.) is the general and necessary Law of Nations;" and "the necessary law," he says, "is the application of the laws of nature to the intercourse between independent communities, and this itself can be enforced only between nations who recognize the principle that the state of nature is the state of peace."

It seems that the operation of the "necessary law" is confined to those "nations who recognize the principle that the state of nature is the state of peace." Does China recognize this principle? If she does not, the "necessary law" is not the law "by which the right and wrong of the present contest is to be tried." Let us examine the principle: it is obvious that its foundation is moral obligation—and this Mr. Adams declares "is founded entirely, exclusively, upon the Christian precept to love your neighbor as yourself." Does China acknowledge this precept? Let Mr. Adams answer.

"China, not being a Christian nation, its inhabitants do not consider themselves bound by the Christian precept to love their neighbor as themselves."

It is evident then that China does not recognize the principle, since she rejects the very foundation upon which it depends—and of course the "necessary law," which is applicable only upon the recognition of the principle, is not the law, "by which the right and wrong of the present contest" is to be adjusted.

What then is the law, by which the proposed question is to be decided? It would seem that the general voluntary principles cited by Mr. A. from the treatise of Vattel form the law most truly applicable to the subject—supported equally by the dictates of natural equity, and the indisputable force of established authority.

"Nations being free and independent of each other, in the same manner as men are free and independent, each nation ought to be left in the peaceful enjoyment of that liberty it has derived from Nature. From this liberty and independence, it follows that every nation is to judge of what its conscience demands, of what it can or cannot do, of what is proper or improper to be done; and consequently to organize and determine, whether it can perform any office for another without being wanting in what it owes to itself."

"Since men are naturally equal, and their rights and obligations are the same, as equally proceeding from nature, nations composed of men, considered as so many free persons living together in a state of nature are naturally equal, and receive from nature the same obligations and rights. Hence, if a nation makes an ill use of its liberty, it offends; but others ought to suffer it to do so, having no right to command it to do otherwise."

"The nation that has acted wrong, has offended against its conscience, but as it may do whatever it has a right to perform it cannot be accused of violating the laws of society."

These high rational and equitable principles are sustained by Grotius, the father of the Law of Nations, and also by other distinguished commentators on National Law.

"Nations are equal in respect to each other, and entitled to claim equal consideration for their rights, whatever may be their relative dimensions or strength, or however greatly they may differ in government, religion, or manners. This perfect equality, and entire independence of all distinct states, is a fundamental principle of public law. It is a necessary consequence of this equality, that each nation has a right to govern itself as it may think proper, and no one nation is entitled to dictate a form of government, or religion, or a course of internal policy to another." Grotius, Rutherford.

The force of these principles is objected to by Mr. A., on the ground that they give to nations the power to permit or annihilate commerce, individually, as interest or expediency may chance to dictate. He holds to the sublimated doctrine that commerce is a natural right and duty, and, as such, it is irrevocably incumbent upon individuals and nations, from the highest natural and moral obligations, to foster and prosecute it in all instances, except when in direct contravention to public welfare. It is not necessary to occupy time and space in the discussion of this point. So far from commerce being a natural right or duty, it is simply and properly the creature of will and confidence,—regarded so in the structure of commercial law, and repeatedly treated as such in the policy of our own and foreign governments.

"As every nation has the right, and is disposed to exercise it, of judging for itself, in respect to the policy and extent of its commercial arrangements, the general freedom of trade, however reasonably and strongly it may be inculcated in the modern school of political economy, is but an imperfect right, and necessarily subject to such regulations and restrictions, as each nation may think proper to prescribe for itself. Every state may monopolize as much as it pleases of its own internal and colonial trade, or grant to other nations, with whom it deals, such distinctions and particular privileges as it may deem conducive to its interest"—Kent, Vattel, Marten, Chitty.

As an illustration of the perfect and absolute right which a nation has to modify, abridge, or entirely annul at its pleasure its commercial intercourse with other nations, the following example, from 1. Kent, in the history of our own government is full and conclusive.

"When the United States put an entire stop to their commerce with all the world, in December, 1807, by laying a general embargo on their trade, without distinction as to nation, or limit as to time, no other power complained of it, and the foreign government most affected by it, and against whose interests it was more immediately directed, declared to our government, that, as a municipal regulation, foreign States had no concern with it, and that the British government did not conceive that they had the right, or the pretension, to make any complaint of it, and that they had made none."

Mr. Adams expresses the "hope" that England, having drawn the sword, "will extend her liberating arm! to the farthest bounds of Asia," and "insist upon concluding peace only on terms of perfect equality with the Chinese Empire"—i. e. such terms of equality as the haughty blood of Britain has invariably extended to a fallen foe! How far England would be justified in conduct so exquisitely honorable and magnanimous may be gathered from the following terse and solid principle of national law.

"No form of government, which a nation may think proper to prescribe for itself, can be admitted to create a case of necessity justifying an interference by force."

The mere semblance of charity would feel-

ent of Fall and Winter Goods.

Recently made large purchases of Fall and Winter Goods, are enabled to sell at great an assortment of Goods as can be found in any Store in the city CHEAP for cash or approved credit. Among which are the

CLOTHS, for Frocks and Over-Coats.
ACLOTHS—superfine, medium and low priced—for Dress Coats.

and colors, for Pants.
Rich Figured Velvet, Satin and other VESTINGS.
for and Cloth CAPS.

THE LADIES.
Colors, Black, Blue, Black Dahlia and Mulberry—very beautiful.

—Black, Blue Black and Fancy Colors.
ES and SAXONIES.
A good assortment.

AWLS
and SHEETINGS, very low.
BLANKETS and BED COMFORTERS.

St. Kid, Silk, and Mohair GLOVES.
Red, Green and Yellow do. Red, Green & White Twilled do.

HINGE for trimming Cloaks. Also, a good assortment of BOOTS.
CHINA WARE, HARD WARE and CUTLERY, WEST INDIA

Quincy, Dec. 4.

ADDITIONAL STOCK OF
able Fall and Winter Goods.

ENTS & CALLOW.
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

Elm and Hancock Streets, Boston.

ment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which for style, quality,
cannot fail to suit the most fastidious. We take much pleasure in
knowing that we have galled our former good customers out of ten

we will work twenty per cent. cheaper than any other establishment
in the city. We want the public to call and be convinced that we can
style, fit, or workmanship, unsurpassed by any other establishment in
ing articles of English, French, German, and American manufacture.

Medium and Low Priced
BLUE, WATERBURY, DIAMOND,
and FANCY BEAVERS,

Medium and Low Priced
BLUE, BROWN, and FANCY PILOTS,

Medium and Low Priced
BLUE, FANCY PLAIN, DIAMOND,
HAB, OXFORD, and CADET MIXED,
COMMON CASSIMERES,

warranted to fit.

Medium and Low Priced
ASHMERE, TOLLETT, WOOLINETT,
BROCADE, Shawl Pattern and Light Figured SATINS,

is, and cut in the latest and most approved styles.

S. PELLOTT'S, WINTER FROCKS, COATS, CAPES, DRESS
STENCERS, JACKETS, PANTS and VESTS.

made of new Stock and Trimmings, cut in the neatest and most fash-
ionable to give perfect satisfaction to the wearer.

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION:
KEYS, SUSPENDERS, ITALIAN AND FANCY CRAVATS,
SHEETS, CRAVAT PADS, COTTON AND FLANNEL
ER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

by the dozen or single pair.

IMMED, and warranted to fit, or the money refunded.

giving their orders at the above establishment, can have any description
thing made at twelve hour's notice.

the very liberal patronage bestowed upon our establishment, will en-
sure a continuance of the same.

and Seasonable Goods.

received, and offer for sale, at their Dry Goods Store, No. 24 Dock
an assortment of Goods adapted to the season, consisting in part of the

Colored Broadcloths, English and American PRINTS,
ES and PLAIDS, Beaver, Mole-skin, and Alpacaum COATINGS,
ERES, English and American FLOTT CLOTHS.

ANNELS of all colors, from the most approved American Manufactories.
Twilled and Plain FINE BLANKETS.

and Comforters, Kid, Beaver, Berlin and Woollen Gloves; Shawls,
s, and German Couch Canvases, a new and superior article, with many

Quincy and vicinity, that many of the above articles are of their own
as they can be bought, and they shall be happy to dispose of them

Quincy, November 13.

New and Fashionable Goods.

S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House,
No. 38 School Street, having just received an entire new
assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting of jet and blue black Silks for dresses, and
wide Silks for aprons; Fancy Silks of all colors;

Thruout Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Lisle Thread,
wino ground, and bobbinet do.; wide Figured Laces
for Capses, etc.; black and white Silk Blond do.;

double ground plain Silk Laces for Veils; good black
Lace Veils; good pressed Crapes; black Italian
Crapes and Cypress Handkerchiefs; Fancy Handker-

chiefs; Shawls, Scarfs, and Gloves; Linen Cambrics;
Long Lawn, Bishop Lawn, plain and plaid Saxs
Muslins, Book and Cambric Muslin; Artificial Flow-

ers, and an extensive assortment of RIBBONS, and
every desirable MILLINERY article; and has also
just received the most recent patterns for BONNETS

AND CAPS, all of which she has taken the greatest
pains to select; with an entire new assortment of
FLORENCE BONNETS, which she offers for sale
with a complete assortment of all other kinds of

Strews, of all sizes and suitable for people of all ages—
prices from twenty-five cents to nine or ten dollars.
Encouraged by the liberal patronage she has received
from her friends and customers, she will continue to

keep as good an assortment as she can select, and Bat-
ters herself, from the experience she has had, that
she can furnish those who will please favor her with
their custom, with Bonnets as cheap as can be bought
at any other establishment, as she is receiving Bonnets
every week. Those wishing Florence Bonnets made
to order will please leave their names, and those wish-

ing Florence Bonnets repaired, cleansed and pressed,
can have them done at short notice, and in the best
manner, as she will have her pressing done by a man,
this season, who is thoroughly acquainted with the
business.

MOURNING BONNETS AND COLLARS al-
ways ready made; Fancy Bonnets, Capes, Collars and
Caps always on hand.
Quincy, April 3.

George Bemis,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FASHIONABLE BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 91, Court Street.
Boston, Feb. 20.

School Books.
A CONSTANT supply of all the School Books in
general use, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Traders, Teachers and others are requested to call
before purchasing elsewhere, and they will find the
terms as good as the best.
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished to order at
the lowest prices.
Quincy, Oct. 16.

Wanted
IMMEDIATELY by the subscriber, three hundred
Sewers to make all kinds of Clothing, to which
constant employment will be given.
CALEB HILL.
Neponset Village, July 31.

The mail, which left Madrid on the 3d ult, was stopped by robbers within gun-shot of the town. The passengers were plundered, and the letters taken away, a task the more easy as the mail box was not fastened. This was the second occurrence of the same nature which had happened within a few days.

The Lisbon papers state that the Prince de Joinville had arrived in the Tagus from the United States.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1842.

John A. Green, Editor.

LEGISLATIVE LETTER.

To the Editor of the Quincy Patriot:
Boston, 28th January, 1842.

For some reason or other, the Committees have not been very prompt this year in reporting business for the Houses to act upon, so that these bodies have thus far found it difficult to occupy their time. Presently they will all report together, and then there will be more to do than can be well or conveniently despatched during the period allotted to the session of the Legislature. This is an evil which cannot easily be remedied. However good the will of the members of Committees may be, their progress must be often impeded by circumstances beyond their control. Testimony must be taken, arguments must often be heard, and opinions must be compared, and after all the time that can be given for these purposes is consumed, it is not unfrequently happens that the results which are introduced into the House in the shape of bills and reports bear the marks of haste and immaturity. Perhaps there is no more difficult and responsible situation than that of a legislator, nor one calling for the exercise of a greater variety of knowledge and of practical skill, yet judging from the youth of those called to perform the duty and the rapidity with which they who take part in it are changed, it would seem as if the people thought it was the easiest thing in the world.

I finished my last with some allusion to a debate that took place in the House upon the expediency of granting the use of the Hall to the American Anti-Slavery Society. This was of more consequence than it appeared, inasmuch as it gave some clue to the state of feeling existing in that body upon the general subject of abolition. A very considerable division of the whig party manifested that dislike to the agitation of the question in any form, which it has invariably shown, whilst the more moderate and reasonable among them were willing to go so far as not to discuss sentiments before they were expressed, which might and probably would do no discredit to any one. The most remarkable feature of the proceeding, however, was, that the democratic party, almost to a man, took the part of the abolitionists. This was noticed by Mr. Park of Boston, who described it as the right hand of fellowship extended by the former to the latter. Whether this is so or not, whether this is a new bond of sympathy formed between the parties or not, I, who am in the secrets of neither, cannot venture to pronounce; but one thing I know, that this manifestation on the part of the democrats, if it is founded upon any solid principle, gives me joy. One of the most melancholy features of the condition of our affairs under the pseudo democratic rule of Martin Van Buren, was the utter servility and debasement of the northern democracy to the mock of slavery in the south. I am sorry to say, that in Congress this same spirit continues even to this time. And the northern democracy in the National House of Representatives is ready to submit at all times to every humiliation which slaveholders see fit to impose. If this is about to cease, if the people of the free States are about to declare their independence of all the restraints to which they and their representatives are now subjected, then is there still hope for the republic even under the rule of the democratic leaders. But if on the other hand, this is more profession suited to the moridian of Massachusetts and designed for no other State, then do I hope that the motive will be seen through in time to prevent the mischief that may ensue from entrusting with power those who live only to betray it. Look at New Hampshire, the very essence of democracy in the United States, and see how her representatives in Congress act upon all questions touching the matter of slavery. How can such conduct in brethren of the same party be reconciled to the warm and ardent professions that have been made here? Is there one faith to be held at home and another to be adopted at Washington? Are the votes of the South still too important to the victory of the democratic party to risk their loss by adhering to principle? These are difficult questions which need to be fully and satisfactorily answered before we can perceive the course of the members of that party in this State with pleasure unalloyed.

In the Senate, during the last week, there has been some discussion upon a proposition to incorporate certain persons in Nantucket as a company for the purpose of lifting vessels over the bar that exists at the mouth of that harbor. This they design to do by means of machines, called marine camels, which have never before been resorted to in any part of the United States. The attempt, if successful, will be of the greatest advantage to the people of Nantucket who must otherwise before long abandon their favorite pursuit or leave the Island. The bar has increased pretty rapidly of late years, and frequently occasions a necessity to unload the whale ships outside by means of lighters. This is an expense which is saved at other places, such as New Bedford for instance, which experiences no similar drawback to profits from their oil. The object seems reasonable enough to justify an act of incorporation, but Mr. Tarbell, Senator from Middlesex, did not appear to be of this opinion. He took the opportunity presented by this bill to go into an examination of the general subject of incorporations, and to explain his objections to them as a system of policy. That the practice of incorporating for any and every purpose has been carried much farther than is proper and expedient in Massachusetts, will hardly be denied, I think, by any impartial person. It was made the subject of serious remonstrance to the Legislature as long ago as when Levi Lincoln was Governor. But it is one thing to object to the extent to which the practice may be carried, and another to deny the policy altogether. In this, as in many other matters, the

wisest way is to adopt a middle course, equally distant from both extremes—a course regulated by a sound judgment applied to each particular case. It can scarcely be doubted that private companies will execute great works of public benefit, like bridges, railroads, turnpikes and other undertakings beyond the ability of single individuals, much more economically than the State itself could do it. This has been proved very conclusively by the late experience of those States which have undertaken a system of internal improvements, as contrasted with that of those which have acted through the agency of private enterprise. Massachusetts has wasted little or nothing, and has accomplished a great deal by means of incorporated companies, whilst Pennsylvania, Maryland, Illinois and Indiana have brought little or nothing to pass in proportion to the sums which they have lavished under the log-rolling system of management adopted in their Legislatures. It would seem wise therefore, while adhering to the rule not to grant act of incorporation in those cases where the object to be gained is of little public utility, to concede something to those where the end proposed is good and is not within the reach of individual enterprise.

There has been some movement upon the subject of the Neponset Bridge and Turnpike, which has resulted in the appointment of a Committee of investigation, of which the representative from Quincy is chairman. There is a growing disposition to purchase up the various bridges in the vicinity of the city, which may end as it has done in the two cases of the Charles River and the Warren Bridge, in making them all public property. But a few years experience may prove beyond question, that this is after all the most expensive mode of supporting these establishments, and that it is a penny wise and pound foolish policy to grudge individuals the profits attending an outlay of capital and enterprise managed in an economical manner, for the sake of throwing the burden upon the adjacent towns which can never have their interests looked to with the same degree of care. After all, the best course is to adopt so reasonable a rate of toll as will not furnish extravagant profits to the proprietors, while it will amply remunerate them for the care and expense and risk incident to providing the best of accommodation to the travelling public.

It is generally understood that the Committees will be ready to report upon various interesting subjects in the course of the next week, which will furnish more matter for my pen than I have thus far been able to gather. It is hardly probable that the session will terminate without some warm and interesting discussions which will show forth the capacity of some of the members. As yet it has been all boy's play.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS. Many petitions have been presented both for and against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. The final vote on this bill in the Senate will be taken in a few days.

The Treasury Note Bill has been debated, but no vote taken on it.

The committee have reported sixty-eight thousand as the ratio for every Representative.

The most interesting doings of the past week was the presentation of a petition by Ex-President Adams praying for his removal from the office of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on account of his monomania on the subject of Slavery. He spoke several hours in defence; and the subject of Slavery was alluded to by him in a manner worthy the heart and mind of the venerable Representative.

"EVERY YOUTH'S GAZETTE." Such is the title of an exceedingly valuable and instructive publication, the first number of which has been sent us. It is in the quarto form, containing eight pages of neatly printed matter. It will be embellished every week with beautiful pictures, of an entertaining and pleasing character. The contents are mostly original, and adapted to the wants and capacities of youthful readers. Parents will do well to procure this work for their children, as it will prove the cheapest way of imparting to them useful knowledge. It is published at the office of the New World, (N. Y.) at the extremely low price of two dollars a year; two copies, three dollars; four copies, five dollars; ten copies, ten dollars—always in advance.

FOURTH REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURE OF MASSACHUSETTS. We are again indebted to Hon. J. P. Bigelow, Secretary of the Commonwealth, for a copy of the "Fourth Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts," by Henry Coleman, Commissioner for the Agricultural Survey of the State. The report embraces the counties of Franklin and Middlesex, and contains a large amount of interesting information in relation to the agricultural condition and resources of those counties, and is accompanied by a very interesting preface.

FIRE AT EAST BOSTON. The Eastern Railroad Depot, a new and very extensive wooden building, at East Boston, just completed, and occupied for the first time, was discovered to be on fire at about twelve o'clock, Tuesday noon, and in a very short time was entirely consumed, together with a large quantity of pine wood. The bridge leading to the Depot was partly destroyed. It is estimated that the damage will exceed thirty thousand dollars.

HARRINGTON'S MUSEUM. The performances at this place of amusement, in Boston, are worth seeing—none will regret having paid twenty-five cents for admission. Whiskey and his beautiful son astonishes crowded audiences in the performance of some of their extraordinary feats. We have never before witnessed in precocious childhood such great muscular power, or in mature age such incredible skill. This, probably, is the last week that the public will have an opportunity to behold these surprising performances.

DULCE ET UTIL. Bradshaw's Cough Candy is just what its name imports, viz—the sweet and useful combined. It is justly celebrated as one of the best remedies for those numerous classes of diseases which are usually so prevalent in our climate at this season of the year. Many lose their lives for the want of timely care, when, perhaps, a few sticks of this remedy would restore them to perfect health in a few days. This candy is for sale at the Quincy Bookstore.

GREAT CALF. Mr. William Torrey of this town, is now raising a calf, which weighed on the 20th inst., seven hundred and eight pounds, and at that time was only eleven months and nine days old.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Hon. Samuel Putnam has resigned his office of Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of this State. He has held the office twenty-eight years, and is about seventy-five years of age.

The Rev. Charles T. Torrey, who was arrested at Annapolis, (Md.) for taking notes at the late Slaveholder's Convention, has not only been released, but those who were the cause of his apprehension subscribed money to defray the expenses they had put him to.

About forty democratic papers in Pennsylvania, as well as several in other States, have taken ground in favor of Hon. James Buchanan, one of the Senators in Congress from that State, for the next Presidency.

Among the passengers in the steamer Britannia, we perceive the names of Charles Dickens, Esq. perhaps the most popular of all the living authors. The young men of Boston give him a public dinner next week. Tickets only ten dollars.

The election in Georgia for three members of Congress to fill vacancies, has resulted in the choice of the democratic candidates.

Several teamsters were recently fined twenty dollars each, in Mauch Chunk, (Penn.) for refusing to give one half of the road to a party of citizens who were out sleighing.

Two physicians of Boston announce that they have established themselves in that city, with the intent to practice the art of embalming or preserving, for a longer or shorter period, the bodies of those deceased whose relics their friends may wish kept from decay.

It is a remarkable fact that the six Treasurers of this Commonwealth for the last thirty years, each having served the constitutional term, are living—namely, John T. Apthorp, Daniel Sargent, Nahum Mitchell, Joseph Sewall, Hezekiah Barnard, and David Wilder.

A new paper has been started at Philadelphia, to advocate the repudiation of the State debt.

Shirley, in this State, must be a very healthy place. The town contains a thousand inhabitants, and last year there but seven deaths.

Stephen Oliver, Postmaster at Lynn, has been removed, and Thomas B. Newhall has been appointed in his place.

The town of Worcester has a Governor, a member of the Executive Council, and a Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The commerce between Massachusetts Bay and the river Mississippi employs more shipping and more capital than the whole commerce of Sweden or Denmark, or perhaps both of them together.

COLT'S TRIAL. The trial of Colt, for the murder of Mr. Adams, in New York, has already occupied eight days. All the minute and revolting particulars are given in many of the papers. The New York Express says the counsel for the prisoner are confident they shall be able to show the case was one of justifiable homicide.

"THE MOUNTAIN LABORED AND BROUGHT FORTH A MOUSE." The votes of the Quincy Lyceum, censuring the editor of this paper, adopted at their two last meetings.

NOTICES.

Doctor Jewett, Agent of the Massachusetts Temperance Union, will deliver a Lecture on the subject of Temperance to the citizens of Quincy, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 30th, at the Methodist Chapel, (Quincy Point,) commencing at half past six o'clock.

Dr. Jewett will also address the Cold Water Army at the same place, THIS EVENING, Jan. 29th, at half past six o'clock.

All are respectfully invited to attend.

The Norfolk County Conference of Universalists will hold their next meeting in the Universalist Meeting-house, at Weymouth Landing, on TUESDAY, Feb. 1st, and in the evening of the same day in Quincy. A number of Ministering brethren will be present.

Asaph Churchill, Esq., of Dorchester, will deliver a lecture before the Union and Quincy Union Lyceum, next TUESDAY EVENING, (Feb. 1st,) commencing at half past six o'clock.

S. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

Barnum Field, Esq. of Boston, will deliver the fifteenth lecture of the season, before the Quincy Lyceum, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 2d, at seven o'clock, in the Town Hall.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Which is the most injurious to community, Theft and Murder, or Slavery?

JONATHAN BAXTER, Jr. Sec.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, the last SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER.
LYSANDER RICHARDS.

Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

Dancing.

THE fourth Cotillion Party of the season, will be held at the Hancock House, on THURSDAY EVENING next, Feb. 3d. Tickets \$1.50, supper included.

All fond of this amusement are invited to attend.

Quincy, Jan. 29.

Copartnership.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they have formed a Copartnership, commencing from the twentieth day of November last, for transacting a general Clothing and Dry Goods business at Neponset Village, Dorchester, under the firm of Hill & Gibson.

CALEB HILL.
GEORGE G. GIBSON.

Neponset Village, Jan. 29.

Sheriff's Sale.

NORFOLK ss. Jan. 29, 1842.

TAKEN on execution, and will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, 28th February next, on or in front of the premises, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, all the right in equity that Ancel Stoddard of Braintree, in said County, had on the 14th day of July last past, of redeeming the following described Real Estate, to wit:

A certain piece or parcel of Land, situated in said Braintree, with the Buildings thereon, containing about one acre and a half, and bounded as follows, to wit:—on the north and west by the heirs of Abraham Thayer, easterly on the Road, southerly and westerly on the heirs of Peter Dyer, meaning the same premises that the said Stoddard now occupies.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Deputy Sheriff.

Jan. 29.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

To be Let.

ONE half of the House owned by the subscriber, pleasantly situated on the Hancock Lot, (so called,) and possession given the first of April next.

EZEKIEL UNDERWOOD.

Quincy, Jan. 29.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last Will and testament of

ANTHONY G. HANNA, late of Randolph, in the County of Norfolk, shoemaker, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

EMILY HANNA, Executrix.

Randolph, Jan. 29.

To the Public.

DURING the past year, I have advised my patients afflicted with Hernia, to employ Mr. Angier to fit them with Fletcher's Patent Truss, and have been perfectly satisfied with its operations. While they are worn with almost perfect ease and comfort the descent of the viscera of the abdomen is effectually prevented.

Two children, under one year of age, laboring under Inguinal Hernia, have worn Fletcher's Truss with the most perfect convenience till a radical cure is now apparently effected.

WILLIAM F. STEVENS, M. D. Stoneham, Dec. 14, 1841.

The subscriber having derived great benefit from the use of FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS, applied by the Proprietor, Mr. Luther Angier of Medford, wishes to call the attention of those who, like himself, are afflicted with Rupture, to the great merits of this instrument when properly applied. He has worn one for some time with great ease and comfort, and would warmly recommend it to all those afflicted with this very troublesome and annoying disorder, to try the use of the instrument by which he has been so much benefited.

ALVAH RICHARDSON.

Cohasset, Aug. 1841.

AGENTS.

Royal Whiton, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton; Simon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) and in this town, EZEKIEL UNDERWOOD.

Quincy, Jan. 29.

Town Meeting.

NORFOLK ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy, Greeting:

L. S. YOU are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Town Affairs, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on WEDNESDAY, the second day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz:

1. To choose a Moderator.

2. To know what order the Town will take relative to the petition of Thomas Greenleaf and others, for a Railroad from Quincy to Boston.

3. To choose any Committee, or hear and act on the Report of any Committee, the Town may think proper when assembled.

Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant with your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or before the time appointed for said meeting.

Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

DANIEL BAXTER.
LYSANDER RICHARDS, } Selectmen of Quincy.

Quincy, Jan. 25th, 1842.

NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, who are qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the place, time, and for the purposes therein named.

A true copy. Attest:

FRANCIS WILLIAMS, Constable.

Quincy, Jan. 29.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of

MICHAEL SMITH, of Cohasset, in the County of Norfolk, insolvent debtor, and all persons indebted to, or having any goods or effects of the said Michael Smith, are required to pay and deliver the same to the said Assignee, when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and then to proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of the said Michael Smith, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them. And all persons indebted to the said Michael Smith, or that may have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber, or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid.

Weymouth, Jan. 22.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the Estate of

WILLIAM B. COOLIDGE, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, cordwainer, an insolvent debtor, and all persons indebted to, or having any goods or effects of the said William B. Coolidge, are required to pay and deliver the same to the said Assignee and no other person.

The second meeting of the Creditors of the said William B. Coolidge, will be held at the dwelling-house of Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on MONDAY, the thirty-first day of January instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of acting on the subject of granting the said debtor his discharge, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required; at which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.

Weymouth, Jan. 29.

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WILLIAM B. COOLIDGE, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, cordwainer, an insolvent debtor, and all persons indebted to, or having any goods or effects of the said William B. Coolidge, are required to pay and deliver the same to the said Assignee and no other person.

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CALVIN P. HINDS, Assignee.

Weymouth, January, 29.

Messenger's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Hon. Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate, within and for the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate of

SETH BONNEY, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, carpenter, an insolvent debtor; and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said Seth Bonney, will be held at the dwelling-house of Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the twenty-ninth day of January instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and then to proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of the said Seth Bonney, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them. And all persons indebted to the said Seth Bonney, or that may have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber, or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid.

Weymouth, Jan. 22.

India Rubber Shoes.

LADIES, lined and bound with fur; Plain and Figured do.; Gentlemen's do. A prime lot, and large sizes, just received and for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 1.

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13-4, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10.

Hathaway's Cooking Stoves.

FOR SALE, at Boston prices, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 23.

Lost.

A NOTE of hand for \$200, dated Braintree, July, 1840, payable on demand, signed by Edward Potter in favor of Hugh Cleffey. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with Hugh Cleffey, No. 11 Fulton Street, as payment thereof has been stopped.

Boston, Jan. 15.

For Sale.

A GRATE, suitable for burning hard coal.

Also—A Cast Iron Fire Frame, which will be sold low.

Enquire of THOMAS ADAMS, Jr.

Quincy, Jan. 15.

Slates.

SLATES, assorted sizes, for sale, wholesale or retail, at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Oct. 16.

Benjamin F. Reeves, Hair Cutting, Curling and Shaving Establishment, No. 14, Brattle Square, (Opposite and fourth door from the Quincy Stage Office, No. 9, Elm Street.)

WILL attend to the various branches of his business, with promptness and despatch.

Hair Cutting, 12 1-2 Cents. Hair Curling, 12 1-2 Cents. Shaving, 6 1-4 Cents. Razors honed, 12 1-2 Cents. Razors ground, 12 1-2 Cents.

N. B. A prime assortment of OLD SHAVING SOAPS, constantly for sale.

Also—Hair Oils, Hair Brushes, and Perfumery of all kinds.

Warranted RAZORS at 75 cents each.

Boston, Oct. 16.

Rufus K. Trott, A T his shop, in Weymouth, a few rods south of the Universalist Meeting-house, keeps constantly on hand and has for sale, a good assortment of WAX AND SPLIT LEATHER of the first quality.

Also—SLAUGHTER & RUSSIA CALF SKINS.

Weymouth, Nov. 13.

George Savil, DEALER IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 19, Cambridge Street.

Boston, Oct. 16.

Ready Made Clothing. NATHANIEL GALE, TAILOR, No. 22 Blackstone, corner of Ann Street, Boston, KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING of every description, which will be sold, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the very lowest prices for CASH.

Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Neck Sticks, Suspenders, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Hosiery, &c.

Garments cut and made in all the various styles and in the most thorough and faithful manner, and no person required to take any article made for him unless it fits to his satisfaction.

Boston, Jan. 8.

Grist Mill to Let.

THE subscriber has just completed a Grist Mill, on Adams Street, in Braintree, thirty feet by fifty, on the ground, three stories high, with two runs of stones, and suited for other business if wanted. The mill is in complete order, situated about one mile from the tide water, and for convenience, and calculated to do a good business. To be let for one or more years, or on shares.

Braintree, Jan. 15.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last Will and testament of

JACOB TIRRELL, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

JACOB TIRRELL, Executor.

Weymouth, Jan. 15.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of

JOHN B. GLOVER, of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, Bootmaker, an insolvent debtor, and that he has accepted said trust.

Also—A second meeting of the creditors of said John B. Glover will be held at the Office of Ellis Ames, Esq., a Master in Chancery, in Canton, in said County, on MONDAY, the thirty-first day of January instant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the motion of granting to said debtor his discharge, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before said meeting; at which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

WILLIAM S. MORTON, Assignee.

Quincy, Jan. 22.

Messenger's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Hon. Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate, within and for the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate of

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CALVIN P. HINDS, Messenger.

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Quincy, Jan. 15.

Slates.

SLATES, assorted sizes, for sale, wholesale or retail, at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Oct. 16.

Quincy & Boston Stage.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THE subscriber, grateful for the support he has received for the seventeen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the Store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., during the winter season, at eight o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the Stores of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLET, Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 1.

Jeffrey R. Brackett, Importer—Wholesale and Retail Dealer

IN Fine Watches, Watch Trimmings, Materials, Tools and RICH MANTLE Clocks. Manufacturer of Rich Jewellery, Silver Ware, Gold and Silver Spectacles and Pencil Cases. Watches repaired by experienced workmen.

Cash paid for gold and silver at No. 69 Washington Street, Boston.

Clocks.

BANK, Office, and other Clocks. Church, Tower and Gallery Clocks. Watch Clocks for Manufacturing establishments, and all kinds made to order and warranted.

JEFFREY R. BRACKETT, No. 69, Washington Street.

Boston, Jan. 22.

Notice.

PERSONS in want of warranted Silver Tea and Table SPOONS—Patent Lever or Plain English WATCHES—Shell Combs or JEWELRY of any kind—can be furnished with good articles, at low prices, at a Jeweler's Shop, a few rods east of the Adams Temple.

Warranted Lever WAT CHES, from \$20 to \$45 each.

JOHN HOLDEN.

Quincy, Oct

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

OUR PROSPECT.

Distant blue hills and rocky ledges bind
Our southern view, and in a calm repose
Just at their base a youthful village sleeps;
For that fair potent genius, Industry,
Came 'neath the shadow of the granite mass,
And in the primal solitude arose—
The tower of worship, and bright learning's fane,
Proud commerce's structures and New England homes!
Few years have fled, and as a vision fleet
Since here and there, a lonely ancient roof,
Was scattered o'er the green and ample plain—
Now thickly gemmed with fair white cottages,
Now crossed with frequent roads, and vocal with
The voice of business—the hammer's sound—
The rattling cars, and the far distant blast.
Neponset shines along our western view,
And waves between its fringed and wooded shores,
Alternate light and shade! Italia's skies
Ne'er looked upon a scene more beautiful,
More classic, or more varied, for here
In green profusion islet gems are strewn—
White spires above the busy village rise—
And the bright wavelets dash amid the rocks,
With musical monotony. Above,
Stands like a brave and time-worn sentinel,
Old Milton Hill! proud in its age, yet fresh
In venerable youth's bright memories.
In dark relief against the distant heaven,
A host of spires and dim shadowy domes
Arise, for like a sea of human life
The mighty mass of intellect and power,
Is rising, falling, changing in the crowd,
The city congregates. We may stand
Upon the hills, and welcome the free breeze
That sighing comes, o'er fertile fields and waving wood,
And never know the far unblest extremes
Of wealth and want, which swell the busy throng—
Of crime which makes e'en sceptred science's power
Subservient to its will, and pride, which lifts
The haughty head o'er merit. And pale death
Which wakes the villagers' best sympathies—
Will call his victim from the splendid couch,
Or steal the humble mother's only hope,
And none of all the bustling stranger crowd
Will wipe the mourner's tears!

The open sea

Just meets the curtained eastern horizon—
And bound in garniture of sunlit green,
The islands sleep, like hallowed monuments
Of times and deeds heroic. O'er the Bay
Speeds the white sail, and the dark steamer's smoke
Fades on the sky, with sunset's changing hues;
While the lone seaman's hope—the light-house lamp
Revolving gleams upon the rock and wave. L. D. C.

WOMAN.

Oh! say not that there is within
Sweet woman's eye a treacherous ray;
And tell me not her look will win
The heart to trust and then betray!

And say not that her lips impart
A tender, but a treacherous token;
Oh! say not that her gentle heart
Breathes vows of love but to be broken!

There may be sport in woman's smile,
But ah! not in her heart's soft sigh;
And there was never aught of guile
In angel woman's tearful eye.

Her friendship e'er faithful proves,
She will betray her trust, oh! never!
Through life the same she fondly loves—
She loves him once, and loves forever.

Dear woman, on thy beauteous brow,
Should be the coronet of mind,
Thou rulest the world of love, and thou
The mighty mistress of mankind.

ANECDOTES.

A Cornish clergyman having a dispute concerning several shares in different mines, found it necessary to send for a London limb of the law, to have some conversation with the witnesses, to examine into the title deeds, view the premises, etc. etc. On one occasion, as the professional gentleman was descending the shaft by means of a rope which he held in his hand; he called out to the person who stood at the top, "Doctor, as you have not confined your studies to geography and know all things from the surface to the centre, pray how far is it from this pit to the infernal regions?" "I cannot exactly ascertain the distance," replied the divine—"but let go your hold, and you'll be there in a minute."

Lord Londonderry, who had a sweet tooth in his head, went to his confectioner's to order some jam. "Let there be a large quantity of it," observed his lordship, "for we use a great deal of it at home." "Perhaps," said the man, "I had better provide your lordship with one of our family jars." "No, no," cried Londonderry, "no family jars, for God's sake. We have plenty of those at home without going abroad to look for more."

"Landlady," said Joo Bunker, as he was sitting at a table, the other day, "how old is this butter?" "Exclaimed the tidy landlady—looking over her spectacles—"how old! indeed I don't know—why do you ask that question?" "Why, I thought," answered Joe, "it must be pretty considerable old, for I perceive it has got on a wire, but if you'll fetch me a comb here, I'll just get out the loose hairs."

A gentleman in a stage coach passing through a large city and observing a handsome edifice, inquired of the driver what building it was. The driver replied, "it is the Unitarian Church." "Unitarian," said the gentleman, "and what is that?" "I don't know," was the reply, "but I believe it is the opposition line."

An old Dutch lady at a religious meeting became very much concerned for her soul, and went about sighing and sobbing, and would not be comforted. Upon being asked by the minister what the matter was she replied, "that she couldn't pray in English and she was afraid that Lord couldn't understand Dutch."

A cockney who had heard of the ballad of "Robin Adair," asked a friend if he had heard "Robin Adair," who not wishing to appear ignorant, answered, "Why to be sure I have, who the deuce said he was bald?"

"O, mother," said a very little child, "Mr. S. does love aunt Lucy. He sits by her, he whispers to her, he hugs her." "Why, Edward," exclaimed his mother, "your aunt don't suffer that, does she?" "Suffer it!" replied the child, "yes, mother, she loves it."

SUMMARY.

The philosophical editor of the "Vox Populi" informs us, that to peck a man with eggs, unless they are rotten ones, is getting to be considered a most unpardonable waste of chickens.

Our neighbor proposed the annexed query:—Why is a lover popping the question, like a tailor running a hot goose over a suit of clothes? We guessed it the first time. Because he is pressing a suit!

The Chicago American repudiates the idea that Illinois is favorable to slavery. The people of that State, says the American, generally, almost wholly, are as much opposed to the existence of slavery, as the inhabitants of any other section of the Union.

It is a source of extreme gratification, while so many of the States of the Union are so deeply involved in debt, that 'little Delaware' is not only without debt, but has an actual surplus of half a million in the Treasury.

The Girard fund for the support of the new Orphan College in Philadelphia, after its completion, amounts to about \$2,000,000, of which \$665,000 is in the United States Bank stock and \$1,222,000 in Pennsylvania State scrip. As the bank stock is no doubt lost, if the State should repudiate her debt, the fund will be reduced to about \$100,000.

The remaining effects of the celebrated Brandon Bank were recently sold at a sheriff's sale (says the Mississippian), for fifty dollars. There is afloat somewhere, some millions of its bills, which can be had at a great reduction from their face.

During the last five years, 2464 fires occurred in London, of which 330 were occasioned by defective fireplaces, and 368 by candles setting fire to bed and window curtains.

There have been one hundred and forty-two applications for divorce to the present Legislature of Alabama. The Eutaw Whig hopes the parties will all be divorced, because the practice of binding people to live together after they are dissatisfied, is anti-republican.

A joint resolution has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature so to amend the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as to limit the State debt to ten million of dollars, except so much as may be necessary to pay the interest on debts already contracted.

The Governor of Cuba, it appears, intends to pay the former owner of the Amistad negroes for his loss, and deduct the amount from seventy-nine thousand which the Spanish Government has to pay to the United States.

An individual sometime ago, published a statement in a German paper, the result of his own observations for two years—that of six hundred individuals who were in the habit of visiting gambling houses, he states that nearly one half not only lost considerable sums, but were finally stripped of all means of subsistence, and ended their days by self-murder. Of the rest, not less than one hundred finished their career by becoming swindlers or robbers on the highway.

The orders from the Spanish government to sell the church property in Cuba, and to reduce the incomes of the priests, is regarded as a death blow to Catholicism in that Island.

The counsel for the Commonwealth, in a recent seduction case in New York, averred that no man could wear pantaloons opening in front longitudinally without having sinister designs against the fair sex.

Gov. Doty of Wisconsin, and Gov. Chambers of Iowa, in their messages to the Territorial Legislatures, both urge their admission into the Union. Both also press as a new reason the renewed interest they are to have in the public domain under the distribution act.

The Virginia Penitentiary is reported as being in a very thriving and prosperous condition. It has nearly two hundred prisoners, and their earnings last year amounted to about twenty two thousand dollars.

Out of a population of 17,000,000 people in the United States, about 2,500,000 only are professing Christians.

Bernard Castelli, a Roman Catholic priest, who some time since addressed a letter to Hon. Daniel Webster, stating that the Bishop of Detroit had been called to Rome and imprisoned, has recently published another letter in which he says that his former statement was in no respect true, but was dictated merely by human passion.

Every pew has been sold in the new Unitarian meeting-house in old Concord. The premium money amounted to \$1,178.

It is stated, that a woman, in a town not far from Portsmouth (N. H.) who had been ill-used by her husband, on finding him enjoying the comforts of a sound sleep, quietly sewed him up in the bed clothes, and while he was in that defenceless situation, gave him a sound thrashing!

The "Marquis" truly remarked:—never trust a secret with a married man who loves his wife, for he will tell her, and she will tell her sister, and her sister will tell her aunt Hannah, and aunt Hannah will impart it as a profound secret to every one of her female acquaintances.

If it is dangerous to speak of ourselves, it is much more so to take freedom with other people. A jest may tickle many, but if it hurts one, the resentment that follows it may do you more injury than the reputation service.

Every fool knows how often he has been a rogue, but every rogue does not know how often he has been a fool.

A clock is a most modest article, it always covers its face with its hands.

There's an old maid out west, it is stated in a paper, who always looks so infernal sour, that the very pigs squeal whenever they see her.

There are about one hundred vessels in the oyster trade between the Chesapeake Bay and the city of New York—each vessel making about four trips in the season, and carrying from one hundred thousand to two thousand five hundred bushels per trip.

How often we see persons far more attentive to the concerns of their neighbors than their own, and prying into their affairs for the worst of purposes.

Thirty-four persons died during the last year in Newport, (R. I.) whose average ages amounted to more than eighty years.

Railroad Notice.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled.

THE petition of the undersigned, respectfully prays that they and their associates may be incorporated under the authority of the Commonwealth, with authority to lay out and construct a Rail Road, with one or more tracts, from a point in the town of Quincy to a point in the city of Boston; and have according to the petition of the undersigned, the plan and profiles of which are herewith submitted, and they ask liberty to adopt either of the three routes or any combination of them, with the usual variations from either of them which have been granted to others in like cases.

The first route may be called the middle route, and is described as follows, viz—Beginning in Quincy, near the junction of the Quincy Turnpike with the old Boston Road; thence northwesterly, passing near President Adams's homestead, and through a swamp to the east side of a hill opposite the angle in said Turnpike; thence more westerly passing about one-fifth of a mile west of the old Billings house, to a point on the marsh, about one-fourth of a mile south of Neponset River; thence more northerly, crossing said River about one-third of a mile above Neponset Bridge; thence crossing easterly of Neponset village to Leed's neck; and thence more westerly, crossing Tilton's Mill Stream and Preston's Pic Nic Grove, to a point west of Daniel Willington's house; thence more northerly, crossing the Commercial Point road between the dwelling house of James Robinson and the store house of John Pierce; thence through Dorchester Bay, near the Mill Pond to the Savin Hill road, near Leed's house; thence easterly of Holbrook's house, and passing the Mount Washington road, east of Vinton's house, to a point near Felton's Distillery; thence to a point near the westerly end of Dunham's Rowwalk; thence from one of the last named points, through the village of South Boston, to the wharf of the Boston Wharf Company, or to a point near the Free Bridge—the route through said village of South Boston, to be located to the acceptance and approbation of the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston.

The second route is called the Western Route, and begins at the same place in Quincy; thence being the same as the first described route to a point on the marsh, about one-fourth of a mile south of Neponset River; thence curving westerly, crossing said River about 250 feet above the first described route to Neponset Village, passing a little south of the meeting-house in said village; thence northerly in nearly a straight line crossing said Turnpike, Tilton's Mill Stream and the Mill Road, and uniting with the first described route, near Daniel Willington's house; thence to South Boston, the same as the first described route.

The third route is called the Eastern Route, having the same beginning with the first and second described routes; thence to the point opposite to the angle in the said Turnpike, being the same as the first and second described routes; thence from thence northwesterly by a straight line, passing a little west of Glover's house, and crossing said Turnpike near the new house of John Lucas, and crossing said River about 400 feet below Neponset Bridge, and uniting with the first described line near Leed's neck; thence same as the first described line to a point near Daniel Willington's house; thence diverging easterly from the first described line and running nearly parallel with it, and not more in any place than 40 rods easterly therefrom, to a point about 100 rods southerly to Felton's Distillery; thence same as the first described route to its termination in South Boston.

Also—That a Branch Rail Road may be laid out and constructed from the terminus in Quincy, through the village of Quincy; thence westerly through the valley to or near the Wigham Quarry, by or near the line surveyed by U. A. Boyden, February 22, 1841.

Also—That a lateral track may be laid out and constructed, beginning at a point near Neponset River on its southerly side, thence westerly to the Quincy Granite Railway, a distance of about 200 rods.

The route of the first mentioned branch through Quincy village to the line surveyed by the said Boyden, and the route of the lateral track to unite with the Quincy Granite Railway, to be located to the acceptance and approbation of the Selectmen of the Town of Quincy.

And that they may be allowed to have such capital in Real and Personal Estate, as may be deemed necessary for the above objects, and may have the privileges and be subjected to the duties and liabilities of Rail Road Corporations in this Commonwealth.

THOMAS GREENLEAF,
ELLIS GRAY LORING,
FRANCIS JACKSON.

IN SENATE, Jan. 18, 1842.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That the Petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition with this Order thereon, to be served on the Clerk of the Quincy Granite Railway Corporation, the Clerk of the Dorchester Turnpike Corporation, the Clerk of the Neponset Bridge Corporation, the Clerk of the Quincy Granite Railway, the Mayor of the City of Boston, the Town Clerks of the Towns of Roxbury, Dorchester, Milton and Quincy, fourteen days at least before the fourth day of February next, and cause the same to be published three times in the Daily Advertiser, a paper published in Boston, twice in the Quincy Patriot, a paper published in Quincy, seven days at least before the fourth day of February next, that all persons interested, may then appear and show cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of said Petition should not be granted. Sent down for concurrence.

CHARLES CALHOUN, Clerk.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 18, 1842.

Concurred.

L. S. CUSHING, Clerk.

A true copy—Attest:
CHARLES CALHOUN, Clerk of the Senate.

Jan. 22. 2w

Premium Britannia Ware.

THE subscribers, nearly opposite the Neponset River, have supplied themselves with the very superior Britannia Ware from the manufactory of Roswell Gleason, Esq., comprising a splendid variety of patterns of TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, LAMPS, TUMBLERS, PORRINGER, etc., etc., which they offer for sale to the trade at the manufacturer's prices, and at low prices at retail.

Also—For sale GLASS, CROCKERY, TIN and JAPANESE WARE.

Also—PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, PAPER HANGINGS and PUTTY.

WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES.

All of which will be sold on good terms.

BACON & BAIRD.

Dorchester, (Neponset Village), April 17. 1f

Notice.

THE subscriber would hereby inform the public, that he has removed from Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, to the new store in Washington Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Meeting-house.

Quincy Oct. 30. 1f

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Copartnership Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have associated themselves in business, at the above place, under the firm of

G. & J. P. NEWCOMB,

where they offer for sale, a good assortment of English and West India Goods; Crockery, Earthen, Glass and Hard Ware. Also, an extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes.

A liberal patronage is solicited.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

JESSE P. NEWCOMB, Jr.

Quincy, Oct. 30. 1f

Extensive Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO., having recently made large purchases of Fall and Winter Goods, are enabled by their former stock to offer for sale as great an assortment of Goods as can be found in any Store in the city or country, and all of which will be sold CHEAP for cash or approved credit. Among which are the following:—

Waved, Diamond and Plain BEAVER CLOTHS, for Frock and Over-Coats.
English and French and American BROADCLOTHS—superfine, medium and low priced—for Dress Coats.
Black, Blue Black, Blue and Fancy Colors.
DOE SKINS and CASSIMERES, all qualities and colors, for Pants.
SATINETTES, all colors and qualities. Rich Figured Velvet, Sattin and other VESTINGS.
Superfine Mole Skin and Fur HATS. Fur and Cloth CAPS.
Gloves, Stocks, Linen Collars and Bosoms, Black Italian Cravats.

FOR THE LADIES.

Superfine French Thibet MERINOES—Colors, Black, Blue, Black Dahlia and Mulberry—very beautiful.
English Merinoes, a full assortment.
Silk Warp ALPACCAS and ALPINES—Black, Blue Black and Fancy Colors.
Plain and Figured MOUSLIN DE LAINES and SAXONIES.
English and French and American PRINTS, a good assortment.
Edinboro' PLAID and MERINO SHAWLS.
Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, very low.
BED TICKINGS, Rose and Whitening BLANKETS and BED COMFORTERS.
Silk, Woolen, Mohair and Worsted HOSE. Kid, Silk, and Mohair GLOVES.
WHITE FLANNELS 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 & 5-4. Red, Green and Yellow do. Red, Green & White Twilled do.
MUFFS, NECK COMFORTERS, FRINGE for trimming Cloaks. Also, a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASS and CHINA WARE, HARD WARE and CUTLERY, WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Quincy, Dec. 4.

ADDITIONAL STOCK OF

New and Fashionable Fall and Winter Goods.

KNIGHTS & CALLOW.

DRAPERS AND TAILORS, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
Corner of Elm and Hancock Streets, Boston.

HAVE just received their entire assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which for style, quality, and choice selection of every article, cannot fail to suit the most fastidious. We take much pleasure in informing the public, that we do not advertise that we have galled our former good customers out of from ten to fifteen dollars on a garment, nor that we will work twenty per cent. cheaper than any other establishment—nor do we advertise the prices of our garments. We want the public to call and be convinced that we can manufacture garments as cheap, and for style, fit, or workmanship, unsurpassed by any other establishment in the city. Our stock consists of the following articles of English, French, German, and American manufacture.

Clouded, Wool Dyed Black, BLUE, and WATERED, FANCY BEAVERS, DIAMOND,
for fashionable outside Coats.
BLACK, BLUE, and BROWN, and FANCY PILOTS,
suitable for the severest seasons of the year.

Wool and Piece-Dyed Black, BLUE, FANCY PLAID, DIAMOND,
RIBBED, LAVENDER, DRAB, OXFORD, and CADET MIXED,
SHEEP'S GREY and COMMON CASSIMERES,
cut in half, whole, or French Gaiters, and warranted to fit.

Rich Figured VELVETS, CASHMERE, TOILENETT, WOOLINETT,
CASHMERE, BROCADE, Shawl Pattern and Light Figured SATINS,
some very beautiful, suitable for Ball Vests, and cut in the latest and most approved styles.
READY MADE SUITINGS, SACKS, PELLOTS, WINTER FROCKS, COATS, CAPES, DRESS COATS, FROCKS, SPENCERS, JACKETS, PANTS and VESTS.

The above garments, are entirely new, made of new Stock and Trimmings, cut in the neatest and most fashionable style and warranted, and cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction to the wearer.

FANCY GOODS OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION:
SHIRTS, BOSOMS, COLLARS, DICKIES, SUSPENDERS, ITALIAN AND FANCY CRAVATS, SCARFS AND HANDKERCHIEFS, CLAVAT PADS, COTTON AND FLANNEL UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

warranted not to shrink in washing.

BUCK GLOVES AND MITTENS, by the dozen or single pair.

GARMENTS CUT, MADE and TRIMMED, and warranted to fit, or the money refunded.

Gentlemen visiting the city, by leaving their orders at the above establishment, can have any description of clothing made at twelve hour's notice.

The subscribers, always grateful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon our establishment, will endeavor, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Boston, Nov. 20. 1f

New and Seasonable Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL have just received, and offer for sale, at their Dry Goods Store, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston, a full and complete assortment of Goods adapted to the season, consisting in part of the following:—

Blue, Black, Green, Mixed and Fancy Colored BROADCLOTHS. English and American PRINTS. BOOKINGS, TICKINGS, VESTINGS and PLAIDS. Beaver, Mole-skin, and Alpacaum COATINGS. Black and Mixed and Fancy CASSIMERES. English and American PILOT CLOTHS. SATINETTES of all kinds and colors. Twilled and Plain HOSE BLANKETS. Leather Mittens, Woolen Socks, Yarn and Comforters: Kid, Beaver, Berlin and Woolen Gloves; Shawls, Gloves, Linens and Cambrics; Oil Cloths, and German Coach Canvases, a new and superior article, with many other articles too numerous to mention.

M. & B. would inform their friends in Quincy and vicinity, that many of the above articles are of their own importation, and all are purchased as low as they can be bought, and they shall be happy to dispose of them soon for a suitable profit.

New and Fashionable Goods.

S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received an entire new assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of jet and blue black Silks for dresses, and wide Silks for aprons; Fancy Silks of all colors; Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Lisle Thread, wire ground, and bobbinet do.; wide Figured Laces for Caps, etc.; black and white Silk Blouse do.; double ground plain Silk Laces for Veils; good black Lace Veils; good pressed Crapes; black Italian Crapes and Cypress Handkerchiefs; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Shawls, Scarfs, and Gloves; Linen Cambrics; Long Lawn, Bishop Lawn, plain and plaid Swiss Muslins, Book and Cambric Muslin; Artificial Flowers, and an extensive assortment of RIBBONS, and every desirable MILLINERY article; and has also just received the most recent patterns for BONNETS AND CAPS, all of which she has taken the greatest pains to select; with an entire new assortment of FLORENCE BONNETS, which she offers for sale with a complete assortment of all other kinds of Straws, of all sizes and suitable for people of all ages—prices from twenty-five cents to nine or ten dollars.

Encouraged by the liberal patronage she has received from her friends and customers, she will continue to keep as good an assortment as she can select, and flatters herself, from the experience she has had, that she can furnish those who will please favor her with their custom, with Bonnets as cheap as can be bought at any other establishment, as she is receiving Bonnets every week. Those wishing Florence Bonnets made to order will please leave their names, and those wishing Florence Bonnets repaired, cleansed and pressed, can have them done at short notice, and in the best manner, as she will have her pressing done by a man, this season, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business.

MOURNING BONNETS AND COLLARS always ready made; Fancy Bonnets, Capes, Collars and Caps always on hand.

Quincy, April 3. 1f

George Bemis,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FASHIONABLE BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 91, Court Street.

Boston, Feb. 20. 1f

School Books.

A CONSTANT supply of all the School Books in general use, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Traders, Teachers and others are requested to call before purchasing elsewhere, and they will find the terms as good as the best.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished to order at the lowest prices.

Quincy, Oct. 16. 1f

For Sale.

JUST received at Quincy Point, fifty cords of good Eastern Wood, which will be sold at a reasonable price.

ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, May 8. 1f

Umbrellas.

UMBRELLAS of all sizes, and various qualities, constantly for sale by the subscribers at their DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 24, Dock Square, Boston,

by the hundred, dozen, or singly; each of which will be warranted as good as represented, and at the Manufacturers' lowest prices.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

Boston, Oct. 2. 1f

Pub

NUMBER 6.

JOHN ADAMS CR

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance, and FIFTY CENTS if not paid in advance—THREE DOLLARS if delayed in payment of the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, previous to the payment of all arrears of the proprietor. When their papers stopped, they will notify that effect and at the time their subscription expires, they will be held responsible for the payment of their subscription at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place he may have ordered it, until to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, at the customary prices. The number required must be marked on the advertisement, and they will be continued until charged for accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisements, their own immediate business; and for the benefit of other persons, legal advertisements, and advertisements, sent in by them, must be paid for rates.

Business letters and communications to the Editor, postage paid, will receive prompt attention.

Single copies of the paper, Six Cts.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive and requested to procure subscribers for the Quincy Patriot.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr.	Quincy
JURIN SPEAR,	" "
ORIN P. BACON,	Dorchester
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,	Weymouth
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr.	South
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN,	Braintree
JOSEPH CLEVELY,	Abingdon
SAMUEL A. TURNER,	South
CHARLES LEFAVOUR,	Lynn
N. B. OSBORNE,	Salem

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 6.

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VOLUME 6.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrearages, unless at the option of the proprietor. When subscribers wish their papers stopped, they will notify the publisher to that effect and at the time their subscription expires. Every subscriber will be held responsible for the payment of his paper so long as it is sent to his address at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place where he may have ordered it, until legally notified to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction sales, sent in by them, must be paid for at the usual rates.

Business letters and communications addressed to the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, Six Cents.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARCOCK, Jr.	Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR,	"Stone Quarries.
ORIN P. BACON,	Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,	Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr.	South Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN,	Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELLY,	Arlington.
SAMUEL A. TURNER,	South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR,	Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE,	Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT,	New York City.

MISCELLANY.

CHANCES AND CHANGES.

"Quite a fine establishment, this!" soliloquized a tall, elegant looking young man, as he threw himself with a negligent air, upon one of the covered lounges in Mrs. Mackenzie's splendid drawing room. Quite a fine establishment! he muttered again, as his eye fell upon the many tributes that wealth had scattered around, and whilst the liveried servant left the room with his card, he drew up to the centre table and began to toss over the handsomely bound books with which it was covered. The servant entered with his mistress's compliments, that she was at her toilet, but would see him almost immediately. Scarce had he delivered his message when a loud ring, and then another, gave notice that it was the hour for fashionable visiting. The door was thrown open, and two different parties entered and seated themselves, unacquainted with the near proximity of the stranger, who had concealed himself behind a large screen.

"So, Raymond Ingraham has returned from Europe," said one, as she settled a curl before the mirror. "I wonder if he is as proud and ugly as ever? but his gold will cover all defects now."

"He was intolerably proud!" cried another; "so awkward and self-conceited, too; but five years will sometimes effect a transformation, and Miss Eveline Mourtou would scarce treat him with the scorn of other days when she can be mistress of one of the most elegant mansions in Broadway, and such a sweet rural retreat on the banks of the blue Hudson." She laughed maliciously as she saw the deepened color upon the cheek of the other.

"Nay, Miss Germaine, you are mistaken!" she scornfully replied—"I leave the prize to you, and should scarcely enter the lists with such a peerless beauty, as the belle of this gay season. But who is that with Miss Howard? pointing to a beautiful girl in half mourning, who with another of sprightly countenance, was looking at some prints.

"Florence Irvine, the governess of young Mrs. Howard's two little girls, I declare," and then in a tone which, though low, was intended to be heard, she said, "I did not know that Miss Howard introduced or Miss Mackenzie received her, she is poor and dependent." The bright eye of Kate Howard flashed as she turned with dignity to the young ladies who were eyeing her companion with such a supercilious air. "Miss Irvine can boast of descent equal to your own, ladies; and if death and misfortune have called upon her to exercise talents to which you could never lay claim, because her noble mind revolts from dependence, she is far, far superior to those who can so wilfully wound the unforgotten—and more, she is the dear and valued friend of both Mrs. Mackenzie and myself."

A servant now entered with Mrs. Mackenzie's regrets that she had been detained, but would be with them very soon. The stranger, who had been a listener to the above conversation, writing upon a card, handed it to the man, then came forward into the room.

An exclamation from the two parties who occupied different parts of the drawing room, and the deepened color of all, betrayed that they would rather have been aware of his presence. With a brief apology he returned to the window, leaving them in suspense as to whom he could be.

"Excuse me, ladies, for keeping you waiting," cried the pretty Mrs. Mackenzie, as she lightly bounded into the room. "Ah, Miss Howard, right glad am I to see you, and my dear Florence! I shall thank Catharine for willing you out this lovely day." And she kissed the fair girl's cheek as she spoke—then approaching the gentleman, "Mr. Deleval, as the friend of my brother, and cousin Raymond, I am glad to see you. Let me introduce you to my friends, for Raymond writes me you are a stranger in New York."

A light and trifling conversation ensued upon the common topics of the day, and the aristocratic young ladies who had begun to think that such an elegant young man would be quite an acquisition at their soirees, found their hopes dampened at finding that he had come with letters to Mr. Mackenzie, and was to have a situation of a clerk in his counting-house. They departed to entertain their many other fashionable acquaintances with an account of Mrs. Mackenzie and Miss Howard's plebeian tastes, whilst Miss Howard and Florence Irvine were prevailed upon to remain during the day.

"Have you ever seen Vincent Mackenzie?" asked Ella Germaine, as she and Miss Mourtou encountered the elegant Mrs. Stuart in Broadway: "Mrs. Mackenzie told me she expected him daily from the South. They say he is quite an Apollo, but from his father's recent failure, penniless, and his cousin has obtained for him the Cashiership of the Bank."

"I knew Mr. Mackenzie in his boyhood," replied Mrs. Stuart, "and his mother was one of my earliest friends. He is a noble fellow, and I only wish I had a daughter to offer him."

"But he is poor, my dear Mrs. Stuart, and you know that gold, equipage and establishments, are the 'open sesame' to our hearts."

"Pity that it should be so," and there was a slight sneer upon the lady's lip. "Believe me, my dear girls, that when you have lived as long as myself, you will find they will vanish into nothingness before dignity of character and worth of mind; but I have pleasant news for you: my son has arrived, and I must celebrate his return—so I shall expect to see you both a week from to-morrow. I intend that you shall have a very gay evening."

I wonder if Mrs. Stuart will invite Miss Irvine? said Aline, as they parted from her. "She is very fond of Kate Howard."

"Mrs. Stuart! the aristocratic Mrs. Stuart inviting a governess," laughed her companion. "Nay! you should know her better. Come, you and I must enter lists and see who will bear off the prize. Young, rich and handsome, it is worth a joust or two."

"But where is Raymond Ingraham, the richer of the two? Methinks the palm will be his."

"Oh! I forget your ancient penchant for the proud Raymond. He is ugly, though—positively ugly, and ungraceful too, and the elegant Stuart is just the one to waltz or promenade with."

"What shall you wear, Ella? We must have something new."

"Oh! Madame D—, showed me the most elegant thing yesterday; pink, pale pink, that with moss rose buds in my hair, and the emeralds grand-pa gave me. To be sure the dress will cost more than I ought to give, as papa has been hinting of economy and losses—but I must get it, it is such a love and then he must pay the bill."

"Oh! Ella, you know how to flatter Madame D. into showing you her most beautiful goods; and there was a pigmy in her tone. 'I suppose I must content myself with being the lesser light.' Good morning."

"Invitations to Mrs. Stuart," exclaimed Kate Howard, tripping into the drawing room with two or three billets in her hand—for brother, sister, Florence and myself, next Tuesday, a week from to-morrow. We always have a merry time there. Florence, dear, there is yours. Just take your white hand from off that little gipsy's curly pate, where it so lovingly reposes and see for yourself."

"Mrs. Stuart is very kind, very thoughtful, but of course I must decline. You know, dear Catharine, that I cannot afford it, and a dress suitable for the occasion would almost impoverish me. You know my promise to the dying is too sacred to be broken."

"Dress!" repeated the young Mrs. Howard, laying her hand affectionately upon hers. "Remember that we are sisters in feeling, and you must let Howard and myself treat you as one. I wish particularly that you should go to Mrs. Stuart's and I shall give both Kate and yourself dresses for the occasion. Not one word, love, I am all potent here, and shall not let that tear fall. It is too pleasant to sit here moping in the house—so let's get ready, and we will have the carriage soon at the door."

"Oh! dear Janet," answered the beautiful girl, raising her tearful eyes, "how blessed is my lot. An orphan and desolate, to meet with home, sister and friend, in you. And you will not let me repay you even by my slight attentions to your darlings."

"Well, well, to save your conscience, I shall take them with us. So Rosa, Anna, be sure and tell nurse to dress you, and if you are good you shall ride out."

The children, delighted at the idea of being with Florence, to whom they were ardently attached, ran out of the room screaming with joy, just as the bell rung and the servant appeared to say that Mrs. Stuart and her son were in the drawing-room.

"I have called particularly to see you this morning," said she, after the first salutations were over, and taking a seat by Florence. "I feared you might refuse my invitation, and came in person to beg for your company, and lest I should fail I have brought my son also a suppliant. So, my dear, you can hardly refuse me."

"We have been waging war ourselves," answered Kate Howard, who saw that Florence was affected, "but we have come off triumphant. Janet and myself have cast a spell over her and she cannot deny us; so you must give us credit for persuasive powers."

I give you credit for powers more than persuasive, my dear Kate, and spells that bind many hearts captive, and she smiled affectionately upon the animated girl. "I am not content, so selfish we are, with seeing you then—but want you all to come and spend this evening with us in good old fashioned manner. Mrs. Mackenzie has promised me to come and bring Mr. Deleval. I will not detain you now, though Norman looks as if loth to leave."

"This goodly company," However, au revoir—and with many kindly greetings the friends parted, the mother and son to praise the intellectual beauty of Florence, and Mrs. Howard and the girls upon a shopping expedition.

"Come, mama, let us order the carriage and pass the evening with Mrs. Stuart. Norman has arrived, and you know I must form some rich alliance before long. Papa says we cannot support this style much longer, and I would rather die than come down from the pinnacle of the temple."

"Ah! Ella," and Mrs. Germaine sighed as she gazed upon her beautiful but ambitious child, "I fear this pride of heart will cause you much bitterness. Had I followed the dictates of my own judgment we should long since have curtailed our expenses. I must own I feel that we are doing injustice to others."

"But you know, dearest mama, you could not see your own Ella toiling from day to day; were these white hands made for work? And with a carress she held them up in a supplicating manner, bedecked with many brilliant gems."

The fond but weak mother yielded, and the carriage soon stopped before Mrs. Stuart's door.

"Has your lady company, James?" asked Mrs. Germaine of the servant.

"Only a few friends, ma'am," and he ushered them up stairs.

The drawing room door was thrown open, how did the heart of Ella sink when she saw Florence and Kate Howard singing duets, and Mrs. Mackenzie, Deleval, and a strange gentleman seated near, whilst Norman and Mr. and Mrs. Howard were tossing over the music books for selections.

"Mrs. Germaine! Miss Ella! I am glad to see you," exclaimed Mrs. Stuart, coming forward. "We shall not let you interrupt our family party, but shall put your services as a musician into requisition. Mr. Ingraham! introducing the stranger—"you know him in his boyhood, though I suppose you would hardly recognize him in the dark foreigner before you."

"Indeed I should not!" and her dark eye lighted with hope. "He is the richer, and unfettered with such a dignified mama," was her thought—and soon she was engaged in quite a flirtation with the handsome stranger. But there was still a well-spring of bitterness within her heart. Florence Irvine almost domesticated at Mrs. Stuart's, while she was only admitted according to the rules of fashionable etiquette. "I will mar this fair friendship," was her thought, for the idea of the dependent Florence being able to cope with her was too much for that haughty spirit—

"Her rival! hers, language has not a word. By woman's ear so utterly abhorred."

and in the midst of her lively conversation her gaze was still directed towards Norman and Florence, who were engaged in an animated discussion upon a work recently issued.

A graceful couple they were; she with

"A brow like a midsummer's lake,
Transparent with the sun therein;
When waves no murmur dare to make,
And heaven beholds her face within."

with that low sweet voice, which has been called "a marvellous thing in a woman." Norman was not exactly what the world calls handsome, for there was almost too much coldness and hauteur in the expression of his face to claim homage; but when he did unbend from his stateliness, there was a charm scarce ever resisted in his tone and manner. And now

"Raven curls their shadows throw
Like the twilight's dark'ning bow,
O'er the pure and mountain snow
Of his high and haughty brow;
Lighted by a smile whose spell
Words are powerless to tell."

Kate Howard was in high spirits, and seemed not at all to dislike Mr. Deleval's attentions, while Mrs. Stuart looked on with a half smile sometimes flitting over her fine face.

"I must beg a great favor, my dear Mrs. Howard," said she, as the guests rose to take leave. "You know I love to have my young friends about me; and want you to spare Kate and Florence a day or two. I must consult their taste in this I am about to give. You will not refuse me?"

"Certainly, if you desire it. You may claim them for any time you choose; but I suppose Rosa and Anna think mama is anything but kind, they are so fond of her."

"I will send the carriage after breakfast. Mrs. Germaine! Miss Ella! I shall see you at my ball"—and she kindly shook hands with them as they were departing. Norman and Ingraham escorted them to the carriage, and received a pressing invitation to visit them.

"I cannot afford it, Aline," said Mr. Mourtou, firmly but mildly, as they rose from the breakfast table. "Your last dress cost much, and I am now deeply in debt. The house of Mourtou and Germaine stands upon the sand, and each day we fear a failure. For myself I care not—but for you, my motherless child, I have grieved long and bitterly."

"But dear papa, perhaps matters are not so bad, and Ella has the sweetest dress. I do not want to go to Mrs. Stuart's unless I can look as well."

"Ella is too heartless to deprive herself of any pleasure—but from you, my love, I expect more strength of character. You have hitherto appeared the votary of fashion, but I know beneath the veil that the goddess has cast over your better feelings, that there is much of purity and kindness in the hidden recesses of the heart. I should wish myself laid beside that mother whose place I have endeavored to supply to you, if my child forsakes me in this my hour of need." A tear coursed down the furrowed cheek as he spoke.

Truly had her father judged Aline. The world had tried hard to spoil her, and petted from infancy she had many faults, but still there were gleams of higher virtues amidst this worldliness. Ere her father had done speaking, her arms were around him, her lip pressed to the care-worn brow, and amidst her sobs she promised to be all of comfort to him when trial should come. Sweetly fell his blessings upon her ear—and the father's heart was lightened of half its load as he had turned from her sweet presence again to plunge into the cares and turmoil of business.

"What shall you wear?" asked Ella, a few hours after, when she called to entertain her with the events of the previous evening. "My dress cost me thirty dollars."

"My white muslin, that I had for Mrs. Dunham's party, no ornaments, and natural flowers; papa has promised me some."

Really, simplicity and economy! Aline Mourtou metamorphosed! and she laughed merrily. "Metamorphosed, I hope and trust, for the better. Our fathers are in trouble, Ella, and I at least, from a pitiful vanity, will not increase the expenses of mine. I have been communing with myself and have been much to blame."

"Merry, what a sermon, and as I am not in the mood to hear it I will take my departure. Adieu, my beautiful economist."

"What do you think of the beautiful Miss Germaine?" asked Ingraham, as he and Deleval were talking with Norman Stuart upon the steps of the House. She is quite a belle, and they say that few escapes from her spells."

"She is beautiful and witty withal!" said Deleval, ironically. "I shall never forget our first introduction at Mrs. Mackenzie's. What say you Stuart?"

"Why in the words of poor Benedict, though I may misjudge her, I must say, 'that were she other than she is, she would be unhandsome; and being no other but as she is, I do not like her.'"

"Cry your mercy," fair gentlemen! you are both severe. She is certainly more beautiful than her friend and rival, Aline Mourtou."

"Despite Aline's pride and worldliness, I think she has more mind, and if I judge rightly, more heart, though she is so much governed by the more spirited Ella."

"But I suppose the black-eyed Catharine and fair Florence will bear off the palm from both. Just one o'clock. I promised to attend her to the exhibition of pictures. You wear one lady's colors, I another, so good bye, till we meet this evening."

Kate Howard and Florence were sitting alone before retiring to dress for the evening. A servant entered with a bouquet of beautiful and delicate flowers, saying that they had been left for Miss Irvine.

"Who brought them, James?" asked Florence, as she took them with a look of surprise from the man.

"A boy, but he did not say who sent them, Miss Irving, except that it was a gentleman."

"They are beautiful, and I give the gallant gentleman, whoever he may be, credit for much taste. Let us put them into water lest their beauty fade. I wish some knight would just send me an offering from Flora."

"You shall share them with me, dear Kate, this japonica will look well in your dark hair."

"Nay I will not deprive you of your fragrant gifts. They are very emblematical, and tell a sweet tale if you read them rightly."

Flowers are love's own offering,
To the beautiful and dear—

"Stay like a good child, and read your pretty lesson," and with a light laugh she tripped out of the room.

Florence Irvine remained seated gazing upon the buds and blossoms before her, but her thoughts were not there. A flush was upon her cheek, and tears were in the soft eyes. It seemed as if some hidden chord of memory was touched, and the quivering lip told of some bitter feeling swelling upon the full heart.

"Florence!"

She started—dashed the tears from her eyes, and turned proudly round to meet the earnest gaze of Norman Stuart.

"Excuse me, Mr. Stuart, I have already

lingered here too long,—and she was hastily passing him when he caught her hand."

"Florence! is it ever to be thus? this mask to be always worn? You are not happy, I can see it day after day, though you would fain hide it from my gaze. Is one fault to sever the strong tie of early days? Is it all forgotten? The hours in that far Southern home? Are the links in the beautiful chain forever severed? You love me still, Florence: I can see it, though you did veil your heart in pride, and meet me as a stranger. And cannot two years of penitence wash out that early offence? Be mine, Florence, and we both shall feel happier. My love has never been dim—and, dearest, I will watch over you, shielding you from every passing storm."

Florence Irvine's head was bowed down, and sobs broke from her lips. Long ago had she met Stuart in her own dear home, and there ere sixteen summers had touched her brow, had he won her young affections: but a change came,—jealousy of one who was to her as a brother—Albert Lesmore had married her half sister, who died soon after Stuart's first introduction. Feeble and heart-broken he came to Miss Irvine's for comfort. Consumption had set its seal upon his face, and the jealous disposition of Stuart misconstrued her attentions to the motherless child into a warmer feeling for the father. He too, died! and left his little girl to her care and generosity, for she was penniless. Stuart could not bear to see her affection for it, and once spoke so harshly to the innocent prattler that Florence recoiled in dismay. "I dare not trust my happiness to his keeping," was her thought, and midst many struggles she told him this—"I dare not marry you Stuart! He was too proud to sue, and

"They parted as all lovers part,
She with her wronged and breaking heart."

Mrs. Irvine died, her annuity with her—and Florence was left to seek a support for herself and the young Ellen—Kate Howard her sister-in-law, had been educated at the same school with her, and a strong and lasting intimacy there formed. In this hour of desolation they came forward and offered her a home. Dependence her spirit shrunk from, and at last to induce her to reside with them, Mrs. Howard asked her to aid her in the education of her two sweet children, giving her a salary that enabled her to place the little Ellen at a good school where she could see her daily. Florence was contented in the consciousness of doing good, but the spell of the past was upon her, and it was only by a strong effort that she controlled her emotions, and appeared gay and indifferent towards her former lover. None deemed that they had ever met, so well had they both kept their own secret, and when Mrs. Stuart invited both herself and Kate, she did not dare say nay, for fear of exciting observation, though her own heart knew its bitterness as she was daily, hourly thrown into his company. She saw that there was a change in his character, and that more softness, and a milder spirit breathed over his life—but from his manner she had deemed that other days were but as the shadowing of some distant dream.

"My own Florence!" will you not let me call you so," he asked again, as she did not raise her head. "I shall only be too proud to give my mother such a daughter."

Florence raised her head. "I am poor, now, Norman, and still the protectress of the innocent being who was the cause of our separation. I can never break the promise I gave her dying father. Though you have read rightly my heart, and it has never swerved from its early devotion, yet I will accept no home, however splendid, that she may not share. Your mother, kind as she is, would not wish her son to wed with one so fettered."

"My mother has been my confidant from the first and had a motive, her son's happiness, in detaining you with us. It will be but an act of justice for my former harshness. We are reconciled now dear Florence, are we not? And you will wear that gift of flowers that I dared not, an hour ago, offer openly. Nay! I cannot have tears, but in place, one of the sunny smiles of old. Trust me, dearest, and forever!"

Florence did trust again, and smiled. One of her own beautiful smiles, amidst tears of happiness, and long had they lingered, but Kate's gay voice interrupted them.

"Why Florence, still ruminating, though in goodly company, I row. Mr. Norman Stuart, will you please to postpone your lecture until a more favorable opportunity, and let her look at these sweet pearls that Mrs. Stuart has given us both. Here is the lady herself, so thank her in propria persona."

"My dear Florence! it is waxing late, and I want you and Kate to look your prettiest this evening. Why, what is the matter with you dear?" she asked, inquiringly. You have been weeping."

"Not tears of sorrow, my dear mother," said Norman with a smile, and his look told her all she wished to know. She kissed the burning cheek of the agitated girl, as she folded her with a mother's tenderness to her heart.

"A pretty drama, this," said Kate, half pettishly. "Here I have been dying to be a confidant to somebody ever since I can remember, and yet you, Florence, have kept all this secret, and now when we just begin to feel that we cannot spare you, you are going to steal away from us. Is this treating us well?"

"I will make you a confidant of a great deal if you will come now, and help me to deck myself for this festival. So dear Kate, smile again, and let us leave this gentleman to his

POETRY.

OLD FRIENDS.

"We took sweet counsel together."
Where have ye strolled, ye friends of old,
Companions of my youth?
Each walk, each nook, each dream, each book,
Brings back the bitter truth;
I call to mind, but cannot find
The forms I once loved well;
Where have ye fled, ye vanished,
I ask—ye do not tell!

I search, I roam—abroad, at home—
I seek each much loved spot;
My labor ends, but ye, dear friends,
Like Rachel's babes, "are not!"
It asks the deep, if there ye sleep,
Like sea-nymphs in a shell!
And echoes sweet my words repeat,
But ocean will not tell.

I ask the skies if there ye fly,
With angels "bright and fair?"
Each silver star, that shines afar,
If ye are singing there?

I ask each stream whose glancing beam
Makes glad each flow'ry dell;
Each bird, each wood, each crack, each flood,—
But none of these will tell!

I ask the crowd, so gay and loud,
If in its maze ye hide?
The city's throng, which floats along,
If down its course ye glide?
From hallow'd ground, the solemn sound
Of distant "Passing bell!"
Attracts my mind, and then I find
The truth its tidings tell.

Friends of my youth, I know the truth,
No longer need I ask,
My conscious heart, though keen the smart,
Tears off the selfish mask.

The greedy tomb, in its dark womb,
Conceals your forms from sight;
And now all-blest, ye are "at rest!"
In realms where frowns no night!

'Tis sweet to dwell in hawthorn dell,
And roam the groves among;
To climb the mount, to haunt the fount,
And catch each warbler's song;
To mark the grace of Nature's face
In foliage, flower, or sod;
But, oh! how great, how sweet their fate,
Who dwell with Nature's God!

'Tis sweet to while with friendly smile,
Life's troublous hours away;
For earth appears a "vale of tears,"
And hastens to decay.

But, oh! to Heaven much more is given!
Eye hath not seen its glory;
The joy of saints no poet paints—
Ear hath not heard the story!

Old friends, and true!—adieu—adieu—
"Twere sin to wish you here;
In love ye dwell, beyond the spell
Of earthly woe or fear;
No mortal man your bliss may scan
"Mongst angels' bright and fair!"
Then may I rise to see blue skies,
And share your glory there.

ANECDOTES.

"Look yah, Jim, what do debbil's dat?" "Why, Cusah, dat's an invitation." "Golly, Jim, I'm knows it's an invitation, but what de debbil's dat pinocchio little word just for all the world like a dam crooked stick you can't make, no how you can fix him." "Well, look yah, I'll read him all." "De pleasure of Mister Cusah Augustus Mark Anthony Swipes, Esq., is requested to a SORRY EYE, in Orange street, on—" "A sorry eye, I'm dam if I go."

A mild tempered old gentleman was going down his cellar stairs with a lamp and old brown pitcher, on a frosty evening, and his feet slipping from the first step, he was precipitated to the bottom. His wife, a nice old lady, hearing the noise, ran to the cellar door and called out, "Why husband? have you broke that pitcher?" "No I haint yet," replied the old man, "but be darn'd if I don't do it now," and immediately smashed the pitcher against the cellar wall.

"Sam," said a planter to one of his slaves "if you will contrive any way to prevent the destruction of the outside rows of corn by the squirrels, I will release you from work for a month." Sam mused a while and then replied, "suppose massa, you leave de outside rows, and no plant em at all: den squirrels no trouble em."

"My friend," said a rich man to a poor one, who was complaining of fortune partialities, "would you be willing to take the whole charge and care of my property, for your board and clothing?" "No indeed," was the reply "Well that is all I get," said the rich man.

"Do you see that vegetable woman?" asked one gentleman to another, the other evening. "Vegetable woman! what do you mean?" "Why, that one there with a turnip nose, radish hair and a melon-choly face, to be sure."

"Have you ever a penny's-worth of worsted sip?" "Yes ma'am, worsted for embroidering, if that's what you want." "Truth an' it is, for don't I want to embroider me old man's stockings sure?"

Madame de Genlis, says somebody, reproved her librarian for placing books written by male and female authors upon the same shelf. "Never do it," said she, "without placing a prayer book between them."

Fontenelle, being asked what difference there was between a clock and a woman, instantly replied, "a clock serves to point out hours, and a woman makes us forget them."

"I say, Mister, do you belong to the church?" asked a passer by of a rum-looking customer who had "brought up" against the meeting-house. "No, not exactly, but I am leaning that way," he hiccupped.

A man returned a broken wheelbarrow to a Quaker, with, "Here, I've broken your rotten wheelbarrow usin' on't. I wish you'd get it mended right off, 'cause I want to borrow it again this afternoon." The Quaker replied, "Friend it shall be done."

A negro minister once observed to his hearers at the close of his sermon, as follows: "My obstinacious brethren, I find it no more use to preach to you, than it is for a grasshopper to wear kneebuckles."

SUMMARY.

THE SLAVE JAILS AT WASHINGTON. The Albany Tocsin gives an account of the visit of the Hon. Mr. Patterson, late Speaker of the New York House of Assembly, to one of the Slave Barracoons of the capital of the United States. He found but seven tenants of the jail; but was told that a cargo of about eighty had recently been shipped for the southern market. One of the slaves—a woman—told him that her husband was in Alexandria, and that she had been sold from him but a few days before! The woman had an infant at her breast, and appeared weighed down with sorrow at the idea of an eternal separation from her husband.

THE FAMINE IN ENGLAND. The intense distress prevailing in England authorizes us to speak of it as a famine without being chargeable with exaggeration. The population of Great Britain, including Ireland and Scotland, is something over twenty-seven millions. Of this number it is supposed that at least twenty millions are wholly dependant upon their daily labor for the bare necessities of life. In many parts of the kingdom persons are actually dying from starvation and want.

COMPLIMENTARY. The Mercantile Library Association of New York has followed the example of the Baltimore and Louisville Mercantile Associations, and conferred on our friend FREEMAN HUNT, the compliment of an honorary membership of their excellent institution.

Alvan Stewart of Utica, has been nominated for Governor, and Charles O. Shepard for Lieutenant Governor, by a recent Anti-Slavery Convention in New York. The convention was held at Peterboro', and was the largest anti-slavery meeting ever held in the State, being composed of nearly seven hundred delegates from thirty counties. Ladies and other spectators swelled the number to nearly two thousand.

Alabama has just passed a law, authorizing the Mayor of Mobile to arrest any free colored person, in the Bay or on the wharf, and put him in prison for the crime of having a dark skin. Does she happen to remember that such blacks may be citizens of other States? and does she also remember what the Federal Constitution says about the rights of citizens of one State in the territory of another? Of course, this barbarous law is sheer waste paper, if its victims are only able to contest it.

The patriarchs before the flood, who lived nine hundred years, scarcely provided for a few days; and we, who live but a few days, provide at least for nine hundred years.

God never said to any man, thy sins are forgiven thee, without adding, sin no more.

If I have received an injury, I immediately consider whether I have deserved it or not: if I have, it is a judgment from God; if not, it is an injustice from man, and the doer has more reason to be ashamed of it than I.

Repentance, without amendment, is like continual pumping in a ship, without mending the leak.

Men are born to be servicable one to another; therefore either reform the world, or bear with it. There is nothing formidable about the death but the consequences of it, and these we ourselves can regulate and control. The shortest life is long enough if it lead to a better, and the longest life too short if it do not.

The first railroad in America was constructed for the purpose of conveying granite from the Quincy quarry. The latest railroad finished, is that for transporting ice from the fresh pond in Cambridge. Granite and ice are said to be the staple commodities of New England, and are among the few articles which require no legislative protection.

A down east editor says that out of one real genuine soap locks dandy, was recently manufactured two monkeys, a baboon, and a patent sausage filler, and they had enough left to make a yellow dog.

The amount expended annually for light houses, in repairs, attendance, etc. by government, is near half a million dollars.

Some idea of the amount of travel over the Charlestown Bridge, may be inferred from the fact that the amount of tolls from foot passengers alone, at a penny a piece sometimes exceeds sixty dollars per day!

Infamy, if thrown at a mud-wall, will stick; if marble, it will rebound.

Great numbers of wild geese were lately caught on the prairies of Indiana, during a storm of rain and sleet.

Whiskey is selling at Cincinnati at fourteen and a half cents per gallon. These Washingtonians will ruin the whiskey business yet.

The Boston Fire Department, consists of a chief engineer, ten assistants, and five hundred and eighty-nine members.

Washington is convulsed with the oyster question. The great contest between New Jersey and New York, for the possession of the territory inhabited by the shell fish, is almost equal to the boundary war. The question is now before the Supreme Court. It will soon be determined whether the New Yorkers can invade the domestic peace of the Jersey oysters, without producing great commotion "all along the shore."

After an interval of eighteen hundred years, the Paulans of David in Hebrew are again sung by a Christian Hebrew Church, on Mount Zion, where three thousand years ago they were chanted "by the sweet singer of Israel."

The Morris Canal, it is said, has been leased to the Lehigh Company, which, it is also said, intends to bring a large quantity of coal to market next season.

The House of Representatives in Michigan, by a large majority, have decided to suspend their works of internal improvement.

A subterranean River has lately been discovered at Trieste, at the depth of several hundred feet below the level of the sea.

The expenses of the State Government of North Carolina are smaller in proportion to the population, than those of any other State in the Union. Ohio comes next in economy.

The Cherokee Indian, who recently murdered a citizen of Madison county, Arkansas, has been arrested by the Cherokee authorities, and delivered up to be tried by the United States District Court.

Extensive Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO., having recently made large purchases of Fall and Winter Goods, are enabled to offer to the public, for sale, at great advantage, a large assortment of Goods as can be found in any Store in the city or country, and all of which will be sold CHEAP for cash or approved credit. Among which are the following:—
Waved, Diamond and Plain BEAVER CLOTHS, for Frocks and Over-Coats.
English and French and American BROADCLOTHS—superfine, medium and low priced—for Dress Coats.
Black, Blue Black, Blue and Fancy Colors.
DOE SKINS and CASSIMERES, all qualities and colors, for Pants.
SATINETTS, all colors and qualities.
SUPERFINE MOLE SKIN and FUR HATS. Fur and Cloth CAPS.
Gloves, Stocks, Linen Collars and Bosoms, Black Italian Cravats.

FOR THE LADIES.

Superfine French Thibet MERINOES—Colors, Black, Blue, Black Dahlia and Mulberry—very beautiful.
English Merinoes, a full assortment.
Silk Warp ALPACCAS and ALPINES—Black, Blue Black and Fancy Colors.
Plain and Figured MOUSLIN DE LAINES and SAXONIES.
English and French and American PRINTS, a good assortment.
Edinboro' PLAID and MERINO SHAWLS.
Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, very low.
BED TICKINGS, Rose and Whitney BLANKETS and BED COMFORTERS.
Silk, Woolen, Mohair and Worsted ROSE. Kid, Silk, and Mohair GLOVES.
WHITE FLANNELS 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 & 5-4. Red, Green and Yellow do. Red, Green & White Twilled do.
MUFFS, NECK COMFORTERS, FRINGE for trimming Cloaks. Also, a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASS and CHINA WARE, HARD WARE and CUTLERY, WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

ADDITIONAL STOCK OF New and Fashionable Fall and Winter Goods.

KNIGHTS & CALLOW.
DRAPERS AND TAILORS, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
Corner of Elm and Hancock Streets, Boston.

HAVE just received their entire assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which for style, quality, and choice selection of every article, cannot fail to suit the most fastidious. We take much pleasure in informing the public, that we do not advertise that we have galled our former good customers out of ten to fifteen dollars on a garment, nor that we will work twenty per cent. cheaper than any other establishment—nor do we advertise the prices of our garments. We want the public to call and be convinced that we can manufacture garments as cheap, and for style, fit, or workmanship, unsurpassed by any other establishment in the city. Our stock consists of the following articles of English, French, German, and American manufacture.

Clouded, Wool Dyed Black, for fashionable outside Coats.	Superfine Medium and Low Priced WAVED, BLUE and FANCY BEAVERS, DIAMOND.
BLACK, suitable for the severest seasons of the year.	Superfine Medium and Low Priced BLUE, BROWN, and FANCY PILOTS, DIAMOND.
Wool and Piece-Dyed BLACK, RIBBED, LAVENDER, SHEEP'S GREY and cut in half, whole, or French Gaiters, and warranted to fit.	Superfine Medium and Low Priced BLUE, FANCY PLAID, DRAB, OXFORD, and COMMON CASSIMERES, DIAMOND. CADET MIXED.
Rich Figured VELVETS, CASHMERE, BROCADE, TOILENETT, WOOLINETT, READY MADE SURTOUTS, SACKS, PELLOTTES, WINTER FROCKS, CLOAKS, CAPES, DRESS COATS, FROCKS, SPENCERS, JACKETS, PANTS and VESTS.	Shawl Pattern and Light Figured SATINS.

The above garments are entirely new, made of new Stock and Trimmings, cut in the neatest and most fashionable style and warranted, and cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction to the wearer.

FANCY GOODS OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION:
SHIRTS, BOSOMS, COLLARS, SUSPENDERS, ITALIAN AND FANCY CRAVATS, SCARFS AND HANDKERCHIEFS, CRAVAT PADS, COTTON AND FLANNEL UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, warranted not to shrink in washing.
BUCK GLOVES AND MITTENS, by the dozen or single pair.
GARMENTS CUT, MADE AND TRIMMED, and warranted to fit, or the money refunded.
Gentlemen visiting the city, by leaving their orders at the above establishment, can have any description of clothing made at twelve hour's notice.

The subscribers, always grateful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon our establishment, will endeavor, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.
Boston, Nov. 20.

New and Seasonable Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL have just received, and offer for sale, at their Dry Goods Store, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston, a full and complete assortment of Goods adapted to the season, consisting in part of the following:—

Blue, Black, Green, Mixed and Fancy Colored BROADCLOTHS. English and American PRINTS. BOCKINGS, TICKINGS, VESTINGS and PLAIDS. Beaver, Mole-skin, and Alpstatum COATINGS. Black and Mixed and Fancy CASSIMERES. English and American PILOT CLOTHS. English and French MERINOS. FLANNELS of all colors, from the most approved American Manufactories. SATINETTS of all kinds and colors. Twilled and Plain HOSE BLANKETS. Leather Mittens, Woolen Socks, Yarn and Comforters: Kid, Beaver, Berlin and Woolen Gloves; Shawls, Gloves, Linens and Cambrics; Oil Cloths, and German Coach Canvass, a new and superior article, with many other articles too numerous to mention.

M. & B. would inform their friends in Quincy and vicinity, that many of the above articles are of their own importation, and all are purchased as low as they can be bought, and they shall be happy to dispose of them soon for a suitable profit.
Boston, November 13.

'Live and let Live.'

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would inform them that he has just added to his former stock a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved credit.
Quincy, Feb. 27. *JUSTIN SPEAR.*

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.
Boston, Oct. 10.

Doe Skins and Cassimeres.
A GOOD assortment of Doe Skins and Cassimeres, in plain and fancy colors, just received and will be made into PANTALOONS, in an elegant manner, very cheap, by
Milton, Oct. 9. *A. S. MARSH.*

Manley & Bramhall,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.
JOHN R. MANLEY,
CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.
Boston, April 25. *1y*

Livery Stable.
THE subscriber respectfully acquaints the public that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the rear of Francis Williams' Shop, where he is ready to accommodate customers with good Horses, Chaises and other vehicles, at reasonable prices.
A share of public encouragement is solicited.
Quincy, May 8. *THOMAS O. BILLINGS.*

Trusses! Trusses!!
DR. WOODWARD has just received a supply of Trusses from different manufacturers, which he will furnish to all who need them, at much cheaper than the same can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.
Quincy, Aug. 14.

Umbrellas.
UMBRELLAS of all sizes, and various qualities, constantly for sale by the subscribers at their
DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 24, Dock Square, Boston,
by the hundred, dozen, or singly; each of which will be warranted as good as represented, and at the Manufacturers' lowest prices.
Boston, Oct. 2. *MANLEY & BRAMHALL.*

New and Fashionable Goods.

S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received an entire new assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of jet and blue black Silks for dresses, and wide Silks for aprons; Fancy Silks of all colors; Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Lisle Thread, wire ground, and bobbinet do.; wide Figured Laces for Capes, etc.; black and white Silk Blond do.; double ground plain Silk Lace for Veils; good black Lace Veils; good pressed Capes; black Italian Crapes and Cypress Handkerchiefs; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Shawls, Scarfs, and Gloves; Linen Cambrics; Long Lawn, Bishop Lawn, plain and plaid Swiss Muslins, Book and Cambric Muslin; Artificial Flowers, and an extensive assortment of RIBBONS, and every desirable MILLINERY article; and has also just received the most recent patterns for BONNETS AND CAPS, all of which she has taken the greatest pains to select; with an entire new assortment of FLORENCE BONNETS, which she offers for sale with a complete assortment of all other kinds of Straws, of all sizes and suitable for people of all ages—prices from twenty-five cents to nine or ten dollars.

Encouraged by the liberal patronage she has received from her friends and customers, will continue to keep as good an assortment as she can select, and flatters herself, from the experience she has had, that she can furnish those who will please favor her with their custom, with Bonnets as cheap as can be bought at any other establishment, as she is receiving Bonnets every week. Those wishing Florence Bonnets made to order will please leave their names, and those wishing to Order Bonnets repaired, cleaned and pressed, can have them done at short notice, and in the best manner, as she will have her pressing done by a man, this season, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business.

MOURNING BONNETS AND COLLARS always ready made; Fancy Bonnets, Capes, Collars and Caps always on hand.
Quincy, April 3. *if*

George Bemis,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FASHIONABLE BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 91, Court Street.
Boston, Feb. 20. *if*

School Books.
A CONSTANT supply of all the School Books in general use, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Traders, Teachers and others are requested to call before purchasing elsewhere, and they will find the terms as good as the best.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished to order at the lowest prices.
Quincy, Oct. 16. *if*

For Sale.
JUST received at Quincy Point, fifty cords of good Eastern Wood, which will be sold at a reasonable price.
Quincy, May 8. *if*

To the Public.

DURING the past year, I have advised my patients afflicted with Hernia, to employ Mr. Angier to fit them with Fletcher's Patent Truss, and have been perfectly satisfied with its operations. While they are worn with almost perfect ease and comfort the descent of the viscera of the abdomen is effectually prevented.

Two children, under one year of age, laboring under Inguinal Hernia, have worn Fletcher's Truss with scarcely any inconvenience till a radical cure is now apparently effected.
WILLIAM F. STEVENS, M. D.
Stonham, Dec. 14, 1841.

The subscriber having derived great benefit from the use of FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS, applied by the Proprietor, Mr. Luther Angier of Medford, wishes to call the attention of those, who, like himself, are afflicted with Rupture, to the great merits of this instrument when properly applied. He has worn one for some time with great ease and comfort, and would warmly recommend to all those afflicted with this very troublesome and annoying disorder, to try the use of the instrument by which he has been so much benefited.
ALVAH RICHARDSON.
Cohasset, Aug. 1841.

AGENTS.

Royal Whiton, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton; Simeon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) and in this town, by
EBENEZER WOODWARD.
Quincy, Jan. 20. *ly*

Premium Britannia Ware.

THE subscribers, nearly opposite the Neponset House, have supplied themselves with the very superior Britannia Ware from the manufacture of Roswell Gleason, Eng., comprising a splendid variety of pieces of TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, LAMPS, TUMBLERS, PORRINGERS, etc., etc., which they offer for sale to the trade at the manufacturer's prices, and at low prices at retail.

Also—For sale GLASS, CROCKERY, TIN and JAPANESE WARE.

Also—PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, PAPER HANGINGS and PUTTY.

WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES.
All of which will be sold on good terms.

BACON & BAIRD.
Dorchester, (Neponset Village,) April 17. *if*

Notice.

THE subscriber would hereby inform the public, that he has removed from Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, to the new store in Washington Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Meeting-house.
GEORGE NEWCOMB.
Quincy Oct. 30. *if*

Copartnership Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have associated themselves in business, at the above place, under the firm of

G. & J. P. NEWCOMB.

where they offer for sale, a good assortment of English and West India Goods; Crockery, Earthen, Glass and Hard Ware. Also, an extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes.

A liberal patronage is solicited.
GEORGE NEWCOMB.
JESSE P. NEWCOMB, Jr.
Quincy, Oct. 30. *if*

Beaver and Pilot Cloths.
JUST received, by late arrivals from London, a large assortment of Beaver and Pilot Cloths—Plain, Diamond and Waved—black, blue, brown, invisible green, etc., which will be made up into FROCKS, SURTOUTS, &c., in first rate style, at very low prices, by

A. S. MARSH,

Draper & Tailor, Railway Village, Milton,
where may also be found a large assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which will be made into garments, at very short notice.

A good assortment of fashionable FROCKS, DRESS COATS & VESTS on hand.
Milton Oct. 5. *if*

Bargains in E. and W. I. Goods.

THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale, at prices that cannot fail to suit customers, the following articles, viz:—
Superior MOLASSES at 25 and 28 cents per gallon; OIL, at 50 cents per gallon; BROWN HAWK SUGAR, at 7, 8 and 1-2 cents per pound; COFFEE, at 10, 11 12 1-2 cents per pound; RAISINS, 4 cents per pound; SUEZ CHONG TEA, 58 cents per pound; YOUNG HYSON TEA, at 75 cents per pound.

Also—A general assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be sold cheap for cash.
E. BENT & CO.
Quincy, June 26. *if*

Ready Made Clothing.

NATHANIEL GALE, TAILOR,
No. 22 Blackstone, corner of Ann Street, Boston,
KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING of every description, which will be sold, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the very lowest prices for CASH.

Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Neck Stocks, Suspenders, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

Garments cut and made in all the various styles and in the most thorough and faithful manner, and no person required to take any article made for him unless it fits to his satisfaction.
Boston, Jan. 8. *6m*

Messenger's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Hon. Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate, within and for the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate of

SAMUEL FRENCH, 2d.

of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, cordwainer, an insolvent debtor; and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said Samuel French, 2d., will be held at the dwelling house of the Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the fifth day of February instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon; when and where the said creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and then proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of the said Samuel French, 2d., and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them. And all persons indebted to the said Samuel French 2d., or that have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber, or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid.

CALVIN P. HINDS, Messenger.
Weymouth, Jan. 29. *2w*

For Sale.

A GRATE, suitable for burning hard coal.
Also—A Cast Iron Fire Frame, which will be sold low. Enquire of **THOMAS ADAMS, Jr.**
Quincy, Jan. 15. *3w*

Slates.

SLATES, assorted sizes, for sale, wholesale or retail, at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Oct. 16. *if*

NUMBER 7.

JOHN ADAMS
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

Two Dollars per annum in advance, and FIFTY CENTS if not paid monthly—THREE DOLLARS if delay in the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, previous to the payment of all at the option of the proprietor. When their papers stopped, they will not be charged for the time they were not published, and at the time they were published, they will be held responsible of his paper so long as it is at the Post Office, Tavern, or any place where he may have ordered it, up to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and condensed at the customary prices. The required must be marked on the advertisement they will be continued until charged for accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisement is given to those who subscribe for the benefit of other persons, legal advertisements, and advertisement sales, sent in by them, must be paid for.

Business letters and communications, the Editor, postage paid, will receive Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE P.

The following gentlemen are authorized and requested to procure subscribers:
JOSIAH BARCOCK, Jr. Quincy
JUSTIN SPEAR, do
ORIN P. BACON, do
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr. South
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree
JOSEPH CLEVELY, Abington
SAMUEL A. TURNER, South
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Lynn
N. E. OSBORNE, Salem
FREEMAN HUNT, New Bedford

MISCELLAN.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.
TALE-BEARING AND
"Thou shalt not go up and down."
What greater evil can there be to the community, than a set of tale-bearers, or little else to do than to concern of their neighbors, and from house to house. What a cord will people of this description? They will make divisions among neighbors at variance, and harmony from the domestic circle mutual good will had for years love and friendship bloomed in beauty, each placing a proper corner, these meddlers of the will, with the foul mouth of slander, lovely scene into one of strife, fusion. And this may be done moment when we are placing in them as friends—even then, they are aimed at us, or to those as life itself.

Oh! I pity that malicious person, the affairs of his or her neighbor's mischief and division. Such an attempt to have these feelings rankle in the bosom; no, but he must influence, and set the whole neighborhood, and it not unfrequently so far succeeds as to involve the in one general strife.

Things have arrived at such a point, that it is impossible to know your own some of these mischief making you, or rather, until they have length and breadth of the community. Happy indeed is the circle of where such characters are not a neighborhood would be.

"On earthly ground!"
How deceitful are the appearance of the world! At one time possession of happiness unalloyed, unnumbered, if we might judge breezes of health wafted on even our senses, and pours joy and all around. But alas! The changed. Disappointment begins withering, blighting influence, alone, with perhaps a few long that will stand by us during the storm.

But what has wrought this wreck of human happiness?—mildew? Has sickness laid it upon us, or the cold and icy have prostrate our loved ones? Or busy sowing the seeds of enmity? The latter, I am sorry to say, is the former it would Christians to bear with fortitude the allotments of kind Providence, submission to his will and his afflictions.

What can be the character of plays all his powers to produce things? Who by wicked friends from one another, and disorder in society. Ah! the character described by the poet "Sest thou the man? a serpent with a grave with flowers bestrewn!" Such an one cannot long retain

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

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VOLUME 6.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

Two Dollars per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months—Three Dollars if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears, unless at the option of the proprietor. When subscribers wish their papers stopped, they will notify the publisher to that effect and at the time their subscription expires. Every subscriber will be held responsible for the payment of his paper so long as it is sent to his address at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place where he may have ordered it, until legally notified to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction sales, sent in by them, must be paid for at the usual rates.

Business letters and communications addressed to the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARCOCK, Jr.	Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR.	"Stone Quarries."
ORIN P. BACON.	Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.	Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr.	South Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN.	Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELY.	Arlington.
SAMUEL A. TURNER.	South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAYOURE.	Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE.	Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT.	New York City.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TALE-BEARING AND STRIFE.

"Thou shalt not go up and down as a tale bearer."

What greater evil can there be existing in the community, than a set of tattlers, who have ought or little else to do than to seek out the concerns of their neighbors, and publish them from house to house. What mischief and discord will people of this description not accomplish? They will make division in society, set neighbors at variance, and banish peace and harmony from the domestic circle; yes, where mutual good will had for years existed, where love and friendship bloomed in freshness and beauty, each placing a proper confidence in one another, these meddlers of the human species, will, with the foul mouth of slander, change this lovely scene into one of strife, and bitter confusion. And this may be done to, at that very moment when we are placing the most trust in them as friends—even then, the arrow of envy is aimed at us, or to those we hold as dear as life itself.

Oh! I pity that malicious person who seeks out the affairs of his or her neighbors to create mischief and division. Such an one is not content to have these feelings rankling in his own bosom; no, but he must infuse them into others, and set the whole neighborhood in an uproar, and yet not unfrequently happens that he so far succeeds as to involve the town at large in one general strife.

Things have arrived at such a pass, that it is impossible to know your own business until some of these mischief making people inform you, or rather, until they have spread it the length and breadth of the community.

Happy indeed is the circle of acquaintances where such characters are not found. Such a neighborhood would be

"A paradise below,
On earthly ground!"

How desirable are the appearances of this changing world! At one time we may be in possession of happiness unalloyed, and friends unnumbered, if we might judge, and the balmy breezes of health wafted on every gale salute our senses, and pour joy and contentment on all around. But alas! The scene is soon changed. Disappointment begins to show its withering, blighting influence, and we are left alone, with perhaps a few long tried friends, that will stand by us during the whirlwind and the storm.

But what has wrought this change—this wreck of human happiness?—this blight and mildew? Has sickness laid its palsied hand upon us, or the cold and icy hand of death laid prostrate our loved ones? Or has slander been busy sowing the seeds of envy and malice? The latter, I am sorry to say, is the true cause. Were it the former it would become us as Christians to bear with fortitude and resignation the allotments of kind Providence; to bow in submission to his will and kiss the hand that afflicts.

What can be the character of him who employs all his powers to produce this state of things? Who by wicked means alienates friends from one another, and creates mischief and disorder in society. Ah! he must be the character described by the poet when he says

"Seest thou the man? a serpent with an angel's voice,
A grave with flowers bedrest?"

Such an one cannot long retain a respectable

standing in society. He is not worthy to be trusted under any circumstances!

The divine record declares, "Where there is no tale bearing strife ceaseth." There is not a person in community but considers himself injured when he finds another meddling with his affairs, and taking the liberty unrequested to examine his conduct, to have reported that his or her business is neglected. Hence many friendships have been broken, the peace of many families destroyed, and neighbors who ought to have been bound together in the bonds of amity and good will have been disunited.

Ye friends of peace and good order, watch narrowly those who would cast fire brands of contention among you. Judging from the signs of the times, the period is not far distant when it will be ascertained the amount of household duties performed; the amount not done; the number of company we have; the time of their departure; the little niceties we have (if any), and should we go out ourselves, the amount of work we carry, the size and tents, etc. Should we wish to do an errand, it matters not how pleasant or disagreeable the weather may be, we must be censured unless we take the course they mark out.

Such a disposition would rejoice at our downfall, would glory in our disappointments and triumph in our ruin. O how dark a picture the tale bearer presents!

Better, far better would it be for each and all of us to attend to our own concerns, and mind not the business of our neighbors. Then should we appreciate friendship; friendship that cannot be too highly prized. And when fortune frowns, and the dark clouds of adversity lowers, we shall find her clinging to us "like the ivy round the oak," protecting us from the "peltings of the pitiless storm."

"When the beating strokes of life,
Agonize the troubled breast;
When contention, care or strife,
Robs the soul of quiet rest;

Then does FRIENDSHIP'S soothing voice,
Lull to rest unnumbered woes;
Make the wounded heart rejoice,
Triumph o'er all earthly foes."

A FRIEND OF PEACE.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DIALOGUE III.

BETWEEN A FATHER AND HIS CHILD.

Respecting good behavior in the Meeting-house.

Father—My child, let me tell you something about good behavior in the Meeting-house.

Child—I should be pleased to have you tell me about that, Father, for I love to go to meeting and I wish to behave well.

Father—Well, then, my child, in the first place, walk gently to your seat or pew. Some naughty children run to their seats or walk very awkwardly and unbecomingly.

In the next place always sit where you are told to, by your parents or superiors.

Do not change your place, but remain in the same seat where you were ordered to sit.

If any one were to lend you a seat, do not retain it too long, but restore it to him who gave it to you.

When you go into the meeting-house, take off your hat. Remember it is a sacred place.

Never talk in the meeting-house, or, if you do at any time, do not do it in time of preaching or prayer.

Child—Father, mother has often told me to look at the minister and to listen to what he says.

Father—Yes, my child, you should look at the minister and listen to all that he says for he will teach you good things.

Child—What shall I do when the minister prays?

Father—When the minister prays, you should try to pray and engage in the devotion. Good children pray.

Child—I have seen little boys hastily run out of the meeting-house when meeting was done; was that right?

Father—No, my child, that was wrong. When the meeting is done you should walk slowly and decently out of the house, and return home without haste or wantonness, thinking on what you have heard.

Bad children learn to be good, and good children learn to be better by going to meeting.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

GEORGE H. FRENCH.

MR. EDITOR—Much as we may deprecate the practice of dram-drinking and dram-selling, still extant in many of our country villages, we cannot forbear making a few comments in regard to the attack upon one of our well meaning citizens by an able advocate and by no means inefficient lecturer in the cause of temperance.

The remarks of Dr. Jewett in the last number of the Temperance Journal, under the caption of "Quincy," touching our host of the Hancock House, were any thing but what might have been expected from the bitterest enemy of the most reckless sojourner of an hour.

To those, the least acquainted with our host, the bare manner in which the Doctor spoke of him as the landlord, must necessarily seem disrespectful if not cruel; but it is not this alone which outrages all common sense; it is the cut-throat allusion to his conscience that touches our nice feelings and discrimination; 'tis this that strikes the soul and heart of his fellow man.

We regret exceedingly, that any thing should have happened to mar, even for a moment, the peace of so hospitable a gentleman as Mr. French, and as a resident boarder in his family,

cannot allow himself to sit down silently and see him thus shamefully abused.

As regards the assertion of the Doctor about the "drunkard manufactory," let it pass for what it is worth. There is not a gentleman of respectability in town, but who would probably acknowledge himself the friend of our honest and attentive host.

The ladies, whose feelings are ever alive to the cause of temperance, cannot entertain much sympathy for one who has denominated that * as the drunkard's hole, which, but a few short months ago, was for days the resort of thousands, and whither some of Boston's fairest citizens, the noblest and the best were present, richly contributing their labors and their purses, to deck, what the Doctor doubtless would make style, the drunkard's grave. Alas! that the "Temperance Union" has not a more calm and discreet agent.

We are truly sorry if Doctor Jewett suffered in any way by his short tarry at the "Manufactory." We thought as he was seated before the fire with his feet upon the mantelpiece that he really must be taking comfort, and to ourself whispered the remark, what a genuine case of "Olium cum dignitate," but in fact, there is no "civility or dignity" about him, if in any degree we may be permitted to judge of the man through the medium of the soul.

We have read in some Greek fable of the coiled and frozen reptile, which when it become warm, wounded the bosom of its benefactor. Something of the same ingratitude is couched in the heretic language of the Doctor when describing the conscience of one, whom every body who knows admires. We doubt if we can find a more honest and upright man in his outward every day life than is the subject of the Doctor's remarks, and we have only to add, that if the Doctor's conscience is as clear as that of Mr. French, we have more hope for him than most fellow beings.

*Allusion is here made to the Hotel where the ladies of Quincy, during the month of June last, held a richly furnished Fair, the receipts of which are to be appropriated to the ornamenting of the burying ground. It were needless to go into any labored discussion to prove that the Fair was largely and respectfully attended, inasmuch as the receipts of twelve to fourteen hundred dollars over and above the expenditures are a sufficient proof of the fact.

For the Quincy Patriot.

ANTI SLAVERY IN BOSTON.

A large and overwhelming meeting of the citizens of Boston and vicinity, was held in the old Cradle of Liberty, on Friday evening, Jan. 28th, 1842, favorable to the immediate abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. The meeting was called to order by Francis Jackson, and, on motion of Edmund Quincy,

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON was unanimously called to the Chair.

On motion, Voted, That there be chosen six Vice Presidents, to be nominated by the Chair. The following persons were then chosen, viz:—

FRANCIS JACKSON,	of Massachusetts.
JOSEPH SOUTHWICK,	
GEORGE BRADBURN,	
COL. J. P. MILLER, of Vermont.	
NATHANIEL P. ROGERS, of New Hampshire.	
JAMES CANNINGS FULLER, of New York.	

The following persons were then appointed Secretaries, viz:—

WILLIAM BASSETT, of Lynn,	
CHARLES LENOX REMOND, of Salem,	
HENRY W. WILLIAMS, of Boston.	

The Chairman said he would beg leave to present to the meeting, for their consideration, the following Resolutions, which expressed the feelings of his own bosom, and the spirit of which he thought should animate the bosom of every friend of Liberty:

Resolved—That inasmuch as the District of Columbia is neither a part nor under the control of any one State, but belongs to the people of the United States, and is under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress in all cases, whatsoever, it follows that, for the existence of slavery in that District, Congress and the people of the United States are directly responsible; and at any moment they can constitutionally abolish it.

Resolved—That, in the awful name of the God of nations, and by every consideration of justice, humanity and religion, we call upon Congress immediately to break the fetters, and to undo the heavy burdens which that body has made, and to let the oppressed go free, in the aforesaid District; and to give no countenance or protection to slavery in any port of the republic.

Resolved—That the refusal of Congress to receive the petitions of the people, in relation to this great national iniquity and curse, is an act of high-handed usurpation, flagrantly unconstitutional, and not to be endured by a free people; and, if persisted in much longer, must necessarily lead to the most deplorable consequences.

Resolved—That the insolent rejection, by Congress, of the resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont and Massachusetts, in relation to slavery in the District of Columbia, is a bold denial of the sovereignty of those States, a most alarming precedent in the legislation of the country, and a plain demonstration of the fact, that northern liberty is but the football of the slaveholding power.

Resolved—That the Legislatures of Vermont and Massachusetts cannot tamely submit to such indignities without great criminality, and the exhibition of a cowardly and truckling spirit; and that, by their allegiance to the principles of the Constitution, by a due regard to their own

character, and by the respect which they entertain for their own constituents, they are bound to enter a solemn protest against this despotic procedure, and to warn Congress to pause before again perpetrating it in the manner aforesaid.

Resolved—That the thanks of the friends of liberty, universally, and especially in Massachusetts, are due to John Quincy Adams, for his bold, faithful and indefatigable advocacy of the right of petition, under circumstances of great difficulty and peril; and that the Secretaries of this meeting be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to Mr. Adams, in the name of this meeting, as a slight token of its high appreciation of his conduct in such an emergency, and of its determination to sustain him in every constitutional effort that he may make in favor of the rights of man, irrespective of complexional differences.

Resolved—That when the Senators and Representatives of this Commonwealth, in Congress, find themselves deprived of the liberty of speech on its floor, and prohibited from defending the right of their constituents to petition that body in a constitutional manner, they ought at once to withdraw, and return to their several homes, leaving the people of Massachusetts to devise such ways and means for a redress of their grievances as they shall deem necessary.

Resolved—That the union of Liberty and Slavery, in one just and equal compact, is that which it is not in the power of God or men to achieve, because it is a moral impossibility, as much as the peaceful amalgamation of fire and gunpowder; and, therefore, the American Union is such only in form, but not in substance—a hollow mockery instead of a glorious reality.

Resolved—That if the South be madly bent upon perpetuating her atrocious slave system, and thereby destroying the liberty of speech and of the press, and striking down the rights of northern citizens, the time is rapidly approaching when the American Union will be dissolved in form as it is now in fact.

Resolved—That until Massachusetts ceases to give her countenance and support to the Southern slave system, by allowing the slave hunter to seize his prey on her soil, and by conceding that a man may be a thing, an article of merchandise, she is to be regarded as recreant to the cause of freedom and humanity, and her people as an organized body of conspirators against the rights of man.

Resolved—That Massachusetts must wash her hands of all participation in the enslavement of any portion of the human race, in this or any other country.

Resolved—That the people of this Commonwealth should flood both houses of the State Legislature at its next session, with petitions, calling on them to pass a declaratory law that no slave can breathe on the soil of Massachusetts, and that every bondman shall become free on arriving within her jurisdiction.

The adoption of the above Resolutions was moved and advocated by Edmund Quincy, who was followed by Col. J. P. Miller, of Vermont—George Bradburn, of Nantucket—Frederick Douglas, a fugitive slave—James Cannings Fuller, of Western New York—Mr. Emmons—Wendell Phillips, of Boston—and Charles Lenox Remond, of Salem—whose eloquent and thrilling speeches were constantly interrupted by loud and enthusiastic bursts of applause.

The resolutions were adopted by an almost unanimous vote, and in the most impressive manner.

The Irish Address, signed by Daniel O'Connell, Father Mathew, and sixty thousand other Irishmen, to the Irish residents in the United States, calling upon them unitedly to espouse the Anti-Slavery cause, and to identify themselves with the American Abolitionists, was then read by the Chairman, and was received by the immense assemblage with cheers and loud acclamations of applause. A large number of the Irish inhabitants of Boston and vicinity were present, who responded to the sentiments of the Address, and to those which were uttered by the various speakers, in the most enthusiastic manner.

Wendell Phillips offered the following resolutions, which he very eloquently advocated, and which were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved—That we rejoice that the voice of O'Connell, which now shakes the three kingdoms, has poured across the waters a thunder-peal for the cause of Liberty in our own land; and that Father Mathew, having lifted, with one hand, five millions of his own countrymen into moral life, has stretched forth the other—which may Heaven make equally potent—to smite off the fetters of the American slave.

Resolved—That we receive, with the deepest gratitude, the names of the sixty thousand Irishmen, who, in the trial-hour of their own struggle for liberty, have not forgotten the slave on this side the water; that we accept, with triumphant exaltation, the Address they have forwarded to us, and pledge ourselves to circulate it through the length and breadth of our land, till the pulse of every man, and specially every man who claims Irish parentage, beats true to the claims of patriotism and humanity.

The following resolution was offered by George Bradburn, and adopted with great enthusiasm:

Resolved—That this Meeting most cordially wishes Old Ireland success, in all her righteous efforts to redeem the Emerald Isle from every species of British oppression, and especially in the grand movement of Daniel O'Connell, for the repeal of the fraudulent act of Union between his country and England.

On motion of Edmund Quincy.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be printed, and signed by the officers of this meeting, and copies transmitted to Daniel O'Connell, and Theobald Mathew, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they be laid before that body—also, that they be published in the papers of this city.

Charles Lenox Remond moved that the thanks of the assembly be presented to the Mayor and Aldermen, for the use of this Hall on this occasion. The motion was adopted, and the meeting was then dissolved—after which nine cheers were given for the cause of liberty and emancipation.

It is estimated that not less than four thousand persons were present on the occasion.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Chm.
WILLIAM BASSETT, } Secretaries.
C. L. REMOND,
H. W. WILLIAMS, }

HARRISON G. O. PHIPPS.

Are we not apt to avenge the decrees of Providence and to say querulously, 'How strange and incomprehensible are the ways of God! see the wicked flourishing in life and health, and beheld the good cut down in the strength of their youth and usefulness.' But should not this speak to us of the love of the All-merciful? He will not cut down the wicked in their sins. 'Merciful men are taken away, none considering that the righteous is taken away from the evil to come.' Time is spared to the sinner for repentance whilst the holy and just man hears the welcome summons, 'Come ye blessed of my Father, enter ye into the joy of your Lord.'

Should we thus complain, had we Christian views of life and death? We consider birth a cause for rejoicing, and such it is—and is not death (the death of the righteous) birth into a world of purer joy and more perfect knowledge—into a closer communion with God and 'the spirits of the just made perfect?'

Such were the views of him—whose departure occasions these remarks. Mr. Phipps was a graduate of Harvard, and was settled in Cohasset, November, 1835, a few months after leaving the Divinity School. Like a faithful shepherd, he has watched over his flock, daily and hourly devoting all the best energies of his nature to their intellectual and spiritual well being—and rendering religion attractive by his affectionate cheerfulness—his unwavering and all sustaining faith. In the great moral movements of the day, he had a warm and heart-felt interest—particularly in the temperance reform, in which as President of a Temperance Society he has been very active and zealous. He did not forget the injunction of our Saviour, 'Feed my lambs,' and the loving reverence of the children of his parish is the best assurance of his faithfulness. During the wanderings of delirium, his people were never forgotten. His exhortations were solemn and touching, his prayers for them were earnest, coherent, and deeply affecting; and when his attendants would seek to hush him, he would exclaim 'who shall hinder me from speaking; whilst I have breath, will I preach the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.'

But eighteen months a husband, (in which time was condensed more unalloyed happiness than falls to the lot of many in a long life) he has for the last seven weeks been separated from his wife, each bound upon the bed of suffering from which they could not be removed; and though under the same roof, each unable to hear the soothing voice of the other, to be gladdened by the smile of love, to be eased by the tender hand and the thousand suggestions for the comfort of the suffering, prompted by the loving heart—but thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ, the sting of death is removed and the afflicted are enabled to say, 'The cup which my Father gives me shall I not drink it?' 'Thy will be Done.'—From the Register and Observer.

A QUEER CAPER.

We sometimes think wits and wags of about as much benefit to the world, as are buttons to the back of a coat—of no use and but little ornament. Yet we are constrained to add, by way of qualifying the simile somewhat, that we have seen perhaps half a dozen instances, wherein waggery was turned to some account. One of them, now fresh in our memory, occurred nearly as follows:—It was a regular old fashioned love story—worthy young man—lovely young lady—stern, uncompromising, codger of a father—undying attachment, and all that sort of thing. The father was a wealthy citizen of Boston, and the street in which the scene was laid and the lanes in its immediate neighborhood we could at this moment name, were it not that the old-bow front house, and the old man in it, may be, for aught we know, in the same place still. Well, the old fellow had taken it into his head to dislike the young man from the moment he laid eyes upon him—had subsequently informed him, that an ivory-headed cane and the utmost vigor of the law should be let loose upon him, if he again crossed that threshold—so there was a great scratching of heads and seeking for devices, wherewith to circumvent the tyrannical, obstinate, hard-hearted stumbling block to the union of a pair of hearts which loved—terribly! The old man had gone so far in his childish dislike to the suitor, that a watch had even been put upon the premises to prevent his ingress; yet by bribing the servants, matters were in train for an elopement, but nothing could induce the

watchman to forsake his post for an instant. In this dilemma, recourse was had to an ivy-leafed wag, who was an intimate friend of the parties, and who happened to board on the very next corner of the street. He readily undertook to bring the affair to a favorable issue—told his friend to have a carriage near at hand, and convey intelligence to the lady to hold herself in readiness at two o'clock on the ensuing morning.

Every thing went on well—the lady received the note, and the lover a duplicate key of the front door. How his waggish friend was about to act, he knew not, as his proceedings had been kept secret; but during that day the wag had in fact been collecting a vast amount of broken crockery, glass and earthenware—bottles brought a high premium and cracked plates were worth their weight in gold; old cellars and barnyards were thoroughly ransacked, and the servants and scullions were mystified. One o'clock came, and so did the lover, but up the street and down the street there was naught to be seen. Two o'clock, said the "old South," and so did Park street, but yet no signs of the wag—no signs of the *ruse*; the lover began to think himself nicely hoaxed, when lo! there came an awful crash, as if a special earthquake had been sent to shake every window and the sea and dinner sets in the bargain, out of some particular house. Up flew sashes—out popped night caps—off went the watchmen's rattles and away they went themselves, and above all, out rushed the old man's watch in a high state of excitement. The moment was seized, and in less time than we take to relate it, the carriage with the lovers, was whirling off towards the Providence road. And there stood the cause of all this hubbub, enshrouded behind the window curtain of his own attic, laughing till the tears trickled down his face at the ludicrous tableaux of broken dishes, deluded watchmen, and half-dressed and astonished lookers on beneath him. The married pair live happily together—they are domiciled in the old man's house.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, FEB. 12, 1842.

John A. Green, Editor.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

Washington's Birthday, in Quincy.

For several years, the last Tuesday in February has been assigned by the friends of temperance, throughout the world, as a day for holding simultaneous meetings. This year, the day falling on the 22d, the birthday of Washington, together with the unexpected success which has attended the temperance operations, will cause in the United States a more general observance of the day than heretofore.

Arrangements are making in this town to hold public meetings on that day in the Unitarian Church, at one o'clock, and in the Universalist Church, at half past six o'clock in the afternoon. All the clergymen in town have been invited to take a part in the exercises of these meetings, and are expected to address their fellow citizens, on the important subject of temperance.

There will also be a social meeting in the Town Hall, during the intermission between the public meetings, where will be provided with the assistance of the *Ladies* suitable refreshments, and which will be enlivened by speeches, songs and sentiments adapted to the occasion.

The children in town, who feel disposed to

"Pledge perpetual hate
To all that can intoxicate."

will, with the consent of their parents, be assembled at some place, (to be hereafter designated,) and proceed to the meeting to be held at one o'clock, for whom places will be assigned in the Church; at the close of the exercises they will march to the School-room of the Centre District where suitable refreshment will be provided, and some gentlemen address them, some temperance songs will be sung, and then they will be dismissed.

In addition to the several clergymen of the town, it is expected that the several meetings will be addressed by persons from abroad, and that the addresses will be interspersed with appropriate singing and other exercises.

As the Town Hall will accommodate but a limited number, those persons who may wish to unite in the social meeting, are requested to make early application for tickets, the price of which will be twenty-five cents, and may be had of either of the following gentlemen after Monday next—Elisha Marsh, Jabez Sumner, Justin Spear, John Gregory, Caleb Gill, Jr., Charles A. Cummings and George Newcomb.

LEGISLATIVE LETTER.

To the Editor of the Quincy Patriot:

Boston, 10th February, 1842.

Mr. Kinnicut, the Speaker of the House, has been quite unwell for several days. During the last week, he relied upon the aid which he could gain by calling gentlemen of the House to take his place a day at a time, but finding that this plan gave him no opportunity to recruit his exhausted strength, he decided on Monday to go home for a short time and try what the air of the country would do for him. This made necessary the choice of a Speaker, *pro tempore*, on the succeeding day. Upon the second ballot, Mr. Walley of Roxbury, was the successful candidate by a large majority over all others. He is familiar with the forms of the House and skillful in the despatch of business, so that I doubt not he will fully supply the absence of the regular officer. But Mr. Kinnicut is so amiable and so gentlemanly an individual apart from his official position, that I regret the existence of any cause, much more so unpleasant a one, that removes him even temporarily from the scene of his labors.

You will have seen before this time, I think, that the Joint Committee raised to consider the petitions

respecting the Intermarriage of the colors have reported a bill to repeal the existing laws which prohibit the same, and that this bill passed through the Senate at once and has come down to the House. The vote upon its final passage in the Senate is indicative of the progress of enlightened opinion in a civilized community. When this subject was first started, a great many people thought if the law should be repealed that there was to be an immediate amalgamation of the colors in Massachusetts, and that no children would be seen hereafter who had not some shade of the Indian or mulatto in their skins. A little reflection has satisfied them that what has not happened in the rest of New England where there is no prohibition, is not a whit more likely to happen here if we repeal it. Formerly, there was some timidity in certain quarters lest we should offend our noble and worshipful brethren of the South by considering negroes as human beings, who ought not to be prostituted to white men in the manner which those persons generally adopt, and by repealing a system which tends directly to encourage that prostitution. Now, we are beginning to remember that these laws are the last remnant of the slave code of the State which ought to have been abolished at the same moment that the adoption of the bill of rights struck the chains from the hands of every slave within her limits. It is not yet certain what the fate of the measure will be in the popular branch, but judging from the large majority by which it was sustained in the Senate, it is probable that it will pass and thus remove one bone of contention which will otherwise remain just so long as until the time that it does pass.

The two Houses have been actively engaged in disposing of various matters of local interest since my last, none of which however appear to affect your readers particularly. In the lower branch, one subject has been discussed which may deserve a passing remark. Mr. Thomas of Worcester, some time since, reported a number of resolutions with a preamble, upon the doctrine which has lately been current in some sections of the country, that a State may constitute itself the judge of the validity of obligations which it has voluntarily entered into. This has led to the adoption of measures of repudiation, as it is called, of debts in certain cases, which it was the purpose of the resolutions to censure. These were drawn with some strength but perhaps in a little too ambitious a style for the purpose intended to be served. If such resolutions were calculated to answer any useful end at all, it must be because they were designed to express the general determination of our whole community to adhere to the ancient principles of public faith which have been current in all civilized nations as the only firm foundations of national polity. Unfortunately those which were reported were drawn in rather more of a boasting strain than entirely suited the fancy of the minority of the House, very naturally always on the alert to find fault with the acts of the majority. They objected most particularly to the censure of other States contained in the preamble, and Mr. Thomas of Charlestown even went so far as to advance an argument in palliation of the conduct of the State of Mississippi respecting her bonds. In this I do not believe that he was at all representing the feelings of the great majority of the opposition members, who however unwilling they might be to censure other States, seemed as little disposed to justify them. But no one who has ever been in any legislative assembly can have failed to observe how very easily opposition begets opposition until persons who began by entertaining the smallest possible difference of sentiment find themselves gradually drawn into the most diametrically opposite positions. The debate had not proceeded far before it became plain that the question of adopting these resolutions was about to be made a party question, and that a considerable number of members of the Massachusetts House of Representatives were likely to record their votes against a censure of repudiation, thereby appearing to the world inclined to justify it. This result was to be deprecated by all reflecting men on account of the effect it might be likely to have abroad where the circumstances could not be fully understood. For it might give rise to an unjust inference that a large portion of a numerous party, which threatens at every annual election to carry this State, is even now prepared to listen to doctrines destructive of all confidence in its obligations.

There were some members of the House who reflecting upon this state of things were desirous of interposing in time to prevent it. Mr. Adams of Boston undertook to make an appeal to the members of both parties and bring them back to common ground. To this end he offered an amendment which erased from the preamble the words against which most exception had been taken. This was a measure of conciliation which struck in with the sense of all the moderate portion of both sides. But it was not met at once as it should have been by any of the leading members of the opposition. Mr. Boutwell of Groton, who had originally moved to strike out the whole of the Preamble and the two last resolutions, would consent to accept the offer only so far as it related to the Preamble, and insisted upon trying the sense of the House as to the resolutions. The consequence was that the golden moment flew by, the ardent whigs took advantage of the error to rally their doubting members, and insisted upon their swallowing the whole. Mr. Boutwell himself was ultimately obliged to vote for the whole notwithstanding his objections, in consequence of his hesitation, but more than seventy of his political friends refused to do it and actually recorded their nays in opposition to the third reading of the resolutions. Of these a considerable number afterwards signified in private their disposition to have voted in favor of them had the concession first proposed been made. But there is no calculating in public bodies the extremes to which party feeling will lead men. And those who do not happen to entertain much of it are too apt to be regarded with suspicion as would be traitors, instead of inspiring the confidence which impartiality should earn for them. Lucky is it for all, when feelings and passions of the kind alluded to can evaporate and spend themselves in the discussion of a few declaratory resolutions and an objectionable preamble.

There is a project of a very early adjournment of the Legislature with a view to another session in May. This is done with reference to adjusting the Congressional Districts to the new apportionment of Representatives, according to the last census, which may be adopted whenever the National Legislature shall think proper to act upon any thing. It is not safe however to suppose that this will be very soon, or

even in time for the usual length of a winter session of the Legislature of this State. It is supposed that it will be acted upon by the month of May, although that is very uncertain. The state of things at Washington is calculated to make all sober persons grieve throughout the Union. And it may well be doubted whether any useful purpose can be served by keeping together a body of men who can agree in no single measure intended to give the country any chance of relief. It is rather doubtful at present whether any rate of apportionment can secure a majority of voices in the House of Representatives of the Union. The question of the predominance of slavery and slaveholding interests meets us at every turn, but most particularly here. And the more we are disposed to look away from it, the more it will force itself before our observation. It is said that the ratio likely to be agreed upon is as high as 65,000 for each representative—which is probably intended to bear hard upon Massachusetts, which would lose by it a sixth part of the present representation and leave a great fraction. But as yet nothing definite has been done, nor is it clear when the matter will be settled so that the states may proceed to act upon it. Under these circumstances it is difficult to say what is best to be done. The members from the country find it much more convenient to continue here now than to come in the spring or summer when they are most of them otherwise engaged. It is not probable therefore that they will vote for an early adjournment with any idea of leaving business unfinished to be done at some future day. And it is very certain that the matter already in preparation for the consideration of the two Houses is sufficient to keep them here for at least a month longer. If an extra session must be held, which now appears likely, it will be for the single purpose of arranging the Congressional Districts.

The House has spent two days in discussing the report of a Committee upon a private land claim, of some importance in respect to the magnitude of the sum involved, but of no sort of general interest. I do not therefore describe the debate.

RANDOM PENCILINGS.

Boston, Feb. 10, 1842.

The Bankrupt Law of the United States, passed August 19, 1841, went into operation on Tuesday of last week. In this city about three hundred persons have already petitioned for its benefits, and the number is said to be large compared with the cities south of us. Many features of this act are similar to the insolvent law of Massachusetts, and the process of going through is much the same. It is said that the debtors to our Boston merchants will be released by the operation of this new law of repudiation, from legal liabilities to the amount of ten millions of dollars; as it virtually embraces all kinds of debts and with few exceptions any given amount.

The trial of Ex-President Adams before the House of Representatives at Washington, was not concluded by the last address. His patriotic accusers have failed in their declaration, which I believe is the basis of all legal investigations. He combats his accusers by arguments, and if there were ten Richmonds in the field, he would conquer them all. His only weapon is truth, but where it touches it scorches like a fire brand. Much anxiety is experienced here to learn the result, nothing doubting but what Mr. Adams is invulnerable from the attacks of southern bullies and will come out triumphant. Public sentiment here, independent of party considerations, is decidedly in favor of Mr. Adams' course.

Boston, at the present moment, is comparatively quiet. Mr. C. Dickens, who was almost killed with kindness when here, has gone to New York, there again to go through the ceremony of eating and talking at public festivals, attending balls, parties, plays, etc., in an uninterrupted round. His reception by the Gothamites will be most magnificent.

The excitement to hear the Rev. Mr. Knapp, a Baptist preacher, is fast subsiding. Dr. Lardner is rising daily in estimation here, notwithstanding he ran away with another man's wife, from England, and now lives with her. The Doctor is one of the most profound and learned lecturers on philosophy that ever visited this country. His lectures on Astronomy and Steam Power, have never been excelled by any man living. Though not prepossessing in appearance, his power of language is wonderful indeed. Other lecturers of a lesser note are holding forth almost every evening in the week, either at the Odeon, Melodeon, or Marlboro' Chapel, of course on various topics.

The places of public amusement, just now are doing a good business. At the National Theatre, they have got up a new play called the Earthquake, which draws great numbers nightly by the novelty of its name and performance. The scene is in Egypt, and an Earthquake is really represented. Pelthy, you know, is famous for getting up new plays, and producing to use a theatrical phrase "a great run." It is rumored that the Tremont Theatre is about to be sold, for the purpose of being converted into a place of public worship. It is evident that the taste for the drama is on the decline, giving away to a reformed taste, that of listening to public lectures. I was surprised to witness with what attention an audience of over two thousand persons listens to the lectures of Dr. Walker on moral philosophy. It argues well for the growing intelligence of our community.

REPUDIATION. Mr. J. Hawker, of London, has written a letter to President Tyler, informing him that the interest due on the Bonds of Mississippi held by him, has not been paid, and requesting the President to interfere in behalf of the suffering holder. To this the President has replied that the States are sovereign and independent altogether of the General Government as well as of each other in all pecuniary negotiations and liabilities. By them is retained all control over their own fiscal affairs, and to them respectively should all communications on the subject be addressed.

FISCALITY TOASTS. The following capital toasts were given sometime since at a picnic fishing celebration, on the banks of one of the romantic "lochs" which are so frequently met with in our New England States:

The Fair Sex. The handsomest and sweetest fish in creation: May they never be taken by a dandy, or any other artificial fly.

The Girl see loco—Shiners in form, and delicate as a trout, May no true angler find his own a pout.

INFORMATION WANTED. Any intelligence respecting William P. Peakes of this town, will be gladly received at this office.

HANCOCK HOUSE. In the February number of the Temperance Journal, we find the following allusion to the Hancock House and its affable and accommodating "mine host," from the pen of Dr. Jewett, an Agent of the Massachusetts Society. The spirit of this article shows a rabidness which ill comports with the efforts of the Washingtonians who have accomplished an immense deal of good by moral suasion and by strict adherence to temperance principles. This statement is considered as very injudicious and unfortunate, and will have a tendency, we fear, to retard the progress of this noble cause in this town. The Hancock House is admitted by the travelling community to be well managed, and its landlord to be courteous and deserving of liberal encouragements.

QUINCY. Here is a drunkard manufactory on a large scale, one of the worst rum holes I have visited for months. It is kept by a young man of the name of French. Whether he has ground his conscience under his toddy stick, or picked it in rum and put it up for future use, I know not. Certainly it does not perform its duty. What does the man think? Is he blind? Does he not see that his vile business is effecting the ruin of one who is near to him, and ought to be dear to him. Pause, young man, you are planting thorns for your pillow. Quincy is hard ground, although much is doing to improve it at the present time.

ROGUERY. On Sunday morning last, Mr. Jacob F. Eaton of this place, discovered that his stable had been entered during the night and a Mare stolen therefrom. It was also ascertained that the rogue had broken into his house and taken his great coat and a pair of gloves. Suspicions were strong against a certain person, Martin Huntress. Immediate steps were taken to secure the rogue and regain the property. About four o'clock in the afternoon, the suspected individual returned with the stolen property. He was immediately arrested, examined the next day before a magistrate, and committed for want of bail in the sum of six hundred dollars to take his trial at the next Court of Common Pleas at Dedham.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY. The annual meeting of this association has been held at Washington, (D. C.) The Hon. Henry Clay was re-elected President of the Society, and the Vice Presidents of the last year were re-elected, with the following changes, viz:—Major General Winfield Scott was appointed, vice Major General Macomb, deceased; the Rev. President Wayland, of Rhode Island, vice N. Brown, Esq. deceased; and the Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., of New Jersey, were added to the number. The annual Report was read from which it appears that the cause of Colonization is in a highly prosperous condition, both in this country and in Africa. The Rev. C. C. Vanarsdale, of Philadelphia, delivered a discourse on the life, character, and death of the late Thomas Buchanan, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia.

LEGISLATIVE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. A large meeting of the members of the Massachusetts Legislature has been held for the purpose of forming a society on the Total Abstinence principle. The following officers were chosen:—

President—Alfred D. Foster of Worcester.
Vice Presidents—Seth Sprague, Jr., of Plymouth, Samuel C. Allen, Jr., of Northfield, David Joy of Nantucket, Thomas Bowler of Lynn.
Recording Secretary—Thomas A. Davis of Boston.
Corresponding Secretary—Henry B. C. Greene of Boston.
Treasurer—Seth J. Thomas of Charlestown.

IMPORTANT DECISION. In the case in the Supreme Court, between Lewis Ostinelli, Jr., brought by his father, against the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company for damages sustained by the former in consequence of the cars coming in collision on the 17th of June, 1840, the jury have rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff of twelve thousand dollars damages.

In the case of Lewis Ostinelli vs. Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff of one thousand dollars.

A GOOD MOVEMENT. The Representative to the General Court from this town, Dr. William B. Dugan, has presented an order directing the committee on the petition of Francis Jackson and others, to enquire whether any action was expedient on the part of the legislature, in relation to the course pursued by the House of Representatives towards John Quincy Adams; concerning the increase of the power of slavery as indicated in the proceedings there.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

Original and Selected.

The "Marquis" remarked to us the other day, that he lately witnessed an illustration of the old saying, that "a nod from a lord is a breakfast for a fool," in one of our streets, in this wise:—A poor man seeing a rich one ahead of him, ran with all his might for some fifty rods, for the purpose of getting a nod of recognition. After he had succeeded his appetite was appeased.

A bank report, recently made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, shows that the specie in the Bank of the United States on the 1st of December, 1841, was \$20 60; circulation notes, \$2,392,136 90; circulation post notes, \$336,333 34.

Capt. Moul, of the brig Poulney, of Baltimore, reports having fallen in with a piece of a wreck last July, which he took to be a part of the side of a steamboat, and believed it to be that of the ill-fated President.

The two branches of the New York Legislature have made choice of the following State officers:—Azariah C. Flagg, Comptroller; Samuel Young, Secretary of State; George P. Barker, Attorney General; Thomas Farrington, Treasurer; Nathaniel Jones, Surveyor General; Henry Storms, Commissary General.

Among the individuals, in the City of New York who are applicants for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, we notice the name of James Watson Webb, editor of the Courier and Enquirer, and of fifty-two thousand dollars notoriety.

The Legislature of Tennessee voted to adjourn on the 7th of February, without electing United States Senators.

The Hon. William Sprague, (whig,) has been elected Senator in Congress from the State of Rhode Island, in the place of Hon. Nathan F. Dixon recently deceased.

A bear, weighing three hundred pounds, was recently killed in Shelburne, Vermont.

A duel was fought at Johnsonburg, (Ky.) a short time since, between a doctor and a lawyer. A woman was the cause. They fought at twelve paces, with rifles, and both shots were fatal.

On the vote upon the proposed repeal of the United States Bankrupt Law, the absentees were Mr. Bagley (Ala.) and Mr. Dixon, (R. I.) the one for and the other against the bill, unable to attend the Senate because of severe indisposition; Mr. Monton, (La.) and Mr. Preston, (S. C.) also of opposite sides, paired off. Mr. Cuthbert, (Ga.) for the bill, who has not attended the Senate at this session. Tennessee, it will be recollected, has at present no Representatives in the Senate.

The sixteen Directors of the Illinois State Bank have recently discounted to themselves, sixty-five thousand dollars—or four thousand dollars apiece without interest! That's the nature of the animal.

The Lancaster Intelligencer states the following remarkable coincidence—that mild winters have happened at a regular periodical distance of twenty years as follows:—1626, 1712, 1738, 1764, 1790, 1816, 1842.

The late Benjamin Bussey, Esq. of Roxbury, in his will, bequeathed a certain sum of money and his farm in Roxbury for the establishment of an agricultural school. The particulars have not been made public.

There have been one hundred and seventy applications for the benefit of the United States Bankrupt Law, in Boston.

It was proved before the Recorder, in the examination pending the binding over of Nicholas Biddle, and others, that Samuel Jaudon had realized eighty-four thousand dollars, per annum, as agent for the Bank in England. He also asked and finally received, in addition, the sum of sixty-seven thousand nine hundred and ten dollars for extra services. Our only wonder is, that he did not receive a ton of silver plunder from the plundered stockholders. He might have had at least half a ton, if, like Mr. Biddle, he had retired.

A man in Mercer County, (N. J.) killed his wife in a quarrel as to the mode in which the tea should be made; he insisted upon its being made as his mother made it, and she refused to mingle it in any other than the way her mother taught her. Becoming excited, he struck her with his fist and knocked her down. He then struck against something hard, and her skull was fractured. She lingered in distress about ten days.

"Aristocracy," says a distinguished French orator, "is the league, the coalition, of those who wish to consume without producing—live without working occupy all public places without being competent for them, and seize upon all honors without meriting them—that is aristocracy."

Gov. William H. Seward of New York, has signed the Washingtonian Pledge of Total Abstinence. This is an event of great importance, and is the first instance in which an acting Governor has taken this stand.

The democratic members of the Legislature of Kentucky nominated Col. Richard M. Johnson as a candidate for the Presidency.

Charles F. Mitchell, the forger, and ex-Congressman, is again at large on bail. It is said he looks like a crazy man.

The temperance cause appears to flourish all over the world. It is stated that the consumption of wine in London has fallen off during the present year upwards of two hundred and ninety-five thousand gallons.

A meeting of the friends of President Tyler has been held in Boston, at the Exchange Coffee House. Col. J. H. Adams was chosen Chairman, and William Hillard, Secretary. Addresses were made by Messrs. Hoggan, Major Norton Pratt, S. Ellis, Weeks and Hillard, and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions to be presented at a future meeting.

A Maryland editor says he will squeeze the ladies at all times if they will just leave off lacing. We should be willing to do so too, modest as we are, if that will cure them.

A proposition has been laid before the legislature of Ohio to exonerate the debtors to a bank from any process compelling them to pay their dues to the corporation, so long as it refuses to comply with its obligations to the community.

A daughter—said to be beautiful—of the Hon. G. M. Dallas, of Philadelphia, eloped, the other day, or night, with an attaché to a minister plenipotentiary to some foreign power.

The eccentric Hon. Henry A. Wise of Virginia, said in the United States House of Representatives—"The Government is now disgraced by the policy pursued at the Extra Session, which might have been avoided by pursuing a proper, open course, and not trying to hoodwink the People. He had no doubt that the debt of the Government would arise to fifty millions of dollars, in this time of general bankruptcy, public and private.

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William Lyon Mackenzie, the renowned Canadian Patriot, the bepraised of Liberals, of both Canada and America, has wisely concluded not to interfere with Canadian affairs, and has stuck up his legal shingle in Rochester, (N. Y.)

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Hon. Henry Clay has intimated to the Senate that he would soon retire from public life. It is said that Powhatan Ellis, on to Mexico, is to be recalled, and Waddy Thompson of South Carolina, named by the President to the Senate.

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To direct a wanderer in the right another man's candle by one's own of its light by what the other gives.

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The last of Paul Jones's crew enjoying a green old age, in Wilton, receives a pension from his grateful services rendered under the command of the brave, "Paul Jones."

Honora, the great Hong merchant \$320,000 of the \$6,000,000 levied on the British. Besides this, he received burning of two pack-houses \$750,000 not caused him to "suspend."

The Boston auctioneers have paid six months ending Nov. 30, 1841, of twenty-three thousand dollars.

CONGRESSMEN. Since our last interest has taken place in either to save the triumph of Mr. Adams over a motion to lay the resolutions of censure, which was carried, and thus on a tea-pot." The result makes our red had prepared for last week's paper, as

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Charles L. Remond of Salem, (con lecture in behalf of his oppressed Baptist Meeting-house, (Neposet) DAY EVENING, Feb. 14th, at seven o'clock, for discussion.

J. F. W. Lane, M. D. of Boston, sixteenth lecture of the season, has Lyceum, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 10th, at seven o'clock, in the Town Hall, question for discussion.

Can the citizens of Haverhill be just to have the Union divided?

JONATHAN BAXT.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy that they will be in session at the T. SATURDAY in each month, until from two to five o'clock in the afternoon, persons having business with the Town present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXT, LYNDEN BAXT, Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

MARRIED.

In Braintree, by Rev. Mr. Storrs, M of Randolph, to Miss Julia A. W. former place.

In Dorchester, by Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. Jr., to Miss Caroline Bird, both of that Near Charlestown, Paria County; Ill. of January, by Rev. Samuel Chase, M James, son of Josiah L. Jones, Esq. of Scituate, Massachusetts, to Miss Alm of Lewis Flagg, Esq., of New York.

DIED.

In Boston, 9th inst., Edward Miller place, aged 46.

In Dorchester, Mr. Stephen Wales, of Cyrus Balkin, aged 61.

In Randolph, 1st inst., Samuel Bass He was a graduate of Harvard University with the office of Representative from of Braintree, and was the first Representative of Randolph, which office he held. He held the office of Selectman, and offices in each of said towns, and was and respected by a numerous circle of a long life of usefulness.

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Administrator's s

WILL be sold at public auction, a comb's Wharf, (Quincy Point,) DAY, March 9th, at three o'clock in three-eighths of the Schooner Gilman and one Watch; one Quadrant; Gun Bench; and other articles too numerous to mention. THOMAS ADAMS, Quincy, Feb. 12, 3w

Prints! Prints!

THE attention of the Ladies is particularly to the largest assortment of PRINTS offered by the subscriber. Quincy, Feb. 12, 3w WYMAN ABERNETHY

number of the trial allusion to the fact that the cause was the cause. They fought at twelve paces, with rifles, and both shots were fatal.

On the vote upon the proposed repeal of the United States Bankrupt Law, the absentees were Mr. Bagby, (Ala.) and Mr. Dixon, (R. I.) the one for and the other against the bill, unable to attend the Senate by reason of severe indisposition; Mr. Mouton, (La.) and Mr. Preston, (S. C.) also of opposite sides, paired off. Mr. Cullbert, (Ga.) for the bill, who has not attended the Senate at this session. Tennessee, it will be recollected, has at present no Representatives in the Senate.

The sixteen Directors of the Illinois State Bank have recently discounted to themselves, sixty-four thousand dollars—or four thousand dollars apiece, without interest! That's the nature of the animal.

The Lancaster Intelligencer states the following remarkable coincidence—that mild winters have happened at a regular periodical distance of twenty years as follows: 1626, 1712, 1738, 1764, 1790, 1816, 1842.

The late Benjamin Bussy, Esq. of Roxbury, in his will, bequeathed a certain sum of money and his farm in Roxbury for the establishment of an agricultural school. The particulars have not been made public.

There have been one hundred and seventy applications for the benefit of the United States Bankrupt Law, in Boston.

It was proved before the Recorder, in the examination pending the binding over of Nicholas Biddle and others, that Samuel Jaudon had realized eighty-four thousand dollars, per annum, as agent for the Bank in England. He also asked and finally received in addition, the sum of sixty-seven thousand nine hundred and ten dollars for extra services. Our only wonder is, that he did not receive a ton of silver plate from the plundered stockholders. He might have had at least half a ton, if, like Mr. Biddle, he had retired.

A man in Mercer County, (N. J.) killed his wife in a quarrel as to the mode in which the tea should be made; he insisted upon its being made as his mother made it, and she refused to mingle it in any other than the way her mother taught her. Becoming excited, he struck her with his fist and knocked her down. Her head struck against something hard, and her skull was fractured. She lingered in distress about ten days.

"Aristocracy," says a distinguished French orator, "is the league, the coalition, of those who wish to consume without producing—live without working, occupy all public places without being competent for them, and seize upon all honors without meriting them;—that is aristocracy."

Gov. William H. Seward of New York, has signed the Washingtonian Pledge of Total Abstinence. This is an event of great importance, and is the first instance in which an acting Governor has taken this stand.

The democratic members of the Legislature of Kentucky nominated Col. Richard M. Johnson as a candidate for the Presidency.

Charles F. Mitchell, the forger, and ex-Congressman, is again at large on bail. It is said he looks like a crazy man.

The temperance cause appears to flourish all over the world. It is stated that the consumption of wine in London has fallen off during the present year upwards of two hundred and ninety-five thousand gallons.

A meeting of the friends of President Tyler has been held in Boston, at the Exchange Coffee House. Col. J. H. Adams was chosen Chairman, and William Hillard, Secretary. Addresses were made by Messrs. Hogan, Major Norton Pratt, S. Ellis, Weeks and Hillard, and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions to be presented at a future meeting.

A Maryland editor says he will squeeze the ladies at all times if they will just leave off lacing. We should be willing to do so too, modest as we are, if that will cure them.

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Hon. Henry Clay has intimated in the United States Senate that he would soon retire from that body.

It is said that Powhatan Ellis, our present Minister to Mexico, is to be recalled, and that his successor, Waddy Thompson of South Carolina, is to be nominated by the President to the Senate immediately.

Up to last Wednesday evening, says the Boston Daily Advertiser, there were three hundred petitions filed in Bankruptcy in that District.

To direct a wanderer in the right way, is to light another man's candle by one's own, which loses none of its light by what the other gains.

Meetings in opposition to the late Slave-holder's Convention, in Maryland, have been held in several sections of that State.

Yucatan has returned to the Mexican confederacy. The precise terms upon which the re-annexation was effected have not transpired; but they have reference to certain privileges of local legislation which Santa Anna has conceded to that province.

Hon. Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, in his late speech in Congress, on the Tariff, made the bold but true remark—"The question of protection is virtually the question of National Independence. Without this England would keep us dependent forever."

An exchange paper relates of an old bachelor, that he has had no less than three infant children laid on his door steps within two years. The poor old man is nearly distracted, and threatens to commit suicide or matrimony forthwith.

The last of Paul Jones's crew is still living and enjoying a green old age, in Wilton, (Me.) who now receives a pension from his grateful country, for services rendered under the command of that "bravest of the brave," Paul Jones.

Houqua, the great Hong merchant of Canton, paid \$200,000 of the \$6,000,000 levied upon that city by the British. Besides this, he recently lost by the burning of two pack-houses \$750,000; but all this has not caused him to "sneep."

The Boston auctioneers have paid a State duty for six months ending Nov. 30, 1841, of something rising twenty-three thousand dollars.

CONGRESSIONAL. Since our last paper, nothing of interest has taken place in either branch of Congress save the triumph of Mr. Adams over his opponents by a motion to lay the resolutions of censure upon the table, which was carried, and thus ends a "tempest in a teapot." The result makes our remarks, which we had prepared for last week's paper, rather out of place.

NOTICES.

The friends of Abolition are requested to meet on MONDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at Mr. Cornell's School-room.

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There will be a religious conference held in the Universalist Meeting-house, next TUESDAY EVENING. Services to commence at half past six o'clock. A number of ministering brethren are expected to be present.

Charles L. Remond of Salem, (colored man) will lecture in behalf of his oppressed brethren, at the Baptist Meeting-house, (Neponset Village,) MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14th, at seven o'clock.

J. F. W. Lane, M. D. of Boston, will deliver the sixteenth lecture of the season, before the Quincy Lyceum, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 16th, at seven o'clock, in the Town Hall.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION. Can the citizens of Haverhill be justified in petitioning to have the Union dissolved?

JONATHAN BAXTER, Jr. Sec.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice, that they will be in session at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY in each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER, LYLANDER RICHARDS, Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

MARRIED.

In Braintree, by Rev. Mr. Storrs, Mr. Richard Ford of Randolph, to Miss Julia A. W. Hayden of the former place.

In Dorchester, by Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. Richard Clapp, Jr. to Miss Caroline Bird, both of that place. Near Charleston, Peoria County, Illinois, on the 1st of January, by Rev. Samuel Chase, Mr. Benjamin F. James, son of Josiah L. James, Esq. formerly of Scituate, Massachusetts, to Miss Almira H. daughter of Lewis Flagler, Esq. of New York.

DIED.

In Boston, 9th inst., Edward Miller, Esq., of this place, aged 46.

In Dorchester, Mr. Stephen Wales, aged 73; Capt. Cyrus Balkum, aged 61.

In Randolph, 1st inst., Samuel Bass, Esq., aged 85. He was a graduate of Harvard University—was honored with the office of Representative from the ancient town of Braintree, and was the first Representative from the town of Randolph, which office he held for many years. He held the office of Selectman, and various other offices in each of said towns, and was highly esteemed and respected by a numerous circle of friends through a long life of usefulness.

In Braintree, on Wednesday last, Mrs. Susan Hobart, aged 44 years.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public auction, at James Newcomb's Wharf, (Quincy Point,) on WEDNESDAY, March 9th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, three-eighths of the Schooner Gilman and appurtenances; one Watch; one Quadrant; Gun; Shoemaker's Bench; and other articles too numerous to mention. THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct.

Prints! Prints!!

THE attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the largest assortment of PRINTS ever before offered by the subscriber. WYMAN ABERCROMBIE. Quincy, Feb. 12.

DR. SACKETT'S Indian Strengthening Plaster. The cheapest and best in the world, and recommended by the Medical Faculty, and by thousands who have made use of it. Over three hundred thousand sold annually.



For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises—Pains in the Side, Loins, Back, Breast—Lacer Complaints, Coughs, and all disorders leading to Consumption.

THE increased demand for these celebrated Plasters, has induced some to palm off others, purporting to be mine, therefore I caution purchasers to buy none except they bear my signature. GEORGE STEVENS JONES, none other can be GENUINE.

Prices—On paper manufactured expressly for them, 12 1/2 cents each on soft kid, 25 cents. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by the Proprietor, GEORGE STEVENS JONES, Nos. 80 and 82 Mount Vernon street, Boston—where all orders must be addressed. (post paid.)

By special appointment MRS. HAYDEN of Quincy, has become my Agent.

Observe—none genuine unless having my signature. None ever goes from my office without it. THEY ARE WARRANTED IN ALL CASES. Boston, Feb. 12.

To Let, POSSESSION given on the first of April, the HOUSE on Granite Street, now occupied by Mr. William Kidder. Apply to J. JAMESON. Quincy, Feb. 12.

Liverwort and Hoarhound.

MRS. M. N. GARDNER'S INDIAN BALSM OF LIVERWORT AND HOARHOUND has gained a great reputation for the cure of Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Lungs, Whooping Cough, Phthisis, Sore Throat, Liver Complaint, &c. It has been in extensive use in Boston for the past ten years and is now recommended by the medical faculty. It is well known to be the best preparation for the cure of coughs ever introduced to the American public. It is the quick medicine; for evidence of its efficiency, read on the "Directions" what this balsam has done for Wm. F. Harnden of the Boston, New York and Philadelphia Express. Also, Amos Webster, Thos. Haskins, jr., E. Horron, David Woodbury, and Mrs. L. Howard. See places of residence on the Direction.

For sale in Boston by WM. BROWN, 481 Washington St. Retained by all the druggists in Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, New Bedford, Salem, Newburyport; in Dorchester, by Darius Brewer; Neponset Village, by O. P. Bacon, and in this town by E. HAYDEN. Quincy, Feb. 12.

Creditor's Meeting. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of SAMUEL FRENCH, 2d,

of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, cordwainer, an insolvent debtor, and has accepted that trust.

Also—Notice is hereby given that the second meeting of the creditors of the said Samuel French, will be held at the dwelling house of Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the nineteenth day of February instant, at three of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the matter of granting a discharge to said debtor, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required; at which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee. Weymouth, Feb. 12.

Notice. ALL persons having demands against the Town of Quincy are requested to present them on or before the 19th inst., and all persons indebted to the Town are requested to pay the same to the subscribers on or before that time.

All persons indebted to the Almshouse, are requested to pay the same to Urbane Cudworth, (keeper of the Almshouse,) without delay, as all the accounts must be settled by the 19th of this month.

DANIEL BAXTER, LYLANDER RICHARDS, } Selectmen of Quincy, Feb. 12.

Polish your Stoves and Grates.

NO house-keeper will be without WM. BROWN'S PENCIL PASTE, after giving it a trial. It gives the stove a beautiful lustre, far better than the British or American lustre and is used with less trouble and is more durable. It is put up in rolls. For the true article see that the directions are signed by the proprietor. Manufactured by WM. BROWN, Chemist, corner of Eliot and Washington Sts. Retained by most of the druggists and grocers in Boston, Lowell and Salem; in Dorchester, by Darius Brewer; in Neponset Village, by O. P. Bacon, and in this town by E. HAYDEN. Price 12 cts. per roll. Call for Wm. Brown's Pencil Paste. Quincy, Feb. 12.

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this third day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

JAMES L. P. ORROK,

of Roxbury, late a partner with Thomas Simmons, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District on the THIRD TUESDAY of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk. Feb. 12.

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this second day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

THOMAS J. WASHBURN,

of Weymouth, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt. Ordered—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the THIRD TUESDAY of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk. Feb. 12.

Titus Thayer's Estate. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Norfolk ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Roxbury, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of November, A. D. 1841, and continued by adjournment from time to time to the fifth day of February, A. D. 1842:

UPON the petition of Jonathan Wild, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Titus Thayer, late of Braintree, in said County, yeoman, deceased, praying that he may be authorized to make sale of real estate belonging to said deceased; It appearing that all persons interested have been duly notified, that said deceased died seized of real estate consisting of about twenty-four acres of land in four separate parcels, with the buildings thereon, situated in said Braintree, and also a dwelling-house with the land under and around the same, situated in the westerly part of the city of Boston of the value of \$4500 00, and that the lawful claims against the estate of said deceased for just debts and funeral expenses exceed the value of his personal estate by the sum of four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-three cents, and that said real estate is so situated that by a partial sale thereof, the remainder would be greatly injured: It is thereupon Ordered—That said Jonathan Wild be and he hereby is licensed and empowered to sell and convey the whole of the said real estate—first taking the debt and giving the bond by law in such cases required; and also causing notifications of said sale to be published three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy, or posted up according to law.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

SO much of the above property as will bring the sum above specified and other expenses, will be sold by auction on MONDAY, Feb. 25th, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises in Braintree, JONATHAN WILD, Executor. 2w

The Hair! The Hair!!

NO better evidence is wanting to show the superiority of the Genuine Buffalo Oil, over other preparations, than that a number of Druggists are endeavoring to imitate it, and foisting their miserable imitations on the public for genuine. Beware of peddlars.

True Genuine Buffalo Oil is first taking the place of all other articles to promote the growth, soften and beautify the Hair; its use gives it softness that no other article does, and causes it to curl beautifully—by free use it will darken and give the hair a satin gloss. It is highly perfumed and gives perfect satisfaction to all who have used it. You will observe the signature of the proprietor, "William Brown," also, "Buffalo Oil" imprinted on the Bottle. In consequence of a counterfeit which has recently appeared and is now for sale I have been persuaded to obtain a new label engraved on copper, for which I have secured a copy right, entered according to an act of Congress in 1839, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Massachusetts. Any infringement will be dealt with according to law.

Dealers given in—Leland, Ward and Co., F. S. & N. C. North, Stimson & Co., Pratt & King, Maynard & Noyes: Retained by all the Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in Boston; in Dorchester, by Darius Brewer; Neponset Village, by O. P. Bacon, and in this town by E. HAYDEN. Quincy, Feb. 12.

To the Public.

DR. GORDAK'S highly approved and most valuable Medicines are for sale at his office, No. 57 Hanover street, Boston; all others sold by Apothecaries and Dealers in the city of Boston and vicinity, his name being put on the wrapper. The following are the names, qualities, and prices of his Medicines: JELLY OF POMEGRANATE AND PERUVIAN PILLS, unrivaled for the catarrh, weakness at the stomach, canker, humors of every description and general debility. Price \$1 25.

LELAND BALSM, for weakness and consumptive complaints. Price 50 cts.

PULMONARY JELLY OR COUGH DROPS, for obstinate colds, coughs, phthisis and asthma. Price 37 1/2 cents per bottle.

PHYSICAL DROPS, for bilious complaints, violent headache, worms and teething in children. Price 25 cents per bottle.

LELAND'S OROBELLOE, for the rheumatism, sprains, swellings, bruises and chilblains. Price 25 cents per bottle.

STRENGTHENING PLASTER, for pains in the side, back and limbs. Price 25 cents per box.

SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, for the salt rheum and all external humors. Price 25 cents per box.

PILLS OROBELLOE, unrivaled for the cure of the piles. Price 25 cents per box.

DR. GORDAK gives general satisfaction in all chronic diseases that are curable, and never flatters the public, like many others, to cure impossibilities. The most of those who have tried his Medicines have received permanent cures.

Certificates may be seen at his office, No. 57 Hanover street, six doors above Union street, nearly opposite the First Baptist Meeting-house and Friend street, Boston.

Dr. G. can be consulted at his office, from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 8 P. M.

Individuals who have been imposed upon by notice that I may publicly expose such frauds, whether it originated from a retailer or counterfeiter, will be

WILLIAM GORDAK.

The above Medicines are for sale at the Store of the authorized Agent in this town.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent. Quincy, Feb. 12.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, ss.—At a Justice's Court held before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Norfolk, at my office, in Braintree, in said County, on the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1842:

Joseph Frye of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, Chaise and Harness Maker, Plaintiff vs. Thaddeus W. Cross, of said Quincy, Chaise and Harness Maker, Defendant, and Josiah Brigham and Israel W. Munroe, both of said Quincy, Merchants and Copartners, trustees of said Defendant.

This is an action of assumpsit to recover twenty dollars alleged to be due to the Plaintiff from the Defendant on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1842, as set forth in the Plaintiff's writ of that date.

And it appearing to me the said Justice, by the officer's return on the writ and by the suggestion of the Plaintiff that the Defendant Cross was and is without this Commonwealth so that no service of said writ can be made on him and that he has no agent or attorney residing in this Commonwealth:

It is ordered by me, the said Justice, that the Plaintiff give notice to the Defendant Cross of the pendency of this action, by causing an attested copy of this order to be published in the Quincy Patriot, a newspaper printed in said Quincy, once in a week three weeks successively, the last publication thereof to be thirty days at least before the twenty-ninth day of March next.

And that this action be continued and this Court be adjourned to nine o'clock in the forenoon of the twenty-ninth day of March next at this place.

SAMUEL BRECK, Justice of the Peace.

A true copy of Order on file.

Attest: SAMUEL BRECK, Justice of the Peace. Feb. 5.

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13 1/4, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Oct. 10.

Benjamin F. Reeves, Hair Cutting, Curling and Shaving Establishment, No. 14, Brattle Square, (Opposite and fourth door from the Quincy Stage Office, No. 9, Elm Street.)

WILL attend to the various branches of his business, with promptness and despatch. Hair Cutting, 12 1/2 Cents. Hair Curling, 12 1/2 Cents. Shaving, 6 1/4 Cents. Razors honed, 12 1/2 Cents. Razors ground, 12 1/2 Cents. N. B. A prime assortment of OLD SHAVING SOAPS, constantly for sale.

Also—Hair Oils, Hair Brushes, and Perfumery of all kinds. Warranted RAZORS at 75 cents each. Boston, Oct. 16.

Fisher A. Kingsbury, COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Weymouth Mass. WILL attend to cases in Bankruptcy before the District Court, for the District of Massachusetts. Weymouth, Feb. 5.

George Savil, DEALER IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 19, Cambridge Street. Boston, Oct. 16.

Canal and Basin Notice.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled.

THE subscribers pray that your Honorable body would incorporate them as a Company for the purpose of constructing a Canal and Basin in the Town of Milton, to wit:—The Canal to commence at two stakes on the marsh of Lewis Tucker, where it bounds on Gulliver's Creek and running three chains and twenty-five links, southerly through marsh of said Tucker to two stakes, thence running a little more southerly through land of Joseph Ewell and Thomas G. Vose, two chains and eighty-four links, and on in the same four corners, southerly through marsh of Lemuel Gulliver's heirs and Jesse Vose's heirs to two stakes, the one at high water mark, and the other at thirty-five feet easterly from it in said creek—then running more southerly nine chains and fifty links to two stakes—the one in said creek and the other on land of Josiah Babcock, Jr., passing through the marsh of Jeremiah T. Fenno, Josiah Babcock, Jr., and Josiah Babcock, and said creek.—The Basin to be at the head of said Canal as above described, two chains and eighteen links in length and one chain and eighty-seven links in width, as now staked out on marsh of Ebenezer Pope and Josiah Babcock, Jr.,—with the privilege of taking marsh six rods wide around said basin for wharves, and two rods wide on the west side of said Canal, and two rods wide on the west side of said Creek, from said Canal to the river, passing over the marsh of the heirs of Asaph Churchill and marsh of Benjamin F. Dudley and marsh of John Welles, for a tow path—agreeable to a plan to be placed on the files herewith.

B. F. DUDLEY, and others.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN SENATE, Jan. 29, 1842.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered.—That the Petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be served on the Town Clerk of the Town of Milton, and on all persons owning or representing any lands through which the proposed Canal is to pass, ten days at least before the fourteenth day of February next, and cause the same to be twice published in the Quincy Patriot, a paper printed in Quincy, and three times in the Daily Advertiser, a paper printed in Boston, three days, at least, before the fourteenth day of February, that all persons interested, may then appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Sent down for concurrence.

CHARLES CALHOUN, Clerk.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 29, 1842.

Concurred.

L. S. CUSHING, Clerk.

A true copy—Attest: CHARLES CALHOUN, Clerk of the Senate. Feb. 5.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, ss.—At a Justice's Court held before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Norfolk, at my office, in Braintree, in said County, on the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1842:

James C. McDonald of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, Chaise and Harness Maker, Plaintiff vs. Thaddeus W. Cross of said Quincy, Chaise and Harness Maker, Defendant, and Josiah Brigham and Israel W. Munroe, both of said Quincy, Merchants and Copartners, trustees of said Defendant.

This is an action of assumpsit to recover twenty dollars alleged to be due to the Plaintiff from the Defendant on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1842, as set forth in the Plaintiff's writ of that date.

POETRY.

THE FORSAKEN.

One evening, sooner than her wont, she sought
Her solitary chamber. There she sat
Beside the open window, where the rose,
With jessamine linked, and woodbine, twined
Around the casement. The night breeze came
Freshly and sweetly through the leafy blinds,
And kissed her burning cheek and faded lip.
She slumbered—but not long; the evening wind
Shook from the boughs that through the casement crept
A shower of rose leaves: on her ivory neck
They fell, and waked her from her sleep: and then
She raised her head, and saw his portrait lie
Beside her: she pressed it to her fevered lips,
And slept again.

Next morning she was dead!
The sun-light streaming through the tremulous leaves
Fell on her neck in quivering light and shade:
Her face was pillowed on her fair white arms,
That rested by the lattice; her dark hair,
Stirred by the morning breeze, was all that moved.
They called her by her name—she answered not!
They raised her head—and then they saw her face
Was deadly pale and chill!—her marble lips
Were pressed against the portrait: she had died
Embracing it!

FIRST LOVE.

The first love of youth! oh! unaltered be its reign!
'Tis the violet bloom of the breast in its spring,
'Tis a blossom which no other season can bring
To its primitive verdure and beauty again!
All ardor—all feeling—may fade from the heart,
But never that Love shall from memory part.

For who can forget when the pulses first beat,
And the blush of confusion o'ermantled the cheek,
As a footstep stole lightly her hower to seek,
And the ear caught a murmur it languished to greet,
And the eye caught his glance, drooping low its white
lid,
Veiled the sparkle of pleasure by modesty hid.

That Love,—whose soft sunshine first brightens the
soul,
'Tis purer than passion—a gentle emotion—
More fond than affection—a boundless devotion—
An impulse, that reason can never control;
Which springs in the bosom unbidden, unsought,
And sways, ere we own it, each wish and each thought.

Though fate may the spirits it mingled dis sever,
And Time, the young bosoms it fixed may rob
Of their fervor—their gladness—may still the warm
throbs
Of hope—of affection—of pleasure—forever,
Yet, as round the scathed oak, the green vine ever
springs,
To the heart, while it beats, our first love fondly
clings.

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.

The birds when winter shades the sky,
Fly o'er the seas away,
Where laughing eyes in sunshine lie,
And summer breezes play.
And thus the friends that flatter near
While fortune's sun is warm,
Are startled if a cloud appear,
And fly before the storm.

But when from winter's howling plains
Each other warbler's past,
The little snow-bird still remains,
And chirrup midst the blast.
Dove-like that bird, when friendship's throng
With fortune's sun depart,
Still lingers with its cheerful song,
And nestles on the heart.

ANECDOTES.

A nobleman of the thick blood of the Irish nation,
paid his addresses to the daughter of a friend,
who valued money more than ancestry. The old gentleman
hinted to his Lordship, that he supposed his fortune
was equivalent to his daughter's. "Why, no, sir,"
replied his Lordship, "I cannot say 'tis altogether
so considerable, but then you know, sir, there is my
blood." "O, d—n your blood!" replied the gentleman,
"without hesitation, 'if you squander my
daughter's fortune away, she must not depend on your
blood for a subsistence; a hog's blood would be of
more service than, and would make much better puddings."

A gentleman once introduced his son to Rowland
Hill, by letter as a youth of great promise, and as likely
to do honor to the University of which he was a
member. "But he is sly," added the father, "and idle;
and I fear he buries his talents in a napkin." A short
time afterward the parent, anxious for the Reverend
gentleman's opinion, inquired what was thought of his son?
"I have shaken the napkin," said Rowland Hill,
"at all corners and there is nothing in it!"

As an attorney and a physician were sitting together
in a public house, the doctor began to reproach the
attorney with the number of strange words which the
law indulges in, viz: "habes corpus," "mea facies,"
etc., and amongst others, asked what was meant by the
words "docking an entail." "Why, doctor," replied
the attorney, "it is doing what you will not do with
your patients,—it is suffering a recovery."

"I see," said a young lady, "that some booksellers
advertise blank declarations for sale. I wish I could
get one." "Why?" asked the mother. "Because
ma, Mr. G—— is too modest to ask me to marry him,
and perhaps if I could fill a blank declaration with the
question he would sign it."

Two men by the name of Beans were lately hung in
the North of England. A countryman passing near and
seeing the crowd, enquired what they were doing?
"Only stinging a few Beans," was the reply.

"Let go the job there! Let go—that job quick,"
bawled an eastern skipper to a green hand, when his
craft was caught in a squall. "I aint a touching yer
job," replied honest Jonathan.

"Jim, I should like to know how you expect to get
your living, seeing you are too lazy to work?" "I
calculate to be a Revolutionary Pensioner," replied Jim.

Curran, cross examining a horse-jockey's servant
asked his master's age. "I never put my hand to his
mouth to try," answered the witness. The laugh was
against the counsel, until he retorted, "You are perfectly
right, friend, for your master is said to be a great
biter."

"Are you fond of tongue, sir?" "Yes, I was always
fond of tongue, madam; and I like it still!"

SUMMARY.

An important historical event occurred in London,
when the representatives of France, Austria, Prussia
and Russia, signed a treaty with Great Britain, in
which the four Foreign Powers agreed to adopt the
English laws against the slave trade. Those laws de-
clare the actual engagement in the trade to be piracy,
and the embarking of capital in it to be felony. These
Powers grant the right of search into vessels bearing
their flag.

It is stated that the mission of Lord Ashburton
"regards specially three points—the affair of the steam-
er Caroline, the Boundary Question, and the Right of
Search."

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier says:—"In remov-
ing some logs which had been lying for a year past
upon a wharf, the laborers found in a rat hole about
four hundred dollars in bank bills. One man
found nearly two hundred dollars, including three
fifty dollar bills."

Oliver W. B. Peabody, Esq., has given up the office
of Register of Probate, of Norfolk County, and is going
to Louisiana to take charge of a professorship in Jeffer-
son college, of which his brother-in-law, Hon. A. H.
Everett, is President.

The Ohio legislature have passed a resolution in
both branches, remitting the one thousand dollars to
Gen. Jackson, imposed upon him as a fine at New
Orleans, some twenty-seven years since.

Two women in Salem seeing a sailor lying drunk
in the street, raised him up and led him half a mile to
a temperance meeting where he signed the pledge.

Sheridan once gave the following humorous defini-
tion: Irishman—a machine for converting potatoes
into human nature.

At Copenhagen, Denmark, the court lately fined a
number of Baptists for holding meetings, administering
sacraments, etc.

Never marry a man because he has wealth 'for
riches take to themselves wings and fly away.'

Never marry a man for his parentage; for 'a good
cow will often have a bad calf.'

Marry a man for his good sense, amiable temper, his
sound morals, and you will then have a good husband,
and your children will have a good father.

On Saturday morning last, about half past seven
o'clock, a splendid rainbow appeared in the west.
The arch was unbroken, and the colors were defined
with unusual distinction and brilliancy.

The citizens of Nahant have petitioned the Legis-
lature of this Commonwealth to be set off from the
town of Lynn, and incorporated into a new town,
by the name of Nahant.

Love is a heavenly feast, of which none but the
sincere and honest partake. It is as impossible for a
dishonest man truly to love, as for a hypocrite to go to
heaven.

The notes of all the interior banks of South Carolina
are now received at par by the banks in Charleston.
This is an important reform.

Asparagus has been presented to the editor of the
National Intelligencer, five spears of which weighed
two and a half pounds, and were beautifully white
and tender.

It is announced that a part of the Eastern Rail
Road in Maine, from Portland to a point near Saco,
will be opened during the present week.

There was a disturbance last week, on the New
Bedford Railroad, occasioned by the refusal of a negro
to leave the long cars, for that set apart for colored
people. In removing him, he injured the conductor
severely, and then escaped.

The Pennsylvania states that the branch of the
bank of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, has closed its
doors. On Monday morning the following "cool"
label was posted upon its entrance. "This bank is
closed for the present. Those who have notes to pay
will please stop round to the side door."

Hon. Horace Binney, Esq., has declined filling the
Judgeship vacated by the death of Judge Hopkinson;
and the office has been tendered to John M. Scott,
Esq. present Mayor of Philadelphia.

The explosion from an air tight stove, which took
place in Nantucket, has been explained by the owner
of it, who says that it was owing to a defect in the
setting, and for which the stove itself is not justly
responsible.

There is a man living in Oswego, in New York,
who is nearly thirty-four years of age, of respectable
character, and who is in good health, who has never
shot a gun, never caught a fish, nor never rode a horse.
He has travelled more than twelve thousand miles,
mostly by steamboat and railroad.

Late Intelligence from Venezuela states that His
Holiness the Pope has sent a bull to the Archbishop
of Caracas and Venezuela, to authorize for ten years
the marriage between Catholics and Protestants.
"Thus," says El Siglo, "the orthodox can marry the
heterodox without any scruple of conscience." This
important bull was granted by His Holiness at the
request of the Prelate of Caracas.

One of the means for raising money to redeem the
credit of the State of Pennsylvania is a tax of twenty-
five cents per ton on coal. The New York Herald
says the advocates of high tariffs, irredeemable bank
paper, and oppression of every kind denounce the
project.

Virtue is the queen of laborers, Opinion the mistress
of fools, Vanity the pride of Nature, and Contention
the overthrow of families. Virtue is not obtained in
seeking strange countries, but by mending old errors.
Pythagoras compares Virtue to the letter Y, which is
small at the foot, and broad at the head, meaning that
to attain virtue is very painful, but its possession very
pleasant.

Bulwer says in one of his novels, that "age, which
tames all other passions, never tames the passion of
dress in a woman's mind."

The Bank system is like the negro's moon, it
answers very well in clear nights, but it is good for
nothing in dark ones.

Hon. D. A. White of Salem, has been elected a
member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard
University, in place of the late Lieutenant Governor
Winthrop.

He was a Norman, who remarked, that going to law
was the art of cutting one's throat with a pen.

Extensive Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO., having recently made large purchases of Fall and Winter Goods, are enabled
to offer for sale at great advantage an assortment of Goods as can be found in any Store in
the city or country, and all of which will be sold CHEAP for cash or approved credit. Among which are the
following:—

Waved, Diamond and Plain BEAVER CLOTHS, for Frock and Over-Coats.
English and French and American BROADCLOTHS—superfine, medium and low priced—for Dress Coats.
Black, Blue, Black, Blue and Fancy Colors.
DOE SKINS and CASSIMERES, all qualities and colors, for Pants.
SATINETTS, all colors and qualities. Rich Figured Velvet, Satin and other VESTINGS.
Superfine Mole Skin and Fur HATS. Fur and Cloth CAPS.
Gloves, Stocks, Linen Collars and Bosoms, Black Italian Cravats.

FOR THE LADIES.

Superfine French Thibet MERINOES—Colors, Black, Blue, Black Dahlia and Mulberry—very beautiful.
English Merinoes, a full assortment.
Silk Warp ALPACCAS and ALPINES—Black, Blue Black and Fancy Colors.
Plain and Figured MOUSLIN DE LAINES and SAXONIES.
English and French and American PRINTS, a good assortment.
Edinboro' PLAID and MERINO SHIRTS.
Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, very low.
BED TICKINGS, Rose and Whitney BLANKETS and BED COMFORTERS.
Silk, Woolen, Mohair and Worsted HOSE. Kid, Silk, and Mohair GLOVES.
WHITE FLANNELS 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 & 5-6. Red, Green and Yellow do. Red, Green & White Twilled do.
SATINETS, CROCKERY, GLASS and CHINA WARE, HARD WARE and CUTLERY, WEST INDIA
GOODS and GROCERIES.

New and Fashionable Fall and Winter Goods.

KNIGHTS & CALLOW,
DRAPERS AND TAILORS, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
Corner of Elm and Hanover-Streets, Boston.

HAVE just received their entire assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which for style, quality,
and choice selection of every article, cannot fail to suit the most fastidious. We take much pleasure in
informing the public, that we do not advertise that we have gullied our former good customers out of from ten
to fifteen dollars on a garment, nor that we will work twenty per cent. cheaper than any other establishment
—if we do advertise the prices of our garments. We want the public to call and be convinced that we can
manufacture garments as cheap, and for style, fit, or workmanship, unsurpassed by any other establishment in
the city. Our stock consists of the following articles of English, French, German, and American manufacture.

Superfine Medium and Low Priced
CLOUDED, WOOL DYED BLACK, BLUE, and WATERED, DIAMOND,
WAVED, BLUE, and FANCY BEAVERS,
Superfine Medium and Low Priced
BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, and FANCY PILOTS,
suitable for the severest seasons of the year.

Superfine Medium and Low Priced
Wool and Piece-Dyed BLACK, BLUE, FANCY PLAID, DIAMOND,
RIBBED, LAVENDER, DRAB, OXFORD, and CADET MIXED,
SHEEP'S GREY and COMMON CASSIMERES,
cut in half, whole, or French Gaiters, and warranted to fit.

Superfine Medium and Low Priced
Rich Figured VELVETS, CASHMERE, TOILENETT, WOOLINETT,
CASHMERE, BROCADE, Shawl Pattern and Light Figured SATINS,
some very beautiful, suitable for Ball Vests, and cut in the latest and most approved styles.

READY MADE SURTOUTS, SACKS, PELLOTTES, WINTER FROCKS, CLOAKS, CAPES, DRESS
COATS, FROCKS, SPENCERS, JACKETS, PANTS AND VESTS.

The above garments are entirely new, made of new Stock and Trimmings, cut in the neatest and most fash-
ionable style and warranted, and cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction to the wearer.

FANCY GOODS OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION:
SHIRTS, BOSOMS, COLLARS, DICKEYS, SUSPENDERS, ITALIAN AND FANCY CRAVATS,
SCARFS AND HANDKERCHIEFS, CRAVAT PADS, COTTON AND FLANNEL
UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

warranted not to shrink in washing.
BUCK GLOVES AND MITTENS, by the dozen or single pair.
GARMENTS CUT, MADE AND TRIMMED, and warranted to fit, or the money refunded.
Gentlemen visiting the city, by leaving their orders at the above establishment, can have any description
of clothing made at twelve hours' notice.

The subscribers, always grateful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon our establishment, will en-
deavor, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.
Boston, Nov. 20.

New and Seasonable Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL have just received, and offer for sale, at their Dry Goods Store, No. 24 Dock
Square, Boston, a full and complete assortment of Goods adapted to the season, consisting in part of the
following:—

Blue, Black, Green, Mixed and Fancy Colored BROADCLOTHS. English and American PRINTS.
BOCKINGS, TICKINGS, VESTINGS and PLAIDS. Beaver, Moleskin, and Alpaca COATINGS.
Black and Mixed and Fancy CASSIMERES. English and American PILOT CLOTHS.
English and French MERINOS. FLANNELS of all colors, from the most approved American Manufactories.
SATINETTS of all kinds and colors. Twilled and Plain HOSE BLANKETS.
Leather Mittens, Woolen Socks, Varn and Comforters; Kid, Beaver, Berlin and Woolen Gloves; Shawls,
Gloves, Linens and Cambrics; Oil Cloths, and German Coach Canvass, a new and superior article, with many
other articles too numerous to mention.

M. & B. would inform their friends in Quincy and vicinity, that many of the above articles are of their own
manufacture, and are purchased as low as they can be bought, and they shall be happy to dispose of them
on for a suitable profit.

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square,
have received a new and good assortment of
Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be
happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity,
at such terms as cannot fail to suit.
Boston, Oct. 10.

Manley & Bramhall,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.
JOHN R. MANLEY,
CORRESPONDENT.
Boston, April 25.

Trusses!! Trusses!!
DR. WOODWARD has just received a supply of
Trusses from different manufacturers, which he
will furnish to all who need them, at much cheaper
than the same can be purchased in Boston or else-
where.
Quincy, Aug. 14.

Assignee's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has
been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of
SETH BONNEY,
of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, carpenter,
an insolvent debtor, and all persons indebted to, or
having any goods or effects of the said Seth Bonney,
are required to pay and deliver the same to the said
Assignee and to no other person.

The second meeting of the creditors of the said
Seth Bonney will be held at the dwelling-house of
Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on
SATURDAY, the twelfth day of February instant, at
three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of act-
ing on the subject of granting the said debtor his dis-
charge and for the transaction of any other business
that may be legally required; at which meeting the
creditors who have not already proved their debts, will
be allowed to prove the same.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.
Weymouth, Feb. 5.

Sheriff's Sale.
NORFOLK ss. Jan. 29, 1842.
TAKEN on execution, and will be sold at public
auction, on MONDAY, 28th February next, on
or in front of the premises, at nine o'clock in the fore-
noon, all the right in equity that Ancil Stoddard of
Bainbridge, in said County, had on the 14th day of July
last, of redeeming the following described Real
Estate, to wit:—

A certain piece or parcel of Land, situated in said
Bainbridge, with the Buildings thereon, containing
about one acre and a half, and bounded as follows, to
wit:—northerly on land of the heirs of Abraham
Thayer, easterly on the Road, southerly and westerly
on land of Peter Dyer, meaning the same premises
that the said Stoddard now occupies.
THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Deputy Sheriff.
Jan. 29.

JUST received at Quincy Point, fifty cords of good
Eastern Wood, which will be sold at a reasonable
price.
Quincy, May 8.

Umbrellas.
UMBRELLAS of all sizes, and various qualities,
constantly for sale by the subscribers at their
DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 24, Dock Square, Boston,
by the hundred, dozen, or singly; each of which will
be warranted as good as represented, and at the Man-
ufacturers' lowest prices.
MANLEY & BRAMHALL.
Boston, Oct. 2.

To the Public.

DURING the past year, I have advised my patients
afflicted with Rheumatism, to employ Mr. Angier to
fit them with Fletcher's Patent Truss, and have been
perfectly satisfied with its operations. While these
are worn with almost perfect ease and comfort, the
descent of the viscera of the abdomen is effectually
prevented.

Two children, under one year of age, laboring under
Inguinal Hernia, have worn Fletcher's Truss with
scarcely any inconvenience till a radical cure is now
apparently effected.

WILLIAM F. STEVENS, M. D.
Stoneham, Dec. 14, 1841.

The subscriber having derived great benefit from the
use of FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS, applied by
the Proprietor, Mr. Luther Angier of Medford, wishes
to call the attention of those, who, like himself, are af-
flicted with Rupture, to the great merits of this in-
strument when properly applied. He has worn one for
some time with great ease and comfort, and would
warmly recommend to all those afflicted with this
very troublesome and annoying disorder, to try the use
of the instrument by which he has been so much ben-
efited.
ALVAH RICHARDSON.
Cohasset, Aug. 1841.

AGENTS.
Royal Whiton, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton;
Simon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orion P. Bacon, Ne-
ponset Village, (Dorchester,) and in this town,
EENEZER WOODWARD.
Quincy, Jan. 29.

Premium Britannia Ware.

THE subscribers, nearly opposite the Neponset
House, have supplied themselves with the very
superior Britannia Ware from the manufacture of Ros-
well Gleason, Esq., comprising a splendid variety of
patterns of TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, LAMPS,
TUMBLERS, PORRINGERS, etc., etc., which they
offer for sale to the trade at the manufacturer's price,
and at low prices at retail.

Also—For sale GLASS, CROCKERY, TIN and
JAPANESE WARE.
Also—PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, PAPER HANG-
INGS and PUTTY.

WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES

All of which will be sold on good terms.
BACON & BAIRD,
Dorchester, (Neponset Village,) April 17.

Notice.
THE subscriber would hereby inform the public
that he has removed from Granite Wharf, Quincy
Point, to the new store in Washington Street, near
opposite the Methodist Meeting-house.
GEORGE NEWCOMB.
Quincy Oct. 30.

Copartnership Notice

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have
associated themselves in business, at the above
place, under the firm of
G. & J. P. NEWCOMB.

where they offer for sale, a good assortment of English
and West India Goods; Crockery, Earthen, Glass and
Hard Ware. Also, an extensive assortment of Boots
and Shoes.
A liberal patronage is solicited.
GEORGE NEWCOMB,
JESSE P. NEWCOMB, Jr.
Quincy, Oct. 30.

Bargains in E. and W. I. Goods.
THE subscriber has just received and offers for
sale, at prices that cannot fail to suit customers,
the following articles, viz:—
Superior MOLASSES at 25 and 28 cents per
gallon; OIL, at 50 cents per gallon; BROWN BA-
VANA SUGAR, at 7, 8 and 8 1-2 cents per pound;
COFFEE, at 10, 11 1-2 and 12 cents per pound; RAIS-
INS, 4 cents per pound; SOUCHONG TEA, 50
cents per pound; YOUNG HYSON TEA, at 75
cents per pound.

Also—A general assortment of DRY GOODS, which
will be sold cheap for cash.
E. BENT & CO.
Quincy, June 25.

Ready Made Clothing.

NATHANIEL GALE, TAILOR,
No. 22 Blackstone, corner of Ann Street, Boston,
KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assort-
ment of READY MADE CLOTHING of every
description, which will be sold, WHOLESALE AND
RETAIL, at the very lowest prices for CASH.
Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Neck Stocks,
Suspenders, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Hosiery,
Gloves, &c., &c.

Garments cut and made in all the various styles and
in the most thorough and faithful manner, and no
person required to take any article made for him un-
less it fits to his satisfaction.
Boston, Jan. 8.

Black Straw Bonnets.

S. S. MARSH respectfully informs her friends and
customers, that she has just received an entire
new assortment of Winter Ribbons of all qualities.
Artificial Flowers; rich Silks and Ribbons for Bon-
nets; cheap plain, plaid, and striped Silks for Hoods.
Also—A few Black Straw Bonnets, cheap and pret-
ty.
She is now selling off the remnants of her old stock
of RIBBONS very cheap; among them are some very
rich Garniture Ribbons which she will sell at nine
pence per yard.
Quincy, Oct. 23.

India Rubber Shoes.

LADIES, lined and bound with fur; Plain or
Figured do.; Gentlemen's do. A prime lot, of
large sizes, just received and for sale low by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 1.

For Sale.

A GRATE, suitable for burning hard coal.
Also—A Cast Iron Fire Frame, which will
hold low. Enquire of THOMAS ADAMS, Jr.
Quincy, Jan. 15.

Slates.

SLATES, assorted sizes, for sale, wholesale or
tail, at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE
Quincy, Oct. 16.

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A CONSTANT supply of all the School Books
for general use, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE
Traders, Teachers and others are requested to
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as good as the best.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished to order
at the lowest prices.
Quincy, Oct. 16.

Livery Stable.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints the public
that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the
of Francis Williams' Shop, where he is ready to furnish
commodate customers with good Horses, Chaises
and other vehicles, at reasonable prices.
A share of public encouragement is solicited.
THOMAS O. BILLINGS
Quincy, May 8.

NUMBER 8.

JOHN ADAMS G.
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

Two Dollars per annum in ad-
vance and Fifty Cents if not paid
months—Three Dollars if delin-
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No subscription, or advertisement,
previous to the payment of all ar-
rears—the option of the proprietor. When
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Every subscriber will be held respon-
sible for the payment of all ar-
rears at the Post Office, Tavern, or any
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Advertisements, correctly and con-
ed at the customary prices. The ad-
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The privilege of annual advertis-
their own immediate business; ar-
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sons, legal advertisements, and adver-
sals, sent in by them, must be paid
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Business letters and communica-
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AGENTS FOR THE P.

The following gentlemen are auth-
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JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy
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FREEMAN HUNT, New York

MISCELLANY

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

ROMANISM.

Mr. Editor—As you are a pro-
fate of free discussion, and your
as my knowledge extends, has al-
ed that character, it is trusted
marks on an editorial article in
Jan. 15th, under the head of Qu-
will not be considered an intru-
sion is not a member of the Lyceum
fore can have nothing to say of
the lecture. But the lecturer be-
tand dissent from the establish-
England, it will doubtless be un-
him should he read your article,
his Protestant brethren, should
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by the English Hierarchy of the
Ireland. It is not denied but that
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Ireland but this treatment is mil-
time to time been indicted on the
by the Church of Rome. But is
any inherent principles of Protes-
the sufferings of Ireland can be
it is by the misgovernment of En-
tyrannical measures, pursued

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 8.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1842.

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Business letters and communications addressed to the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

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N. E. OSBORNE,	Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT,	New York City.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

ROMANISM.

MR. EDITOR—As you are a professed advocate of free discussion, and your paper, so far as my knowledge extends, has always sustained that character, it is trusted that some remarks on an editorial article in the Patriot of Jan. 15th, under the head of Quincy Lyceum, will not be considered an intrusion. The writer is not a member of the Lyceum, and therefore can have nothing to say of the merits of the lecture. But the lecturer being a Protestant dissenter from the established Church of England, it will doubtless be unaccountable to him should he read your article, why he with his Protestant brethren, should be amenable for the persecutions and tyranny exercised by the English Hierarchy on the Catholics of Ireland. It is not denied that England has most wrongfully and shamefully maltreated Ireland; but this treatment is mild when compared with the persecutions which have from time to time been inflicted on the Protestants by the Church of Rome. But it is not from any inherent principles of Protestantism that the sufferings of Ireland can be attributed but it is by the misgovernment of England and her tyrannical measures, pursued for centuries to aggrandize England at the expense of Ireland and the unnatural alliance of the civil authority with the ecclesiastical, which grinds the people of Ireland, and especially the Catholics, to powder. Rev. Dr. Humphrey who made the tour of Great Britain, France and Belgium, in 1835, gives seven reasons why Ireland is oppressed. I will endeavor to give a general view of them. First, the wholesale confiscation of the Stuarts. The most tyrannical and sweeping acts of confiscation which can be found even in that despotic age, were committed by Henry VIII and his immediate successor, who granted nearly the whole of Ireland to ten favorites. The same victims were acted upon down to the end of Elizabeth's reign. Thus the greater part of Ireland went into the hands of foreign adventurers, and in this way it is accounted that nineteen-twentieths of the taxable property is owned by the Protestants, that is, by the nobility, for not one in twenty of the Protestants are land-holders. Second, Absenteeism. The noblemen who took possession of Ireland, and their descendants, have little or no interest and sympathy in the welfare of the people, consequently they leave the Island and reside at England, Paris, Rome or Naples. It is estimated, that in consequence of the absenteeism, there is fifteen millions of dollars annually abstracted from Ireland.

Third, The want of poor laws. There are two millions and a half of paupers in Ireland in a population of eight millions. If they had a judicious system of poor laws, the burden of supporting them would chiefly fall on the rich. As they are now situated, the country is at all times thronged with mendicants; the rich bar their gates and doors against them and they are almost exclusively fed by those who are nearly as poor as the mendicants themselves.

Fourth, Intemperance. This, after all, says the Doctor, is the blighting, burning, maddening, consuming curse of Ireland—the curse of all curses and woe of all woes. The estimated quantity of bread stuff annually taken from the mouths of the starving population of Ireland and converted into fourteen million gallons of liquid fire and distilled damnation, and then sent back to them to enkindle fires of hell within their breasts and torture and kill, is 5,525,597 bushels.

Fifth, Misgovernment. Nearly half of the subsequent reign since that of Elizabeth, and particularly those of William and Mary, queen Anna and Edward, were disgraced by oppressive legislation towards Ireland, particularly by severe penal statutes against the Catholics, and characterized by a cruel and pitiful jealousy of Irish enterprise and prosperity. All those branches of manufactures which could in the smallest degree compete with those of England, were directly interfered with and depressed, and to prevent Ireland from rearing and fattening cattle embargoes were laid on the Irish importation, and marriages between the English and Irish were forbidden under the penalties of high treason.

Sixth, The established Church. The enormous usurpations of the church of Ireland is without a parallel in any Protestant country. If I could command space, an extract from the work in question would be inserted entire, but as this article if published, will occupy considerable space in the Patriot and put the editor's forbearance and condescension to a test, I must be contented by glancing at the subject. The Catholic population of Ireland is estimated at six millions and a half, while the whole Protestant population does not exceed one million and a half; deducting the Protestant dissenters, there will remain something like seven hundred and fifty thousand belonging to the establishment. To support in idleness, luxury and debauchery, hundreds of nonresidents, clergymen and sinecures (with salaries some of which are fifty thousand dollars, and on an average, four thousand annually, while the curates who do nearly all the work, receive but three or four hundred dollars annually.) at foreign Courts and at horse races, hunting grounds and theatres, the half clad and starved Irish must part with a tenth part of their produce besides supporting the religions which they embrace.

Seventh, Popery. It does seem that the cup of the miseries of Ireland is already running over by the treatment they had received from their Protestant masters, but when we add the blighting influences of popery, it puts a capstone to their physical, moral and intellectual degradation. Such have for ages been the principal causes of the sufferings of ill-fated and trodden down Ireland. Consider what miseries such an accumulation of oppressions must have engendered on such a diverse population as Ireland contains! Can it be wondered at that her sons are sometimes factious, turbulent and unyielding; or rather it is not surprising that they are not driven to demoniac madness, or annihilated by being trodden under foot by their oppressors. England is guilty, is deeply guilty. But it cannot be inferred that because the Protestants of this country are, like those of England, opposed to popery, that they must share in the guilt; as they have no interest or sympathy with England in her unrighteousness, and loudly condemn her unjust policy and have obeyed the injunction of our great Master by declaring in our Constitution that no religious sect shall be fostered by law above another, and all shall worship God unmolested according to the dictates of their consciences and have thrown no obstacles in the way to prevent the sons of Erin from emigrating to this country and reposing under the tree of liberty. But it does not follow that because we disclaim and abhor all persecutors, that our pens must remain dormant and our lips sealed, when we are sensible that there are causes in operation in the land which have a tendency to undermine our boasted liberties. If it is wrong to protest against popery, by the same parity of reasoning, if paganism should implant itself on our soil, and rear its idol worship, and ply the axe with well directed blows at the very roots of Republicanism, we must remain passive not daring to raise our voices to counteract its deleterious influences. It is believed that the sentiments at least of a large number of Protestants are expressed in saying, they regard the missionary operation of the Pope of Rome, into this country, with the most fearful forebodings. For, when popery is viewed in the countries where it is in its glory, we find it is nursed in the lap of presumption, pride, arrogance and despotism; having for its shield, deception and the popular ignorance and superstition; and when it is in danger of being undermined by a flood of light, so far as it is expedient, it resorts to persecution for protection. And although it comes among us in somewhat an improved appearance by being baptized anew in the name of Republicanism and dispensing with many of its superstitious and most obnoxious rites and features to render itself acceptable to the genius and tastes of the people, yet when we trace its connection with the Great Dragon, and discover its principles, hopes, and motives for action, we find it is but popery as it was, and believe, unless checked in its waywardness by the expressions of the public disapprobation, it will attain by many natural and unavoidable incidents to an enormous power, and swell with pride and arrogance, and vent its indignation at every heretical insect which may have the audacity to cross its track.

You attempt to exonerate the Catholics from the charge of injustice for requiring, in New York, the withdrawal of their part of the school fund from the common schools. To sustain your position, you assert that the Catholics were compelled to contribute for the support of schools where sectarian books were introduced, and their children were obliged to study them, consequently they very modestly asked for their part of the money that they might expend it as they pleased. It is not known from what source you derived your information, but the annexed extract, copied from the New York Observer, a journal of unquestionable veracity, is directly at variance with your assertions. The Observer unequivocally and totally denies the statement issued by the Bishop, that the controversy was commenced by the Protestants against the Catholics, and in support of the denial it affirms these historical facts.

"1. That the school system has worked to the entire satisfaction of all denominations, interfering with the rights and offending the consciences of none, when the Catholics made their first attempt to change it. 2. That the Catholics first raised a fierce cry against some of the books used in the public schools as containing offensive passages. Those passages were promptly expunged and the books placed in the hands of the Bishop himself that he might purge them to his heart's content. 3. Complaints were then made that the Protestant Bible was in use. The managers of the public schools at once proposed an agreement with the Catholics as to the portions to be read, in which both Protestants and Catholics agree. The proposition was rejected. 4. It was then complained that the teachers were Protestants and would incorporate their religious views with their daily instructions. But it was shown that six of the teachers were Catholics and that sectarian instruction was never tolerated. When thus beaten in argument, they held a public meeting, their priests being present and made formal tender of the Roman Catholic votes to any party that would second their views, and threatened opposition to any party that should oppose them. Thus commenced the crusade upon the election franchise—the first demonstration made in the United States, of a deliberate purpose to unite Church and State. Are our liberties in no danger from Romanism?"

Justice.

THE PAWNBROKER'S WINDOW.

CHAPTER I.

"All the sad variety of woe."—Thompson.

There is more philosophy of life to be learned from a Pawnbroker's window, than in all the libraries in the world. The maxims and dogmas which wise men have chronicled, disturb the mind for a moment as the breeze ruffles the surface of the deep, still stream, and pass away; but there is something in the melancholy grouping of a pawnbroker's window, which like a record of rain sinks into the heart. The household gods—the cherished relics—the sacred possessions affection bestowed, or eyes now closed in death had once looked upon as their own—are here as if they were profaned—the associations of dear old times are here violated—the family hearth is here outraged—the ties of love—kindred—rank—all that the heart clings to, are broken here; it is a sad picture, for in spite of the glittering show, its associations are sombre.

There hangs the watch, the old chased repeater, that hung over the head of a dying parent when bestowing his trembling blessing on the poor outcast who parted with it for bread; the widow's wedding ring is there, the last and dearest of all her possessions, the trinket—the pledge of love of one now dead, the only relic of the heart's fondest memories—silver that graced the holiday feast, the gilt framed miniature that used to hang over the quiet mantel shelf—the flute, the favorite of a dead son, surrendered, by a starving mother, to procure food for her remaining offspring—the locket that held a father's hair—or, gloomier still, the dress, the very covering of the poor, is there, waving like the flag of wretchedness and misery.

It is a strange, sad sight;—to those who feel aright, there are more touching memorials to be seen at a Pawnbroker's window, than in all the monuments in Westminster Abbey.

At no great distance from Limehouse, about eight years ago, there was a Pawnbroker's shop which had many customers, and to judge by the mingled collection which filled its window they were of every rank and condition of life. The shop had a high narrow door, a dim, abrupt entrance, and looked like a dusty spider's web to entangle the flies of a poor neighborhood.

It had a designing look. A baker's was next door, a grocer's on the other side, and when the sun shone upon them, the two latter had an honest hearty appearance, but the former with all its glitter, seemed to wear a sardonic smile. Yet let not the business of a Pawnbroker be judged too harshly, since, if he follow his calling honestly, he is one of the most useful members of society, as but for him the last crumbs of life would often be withheld from the lips of misery.

One cold, wet night, about the time already mentioned, there were three persons lingering near the Pawnbroker's. It was quite dark and the rain falling fast, and pattering loudly in the deserted street. Each of the three appeared anxious to enter the shop, but was restrained by the presence of another already there. They were all waiting until the shop was empty, and although they did not speak to each other, each seemed to understand the other's errand, and with the morbid pride of poverty, to wish to execute their own unnoticed and alone.

One of these was an old man whose drooping attitude, feeble step, and the abject look which his features expressed when he turned towards the light, proclaimed him most

dejected of the three. He was shabbily dressed, his long gray hair hung over his hollow cheeks, and his almost shoeless feet were soaked with the rain.

He was the first to enter the shop. With a trembling hand he drew a metal watch from his pocket. The Pawnbroker rapidly uncased it, and after a word or two laid a few shillings on the counter. The old man gathered them up, and hurried out of the place as if anxious to remove himself from such a scene. He was succeeded in the shop by another of those who had been lingering near it, waiting until it was empty; a poor looking woman wrapped in a gray cloak. She entered with a timid, hurried look, drew a worn silver spoon from her pocket, received a small sum in exchange, and glided from the shop as stealthily as she had entered.

The last of the three was now left alone. It was a young woman poorly dressed; she appeared more agitated than any of the others had been, and once or twice wrung her hands as if in agony of thought. As she drew near the shop the light that fell upon her features showed that although pale and sorrow-worn they were of touching beauty—while her youth (she could not be more than twenty) increased the interest which her evident distress of mind was calculated to inspire. She reached the door—her hand was raised to open it, but she shrank back again, and drawing a little miniature from her bosom looked at it wistfully by the light of the window; the tears started to her large blue eyes—she kissed the portrait, and thrusting it again into her bosom, passed on. She walked a few yards—then paused—then proceeded—then came back again. There was now another customer in the shop; she had once more to pass on. It was still raining heavily, the November wind was sweeping the dark street, and the cold blasts were piercing; yet the young woman heeded them not; the struggle which was evidently going on in her own mind rendered her insensible to the miseries of the scene around her.

Again she came to the Pawnbroker's door. The shop was now empty, but again she appeared to hesitate. At that instant the clock of a neighboring church struck eight. She started at the sound, and without another symptom of irresolution entered the door. She drew out the miniature and laid it on the counter. The Pawnbroker took it up and held it to the light. It was the portrait of a young sailor, and mounted in gold. The man looked at it for a moment—examined the painting with a sort of careless curiosity, but the gold which surrounded it with more attention.

"How much do you wish on this?" said he, addressing the young woman.

"A sovereign," was the reply.

"The man looked at her keenly. She blushed. He examined the trinket again. 'A sovereign,' repeated he, as if musing. 'Did you purchase this miniature yourself?'

"No," said she in an unsteady voice. 'It was given to me.'

The man eyed her suspiciously. Her dress soiled by the rain, her tattered bonnet and pale face seemed to him at variance with the nature of such a present. She looked distressed and held out her hand to receive the offered pledge again. The hand was white and delicate—the voice was mournful and soft—the manner in which she addressed him, although timid, was gentle and lady-like; the Pawnbroker said within himself, 'she has not stolen it.' A sovereign and a duplicate were handed her—the miniature was put aside—she looked for a moment anxiously after it, then drawing her wet faded shawl over her still colder bosom, departed with a look of grief.

She walked hurriedly on—the lamps she passed showed that her eyes were filled with tears—and again she wrung her hands;—she entered a more narrow and desolate looking region, the lamps there were nearly all extinguished by the wind, and there was no shop to send a glare into the street. She proceeded to one of the houses, knocked gently, and was admitted. In a few moments she came out again with a small basket in her hand, and proceeded toward the more frequented part of this quarter of the town.

When she returned, a stranger followed her. He kept himself some distance behind, as if anxious not to be seen; but he followed her step for step, and watched the house she entered. He was a tall man, wrapped closely up in a dark great-coat, with his hat drawn forward over his eyes. No sooner did the young woman disappear than he left the street.

She ascended to a small room on the second floor. It was poor and scantily furnished, but had a look of order and neatness. There were two beds in the room, on one of which a woman, apparently an invalid, was lying, and on the other some articles of female dress were scattered. There was a small but bright fire in the grate; the invalid slept.

The young woman threw off her shawl and bonnet, opened the basket she had brought, and took out some tea, wine, sugar and bread. In a few minutes she prepared a glass of warm negus and a slice of toast; and with these she approached the bed. Laying her hand softly on the sleeper's shoulder, she whispered, 'Mother!'

"Nance, my poor Nance," said the other, languidly opening her eyes; 'these long watchings will kill you. Kiss me, Nance, and go to rest. Poor girl, you have hardly tasted food to-day.'

'Mother, said Nance, 'let me assist you to sit up. Here is what will do you good. I heard you murmur for it in your sleep.'

The invalid put the negus to her mouth.

The parched lips, the dry fevered throat were refreshed, and an expression of pleasure lit up the pale sharp features.

"Where did you get this?" inquired her mother.

"I shall tell you afterwards," whispered Nance. 'I have disturbed you—try to sleep again; the negus I hope will do you good—I have tea too, for the morning, (continued the affectionate girl with the fond delight of a child) sleep, sleep, dear mother.'

"Nance, yesterday we parted with our last shilling—how came these things here?"

"I shall tell you to-morrow—your eyes are heavy, sleep now."

"Go to rest then, Nance—you will make yourself ill by watching—God bless you! kiss me—yet again—and take a mother's blessing."

The girl hung over her. The warm tears fell upon the invalid's sunken cheek, and the daughter threw her arm over the attenuated form and sobbed upon her bosom.

At length the mother slept, and Nance sat down and watched. The rain beat against the window, and the gusts of wind broke in long moans upon the silence. Nance thought of the future—it was a cheerless reflection—she thought of the past, and she wept again.

But as with the future, the reader will soon be made acquainted, it is fitting he should know something of the past.

Nance Campbell was the only child of a surgeon who had died some years before, and who having once served in the army, left his widow and young daughter not without a scanty means of subsistence from the limited pension allowed the former by the war office. Upon this they had hitherto lived. They were poor, without friends, but restricted as was their income, they had struggled to support an appearance not wholly incommensurate with the rank their character and feelings assigned them. The widow had fallen sick, and the fees of her medical attendants had made sad inroads on their limited finances—their rent and other debts had been allowed to run into arrears. Mrs. Campbell was compelled to sell her little property to liquidate her debts, and to remove into an obscure lodging in a cheaper part of London. There the mother and the daughter now resided; the illness of the former had suffered no abatement, debts and embarrassments increased; the poor widow was on her death-bed, and with her would cease the scanty income which supported them both.

But the record of poverty is not all. There was an orphan boy, the son of an officer in Mr. Campbell's regiment, who had entered as a midshipman on board an Indian, and was now first mate in one of the vessels in the India service; had known Nance from girlhood, loved her and was loved again. His was the love-gift—the miniature she had pledged to-night. Frank Duncan was on his voyage to India.

Nance shed bitter tears. She reproached herself for having parted with the love pledge, although a mother's necessities might have hallowed the act. It did not do so to Nance; yet, were it to be done again, she would not have acted otherwise than she did. Her mother was dying, their means of subsistence were dependant on her life, and Nance, amid all her sorrows, could not hide from herself the dim picture of indigence, which threw a melancholy hue over her future fortunes.

Yes, the mother was dying. Nance saw her sinking day by day, and although the subtle disease which was preying on its victim, cheated the sufferer with a hope of life, the daughter saw the signs of decaying nature even too plainly for affection to disguise.

And what would become of Nance? Their property was already expended; indigence had already set its iron fangs upon their little household—they had no friends—and he whom she loved—he, the frank and gallant-hearted—the being who made life desirable to her—the object of her fondest hopes, truest, gentlest and most confiding affection—poor Nance felt she had betrayed.

It was now when she sat thus alone in the room that she remembered a stranger had followed her when she was procuring the necessities for her mother—she remembered he had even addressed her, and his undisguised look of admiration when she turned her mild features to his, in surprise at being accosted. She remembered he had fallen back—she thought, nay, she was sure—he had followed her.

With the pure enthusiasm of her nature it at first seemed to her a juncture which at a time of impending calamity might be the means of warding it off, or breaking its fall. It might be some kind stranger which providence in its unsearchable designs had thrown in her way, to lead her from the dire casualties of female indigence, to a virtuous and happy home—to become a protector and guardian to her, and to give her away at the altar to him whom affection entwined with every mental vision. It was thus Nance's thoughts ran on, but amid them all, she felt a nameless chill of heart which mocked the checked bearing of her thoughts. She remembered that the glance of the stranger's face, slight as it had been was of a nature which would make her shrink from looking for solace or protection there; it was an idle train of unformed hopes, fears and wishes, and she dismissed them from her mind; and Nance kissed her sleeping parent, threw herself upon her lowly bed to dream of Frank Duncan and the lost miniature.

For the Quincy Patriot.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

The Norfolk County Anti Slavery Society held its annual meeting, on the 19th ult., in the Town Hall, at Dedham. A large number of Delegates from distant portions of the County were in attendance, and the debates were of unusual interest and animation.

The following resolutions, after being discussed by Erastus Worthington, William H. Spear, John A. Collins, Wendell Phillips, John M. Spear, Hiram W. Blanchard, Charles L. Remond, Thomas Earle, Joseph R. Engley, Edwin Thompson and Samuel Turner, were passed unanimously:

Resolved—That we see with extreme regret, in the negotiation between England and the United States touching vessels suspected of being concerned in the slave trade, that our government not only refuses to unite in the necessary means to suppress that horrid traffic, but will not consent that our vessels should be visited for the purpose of ascertaining whether our flag is not prostituted to disguise the slave trade of other nations; thus exhibiting great indifference to its enormities, and indirectly affording aid to those engaged in it.

Resolved—That the Church sustains slavery, when she and her clergy neglect to specify its evils, to remonstrate against them, and to rebuke and reject from her communion those who trample in the dust the rights of their equal brethren, or who apologize for, or refuse to bear a faithful testimony against their enormities.

Resolved—That we earnestly call upon every one who would be a consistent Christian, to uplift his voice against this grand iniquity, and to shake off the dust of his feet against those religious associations which countenance or support it.

Resolved—That the prejudice against color is not only absurd in itself and cruel in its operation, and one of the strongest props of slavery, but it so blunts and deadens the moral perceptions of him who indulges in it, as to make him insensible to the rights he denies to others, and to the injury he does his own soul.

Resolved—That every principle of natural justice, of republicanism and civil liberty, and every dictate of Christianity, utterly condemn the whole system of American slavery, under all circumstances; and that duty to God and man, religion and humanity, demand of us a plain testimony against it, and an earnest struggle to procure its abolition.

EDMUND QUINCY, President.

JOSEPH V. MARSHALL, Secretary.

For the Quincy Patriot.

ABOLITION MEETING.

At a meeting of the friends of Abolition, held in this town, on Monday evening last, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has become unsafe for a citizen of the North to travel in the Southern States, he being liable to be seized and imprisoned, to be lynched, or have his pockets rifled, by the ministers of justice (falsely so called), for peacefully attending a public meeting; and whereas, it has been often reiterated by the southern members of Congress that they would divide, withdraw from, or nullify the Union by violence, while a simple petition from a few citizens of Massachusetts to divide the Union peacefully has convulsed the whole slaveholding representation; and, whereas, the Representative from our own Congressional District has been shamefully insulted and abused by southern members of Congress for exercising the right which is given him by the Constitution, viz. that of presenting petitions from his constituents; and, whereas, the Union of the Northern and Southern States exists in name only, the vital principle of liberty being assassinated when the twenty-first rule was adopted; therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the Rev. Charles T. Torrey, who has been wantonly incarcerated in Maryland by slaveholders, for simply attending a public meeting for the purpose of taking notes of their doings for publication.

Resolved, That we consider his arrest as an outrageous proceeding; which should call forth the frown and indignation of every friend of liberty and humanity.

Resolved, That the laws of the Southern States, which uphold slavery, that "abomination of the earth"; which chain and fetter the tongue, trammel the press, annihilate the privilege of petition, and violate the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects—directly inscribe falsehood and hypocrisy upon that part of the Declaration of American Independence, which declares that "all men are born free and equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and are a reproach and stigma upon our nation throughout the whole civilized world.

Resolved, That though we regret that our Representative in Congress, the Hon. John Q. Adams, does not openly contend for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and plead for the liberation of the oppressed throughout the world; yet, we commend him for the noble course which he has taken in advocating the right of petition; in not suffering the south to gag the north quietly; in presenting the petition from Massachusetts, praying for a peaceable dissolution of the Union; and that we rejoice in the triumphant and victorious manner in which he has become conqueror over a nefarious conspiracy, formed for his destruction, as well as for the annihilation of the vital principle of American liberty.

Resolved, That the above Preamble and Resolutions be signed by the Moderator and Secretary of this meeting, and offered for publication in the Quincy Patriot, and the Emancipator and Free American.

In behalf of the meeting,
WILLIAM ALLEN, Moderator.
ALBERT PRATT, Secretary.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

POST OFFICE IN QUINCY.

MR. EDITOR—As it seems to be generally conceded by our citizens, that a bar-room where intoxicating liquors are sold is not a suitable place for a Post Office, I would suggest the propriety of having an article inserted in the annual March meeting warrant, to see if the Town will petition the Postmaster General through a committee, to remove the same; and also petition Congress to make a general law prohibiting Postmasters from receiving and delivering letters, papers, etc. from buildings where intoxicating liquors are kept for sale.

The advantage to be derived from such action by the Town is that a town in its corporate capacity, would have greater weight with the constituted authorities of the United States than any action that could be devised by our citizens.

COLD WATER.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 1842.

John A. Green, Editor.

QUINCY LYCEUM.

The sixteenth lecture was by Dr. J. F. W. Lane of Boston. Subject—Insanity. The Doctor presented us with some very good ideas on this subject. The statistics showed, manifestly, that the advantage of retaining a sane mind is greatly in favor of married persons, and, consequently, presents rather an alarming prospect to bachelors and old maids.

We do not recollect, precisely, says our informant, the ratio or proportion between the married and the unmarried, but we do recollect that there was a fearful odds against the latter. It is hoped this numerous class in our community will, being thus duly warned of the rueful consequences, govern themselves accordingly.

The lecture will prove a very useful one, if it shall bring but a single old bachelor to his senses, and be instrumental of taking one of our fair maidens from a state of single blessedness and introducing her, and him too, to the joys and anxieties, the pleasures and repasts, which follow in the train of the bells of matrimony.

The lecturer did well for a young man. He might improve much in his manner of speaking, if he would be at the trouble of breaking himself of a very disagreeable habit, which he has of drawing his words. It is what we discover in many public speakers, and seems peculiar to some latitudes and institutions.

The house was unusually thin, but there was a sufficient reason—it was an exceedingly tempestuous and rainy night. There were many more present than could have been reasonably expected under such circumstances.

The lecturer deserves commendation for punctuality in keeping his engagements. There is often much evil resulting from men's failing to keep their appointments.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

There will be a meeting on Tuesday next, February 22d, (Washington's Birthday,) at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Unitarian Church—and in the evening, at half past six o'clock, at the Universalist Church, at which meetings several persons will speak on the subject of Temperance. The public are invited to attend.

At the close of the afternoon exercises, those persons who may have taken tickets will repair to the Town Hall to partake of such refreshments as the liberality of the ladies may provide, when they will have an opportunity to interchange mutual congratulations on the success which has attended the temperance operations, and to listen to speeches, sentiments, and songs appropriate to the occasion. Tickets, at twenty-five cents, may be obtained of the Committee of Arrangements.

The children, who intend to unite in the celebration, will either assemble in the school-rooms of their respective districts and repair in a body under direction of their teachers to the School-room of the Centre District, or they will meet at said school-room there to unite in a procession which will be formed at one o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE LETTER.

To the Editor of the Quincy Patriot:

Boston, 17th February, 1842.

The two Houses are now very fully occupied with the matters submitted to their consideration by the Committees, although these have by no means completed the business that has been referred to them. What probability there is of speedy adjournment under this state of things may be easily understood.

Since my last, the principal topics of debate in the House of Representatives have been three. The bill making an appropriation of three thousand dollars per annum for five years in aid of the rebuilding of the College at Williamstown, which was burnt down last summer, excited great interest and gave rise to the warmest discussion that has been held this winter. On the one side, Mr. Palfrey, Mr. Park and Mr. Curtis of Boston, Mr. Robinson of Lowell, and Mr. Gougeon of Concord, exerted themselves in favor of the measure, whilst on the other, Mr. Fitch of Sheffield, Mr. Badger of Adams and Mr. White of Taunton were equally strenuous in opposition. In this distribution there was very manifestly a striking inequality in the power with which the arguments were pressed, between those in the affirmative of all them educated men and those in the negative who were obliged, comparatively speaking, to rely upon their natural powers alone. This peculiar division gave to the debate a more personal and sharper character than is usual—and no insignificant hints were thrown out about the presence of a literary phalanx in the House disposed to force down an obnoxious measure notwithstanding the serious objections that existed against it in the minds of all the less favored members of the community. Mr. Badger, an old and in appearance highly respectable individual from Adams, the next town in Berkshire County to Williamstown, announced in the course of his remarks that he had been in the militia and bore a sword, and that he was ready to make a charge against the phalanx; but on the whole, it would have been wiser for him not quite equal to coping with the maxims of individuals whom he attacked; and his friend from Sheffield, holding the principles of peace, had at last to throw over him the rather scanty mantle of his protection.

The most serious and substantial objection that was urged against the passage of the bill is to be found in the condition of public finances. It was maintained with great reason that the State ought not to be charitable before it is just, and that so long as it is obliged to borrow money it ought not to give any away. Such an argument would be irresistible, if there could be any doubt of the ability of the State to pay its debts whenever it shall think proper to take the necessary measures therefor. But this, I think, nobody will question. And there being no doubt upon it, the only subject for consideration is the nature of the application. Now, few can be found which are of a stronger character than this. A poor and praiseworthy Institution, in the northwest corner of the State which, is of great service in educating many young men who would not probably otherwise gain any education within the limits of this State, has met with an overwhelming majority in the Legislature to enable it to recover. It has always been one of the most honorable features of the policy of Massachusetts from its origin to encourage all efforts judiciously made for the promotion of education within her limits. This has been the case in the constitution of the State, in the second section of the fifth chapter, in such manner as to make it the duty of the legislatures for all coming time to contribute to the advancement of the cause wherever there is a really favorable opportunity. On these grounds, the appropriation was defended, but the bill was finally postponed indefinitely by a vote of 138 to 118.

The second matter of interest was the presentation of a petition by Judge Thatcher of the Municipal Court, in Boston, to the House requesting that it should appoint a Committee to examine into the truth of certain charges brought against him in the Senate by the Hon. W. J. Hubbard. It appears that Mr. Hubbard, upon the occasion of a bill for creating a new Judge of the Supreme Court, made some remarks upon the mode of administering justice pursued by Judge Thatcher, which under the hands of the reporters for the newspapers appeared to the public upon the next morning as affirming in substance to the world that the Judge was a legal butcher and his Court a slaughter house. On the day of this publication, Mr. Hubbard took pains to set himself right before the public by correcting in the Senate the misapprehension of his meaning which had thus arisen. But he did not go far enough to satisfy the Judge, who appears to have been anxious that his accusers should confront him. Mr. Adams of Boston, presided at the report, and moved its reference to a select Committee of seven members with power to send for persons and papers, which motion after a remark or two by Mr. Thomas of Worcester and Mr. Gibbons of Boston was adopted. The persons selected by the chair are Messrs. Adams, Robinson of Lowell, Russell of West Cambridge, Ward of Salem, Fitch of Taunton, and Charles of Hingham and Hingham of Quincy. But, on Monday, Mr. C. P. Curtis of Boston, came in with an order taking away the powers conferred on the Committee, and directing them to report that the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition. Upon this order a very animated debate sprang up which, strange to say, involved two great questions, the right of petition and the privilege of members of the Legislature under the twenty-first article of the Bill of Rights. Messrs. C. P. Curtis, G. T. Curtis and Park of Boston, and Mr. Thomas of Worcester took one side, whilst Mr. Huntington of Northampton, Mr. Boutwell of Groton and Messrs. Davis and Adams of Boston took the other. The House finally decided against the order, 106 votes to 82, and left the Committee to go on as they shall think proper.

The third question has been the bill to repeal the laws about intermarriage of the colors, which I referred to in my last. It did not at all seem probable that the subject would give rise to much debate. But Mr. Park of Boston, rose and made a speech against it on Friday when it first came up, which had very considerable influence over the minds of hesitating members. This vote last year had been in favor of the measure, which made the argument appear still more singular than it otherwise would have been. It therefore became necessary for the friends of the bill to spend another day in the debate. Tuesday was devoted to it, and Mr. Marcy of Greenwich, Mr. Gibbons of Boston and Mr. Park advocated the indefinite postponement, whilst Mr. Thomas of Charlestown, Mr. Robinson of Lowell, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Moody of Haverhill, and Mr. Adams of Boston took the opposite side. The question was taken at about two o'clock by yeas and nays, and the vote stood 134 in favor of postponement and 146 against it, so that the bill went to its third reading. But it is still far from certain whether it will pass. The majority is evidently a small one.

I intended to have added a word respecting poor Mrs. Folsom, a harmless, insane woman, who has interrupted the business of the House once or twice, but I have no room left.

RANDOM PENCILINGS.

Boston, Feb. 16, 1842.

The rapid vicissitudes in the weather, for some days past, are making serious inroads upon the health of many people hereabouts. In one day of the present week, the thermometer varied thirty-two degrees; a transition of temperature enough to try the constitution. The result of a moderate winter and frequent changes of weather here has been the production of much disease, and a weekly catalogue of mortality of fifty or more persons.

Rev. William M. Cornell, of your town, lectured to great acceptance before the Boston Lyceum, on Thursday evening, 10th inst. The subject of his address was Imagination. He occupied one hour in regular, and was listened to with great attention by an audience of over two thousand intelligent Bostonians. You will perceive by the Boston papers, that he has won a rich compliment by his eloquence and ability on this occasion before the largest literary association in the Commonwealth.

The celebrated English philosopher, Dr. Lardner, mentioned in my last, delivered his twentieth lecture, on Saturday evening last, to an audience of about seven hundred persons, having lectured on the subject of some two to three hours in length about every other evening for forty days past. Such a circumstance is said to be without precedent. His gross receipts cannot fall short of six thousand dollars. His great forte is on the starry heavens; and as an astronomer, he probably stands unequalled with any man.

Rev. Dr. Walker's lectures, (ten in number,) before the Lowell Institute, at the Odeon, have been well attended. He has entered deeply into the subject of Natural Philosophy, and manifested great learning and research. These lectures are free, under certain regulations. A gentleman, by the name of Lowell, died a few years since in India, and left a large sum of money, it is said fifty thousand dollars, the income of which was to be appropriated for public and free scientific lectures in the city of Boston; and upon previous application these tickets are drawn by lot, some getting blanks or no tickets; and others more fortunate drawing tickets for each course. In this way, access is free to all persons whatsoever.

Hon. Samuel Hubbard of this city, a distinguished lawyer, has just been nominated by the Governor to the high office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. Mr. Hubbard is a graduate of Yale College, fifty-seven years old, and eminent for his

legal attainments. He is well known as a member of the Park Street Church in this city, and stands in every respect high for moral worth. But, I did hope Gov. Morton would be called back to the office now to be filled by Mr. Hubbard. However, from present indications, the sovereign people of Massachusetts will give him a louder call next November election for Governor.

The temperance cause, on the Washingtonian plan, is progressing wonderfully here. The fountains of dissipation are rapidly drying up, on this moral suasion movement. Be not startled, when I tell you, that many of the strongest advocates of temperance in Boston, are favorable to the repeal of all license laws for the sale of spirituous liquors. But, I am inclined to think the Legislature will not entertain such a proposition, nor do I deem it judicious that they should, friend as I also have been to liberality on this subject.

The friends of universal emancipation are very busy this winter in Boston. They have asked the Legislature to repeal the marriage law, prohibiting the matrimony of whites with blacks, mulattoes and Indians, and their request has been granted. They further ask that no preference shall be granted to passengers in our railroad cars on account of color—that is, there shall be no negro car;—and I believe they will be successful in their quest. I have attended several meetings on anti-slavery, and have seen or heard some of their prominent actors, male and female. Garrison, editor of the Liberator, is an intellectual lion, and very steady and firm. He is a man of study and care; has a fine voice, and is a good speaker. Wendell Phillips seems quite a young man; is rather below the ordinary stature; and has not what phrenologists would call a good head, or at least the head of a great man, but there is no sign of feebleness in his intellect. Edmund Quincy is well known as a student and accomplished man. He also is a graceful speaker. Mr. Remond, a colored man, of liberal education, belonging to Salem, and who has just returned from a tour of eighteen months in Europe, addresses a public assembly with ease and ability. I have also seen the pretty Miss Kelly, of Lynn, who appears to be really prepossessing, but she is by no means handsome. I should judge her to be rather over thirty years, and a zealot in any thing she undertakes. She dresses like a Quakeress, and for ought I know belongs to that order. Mrs. Abigail Folsom is another extraordinary female character, and has been making not a little noise in high places here of late. She has twice spoken in the House of Representatives, and each time was unparliamentary put down, and once dragged out of the gallery *vi et armis*. She is from the Granite State; has already passed the Rubicon of forty-five years, and if ever she had any claims to beauty, cruel nature has obliterated them all. To be serious, she evidently is a monomaniac let loose at large upon society.

The Liberty Party have held a State Convention in this city, and nominated for Governor, Rev. John Pierpont of Boston—for Lieutenant Governor, Hon. William Jackson of Newton, formerly a member of Congress, and then well known as a prominent anti-slavery. The Convention was fully attended. In the evening, they met at the old Temple of Liberty, where addresses were made by Rev. B. Green, President of a College, H. B. Stanton, and Mr. Garnet of New York, the last a colored person. The movements of this new party are strictly political, depending for the success of their cause, freedom to all men, on the strength of the ballot box rather than by moral suasion.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

The friends of a repeal of the Union between Ireland and England will hold a National Convention at Philadelphia, on the 22d instant, the anniversary of the birth-day of George Washington.

There was one hundred and forty-seven majority in Barnstable, at a recent meeting, against a division of the town.

The Hon. Samuel Hubbard has been appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy, occasioned by the resignation of Judge Putnam of the Supreme Court.

The United States Senate have rejected the nomination of James N. Barker, as Comptroller of the Treasury, by a vote of twenty-three to seventeen.

In answer to the application of the James River and Kanawha Company, the Committee on Rivers, of the Virginia Legislature have reported a bill to loan them two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It will undoubtedly pass.

James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, has been convicted of two libels on Judges Noah and Lynch, and was fined two hundred and fifty dollars on the first, and one hundred dollars on the second.

A bill to repeal the registry law of New York City has passed the Assembly—and will doubtless the Senate—of that State. The Brooklyn Eagle thinks that Gov. Seward will not withhold his signature.

The Unitarian Meeting-house in Chelmsford, has been destroyed by fire—supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Samuel H. Wallis, Jr., of Roxbury, and Ezra W. Sampson of Dedham, have been appointed Commissioners of Bankruptcy for Norfolk County.

Jacob H. Loud of Plymouth, has received this appointment for Plymouth County.

Capt. George Ellis, 2d. of Dedham, has been duly appointed and qualified as a Deputy Sheriff in and for the County of Norfolk.

The citizens of New Bedford have postponed indefinitely the subject of establishing a city government for that town, by a vote of 373 to 320.

The Ohio Legislature have lately passed a preamble and resolutions denouncing John Q. Adams as meriting the censure of all his countrymen, and as deserving the severest marks of disapprobation and censure from that branch of Congress of which he is a member. The resolutions were adopted in the House of Representatives by a vote thirty-three to twenty-nine, and in the Senate by a vote of nineteen to seventeen. The Senate was occupied until the hour of midnight in considering the resolutions, when they finally passed by a party vote.

The Richmond Whig publishes a statement that Gen. James Hamilton, the Texan Minister to England, is a defaulter to the James River and Kanawha Company to the amount of eighty thousand dollars.

A great number of petitions from all parts of this State have been presented to the General Court for the repeal of the Insolvent Law.

Walking matches are all the go among the pedestrians in New York. George W. Dixon accomplished the task of walking the plank forty-eight successive hours without rest, and even continued on the platform five hours after the stipulated time. The penny papers say he gains several thousand dollars by the feat. He is the only one who has been able to accomplish it.

There are said to be upwards of forty thousand people in Massachusetts engaged in the Shoe business, directly and indirectly.

One hundred and forty smiling, buxom Irish ladies recently arrived at Philadelphia from Londonderry. They understood the sex was scarce in America, and charitably came over here to supply the deficiency.

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CAUTION. We understand, recently, that three young men of this town, on a complaint being made: Justin Spear, Esq., were fined, one dollar and the costs amounting in all to nearly seven dollars each, for creating a disturbance at a meeting at the Methodist Church, (Quincy Point.)

WM. P. PEAKES. We have received the desired information relative to this individual, and learn the severe sickness in his family was the occasion of his absence beyond the specified time.

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NOTICES.

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Rev. Edwin M. Stone of Beverly, will deliver lecture before the Milton and Quincy Union Lyceum next TUESDAY EVENING, (Feb. 22d,) commencing at seven o'clock.

S. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

Rev. Mr. Fitzsimmons, (Roman Catholic,) will officiate, God willing, at the West District School-house TO-MORROW. Services commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The Officers of the Quincy Charitable Society are requested to meet at the house of Henry Wood, on THURSDAY EVENING next, at half past six o'clock.

The Juvenile Cold Water Army will meet at the School-house, at Quincy Point, THIS AFTERNOON, Feb. 19th, at two o'clock.

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DANIEL BAXTER, LYSANDER RICHARDS.

Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

Woodland at Auction.

WILL be sold at auction, at the Hancock House in Quincy, on FRIDAY, the eleventh day of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, about seven acres and one quarter of an acre of Woodland lying partly in Braintree and partly in Quincy, as bounded on the heirs of Cotton Tuffin, George V. Beale, Samuel French and others. It was formerly known as the Norton Quincy Lot, and more recent belonged to the heirs of the late Abigail Adams.

For further information, inquire of WILLIAM SPEAR, THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auctioneer. Quincy, Feb. 19.

Executrix's Sale.

WILL be sold, (by virtue of a license granted the Honorable Probate Court for the County of Norfolk,) by public auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 7th day of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the Real Estate of

ANTHONY G. HANNA.

late of Randolph, in said County, deceased, as will defray the sum of twelve hundred and seventy dollars and twenty-six cents, for the payment of just debts of the deceased and incidental charges. The Real Estate to be sold for raising said sum, will be land of which said deceased died seized with the dwelling house thereon, situated a short distance from the East Meeting-house, in said Randolph, contains about one fourth part of an acre.

The above estate is subject to mortgages to R. Turner, Esq. for about the sum of \$650, and also the dower of the widow of said deceased.

Conditions made known at the time and place of sale. EMILY HANNA, Executrix. Randolph, Feb. 19.

Town Meeting.

Norfolk ss. To either of the Town of Quincy.

L. S. YOU are hereby required to appear at the Town Meeting of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to be held at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY day of March next, at nine o'clock, to act on the following articles, viz:

1st. To choose a Moderator.
2d. To determine whether the Town Officers, such as they are by ballot, viz:—Town Clerk, Town Selectmen and Assessors, and Committee-men, and two Commissioners for them on a general ticket.
3d. To choose all such Town officers as the law directs.

4th. To hear and act on the Report of Accounts relative to the Receipts of the Town the past municipal year.

5th. To raise such sums of money as may be thought proper.

6th. To determine upon the Town will raise for the support ensuing year; also, in what manner printed.

7th. To know what method they for repairing the Highways the ensuing year.

8th. To know if the Town will and Horses from going at large in ensuing year.

9th. To know what compensation make to their Town Clerk and services in their respective offices.

10th. To know what method they for improving the Town's Land the ensuing year.

11th. To give in their votes on the Adams Engine the amount of the Adams Engine the amount of the Town Poll Tax.

12th. To know if the Town will Committee to select and contract as provided in the twenty-third Chapter of the Statutes.

13th. To revise the Jury Box.

14th. To see if the Town will the Burying Ground by purchasing or act any way upon the subject.

15th. To know if the Town will him to write a History of the Braintree, now including Quincy, Randolph, from the first settlement of the second century.

16th. To know if the Town will purpose of repairing their Engine necessary repairs on the Engine.

17th. To choose any Committee, the report of any Committee, the proper when assembled.

Hereof fail not and make return with your doings thereon, unto the before the time appointed for said purpose under our hands and seal nineteenth day of February, in the eighteen hundred and forty-two.

DANIEL BAXTER, LYSANDER RICHARDS.

Quincy, Feb. 19.

Potatoes.

FOR sale, by the subscribers, at and seventy-five bushels of Potatoes. Quincy, Feb. 19.

Quincy Family.

THE next quarter of this Institution on MONDAY, the 25th inst. Terms—For boarding—scholars average, \$50 a quarter—under twenty day scholars, English branches, 50 Languages, \$8 a quarter.

WILLIAM M. CORNE Quincy, Feb. 19.

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DANIEL BAXTER, LYANDER RICHARDS, Sec. Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

Woodland at Auction. WILL be sold at auction, at the Hancock House in Quincy, on FRIDAY, the eleventh day of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, about eleven acres and one quarter of an acre of Woodland lying partly in Braintree and partly in Quincy, the land of which said deceased died seized with the dwelling house thereon, situated at a short distance from the East Meeting-house, in said Randolph, and contains about one fourth part of an acre.

The above estate is subject to mortgages to Robert Turner, Esq. for about the sum of \$650, and about the dower of the widow of said deceased.

Conditions made known at the time and place of sale. EMILY HANNA, Executrix. Randolph, Feb. 19.

Executrix's Sale. WILL be sold, by virtue of a license granted to the Honorable Probate Court for the County of Norfolk, by public auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 7th day of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the Real Estate of

ANTHONY G. HANNA, late of Randolph, in said County, deceased, as will produce the sum of twelve hundred and seventy dollars and twenty-six cents, for the payment of the just debts of the deceased and incidental charges. The Real Estate to be sold for raising said sum, will be the land of which said deceased died seized with the dwelling house thereon, situated at a short distance from the East Meeting-house, in said Randolph, and contains about one fourth part of an acre.

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Town Meeting.

Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy, Greeting:

L. S. YOU are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Town Affairs, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the seventh day of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz:

1st. To choose a Moderator.

2d. To determine whether the town will choose their Town Officers, such as they are accustomed to elect by ballot, viz:—Town Clerk, Town Treasurer, three Selectmen and Assessors, seven General School Committee-men, and two Constables, by balloting for them on a general ticket.

3d. To choose all such Town Officers for the year ensuing as the law directs.

4th. To hear and act on the Report of the Auditors of Accounts relative to the Receipts and Expenditures of the Town the past municipal year.

5th. To raise such sums of Money for defraying the necessary expenses of the Town the ensuing year as may be thought proper.

6th. To determine upon the sum of Money the Town will raise for the support of Schooling the ensuing year; also, in what manner it shall be appropriated.

7th. To know what method the Town will adopt for repairing the Highways the ensuing year.

8th. To know if the Town will restrain Nest Cattle and Horses from going at large in the Highways the ensuing year.

9th. To know what compensation the Town will make to their Town Clerk and Treasurer for their services in their respective offices the past year.

10th. To know what method the Town will adopt for improving the Town's Land the year ensuing.

11th. To give in their votes for a County Treasurer.

12th. To know if the Town will allow the Members of the Adams Engine the amount of their County and Town Poll Tax.

13th. To know if the Town will order their Prudential Committee to select and contract with the Teachers as provided in the twenty-third Chapter of the Revised Statutes.

14th. To revise the Jury Box.

15th. To see if the Town will enlarge and improve the Burying Ground by purchasing any adjoining land, or set any way upon the subject.

16th. To know if the Town will choose a Committee to wait upon the Hon. John Q. Adams, and request him to write a History of the ancient Town of Braintree, now including Quincy, Braintree and Randolph, from the first settlement up to the end of the second century.

17th. To know if the Town will grant the Proprietors of the Adams Engine a sum necessary for the purpose of repairing their Engine House and making necessary repairs on the Engine.

Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this nineteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

DANIEL BAXTER, } Selectmen of
LYANDER RICHARDS, } Quincy.

Quincy, Feb. 19th, 1842.

NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, who are qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the place, time and for the purposes therein named. A true copy. Attest.

FRANCIS WILLIAMS, Constable. Feb. 19.

Potatoes. FOR sale, by the subscribers, about one hundred and seventy-five bushels of excellent Eastern Potatoes. Attest.

DANIEL BAXTER & Co. Quincy, Feb. 19.

Quincy Family School. THE next quarter of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 28th inst.

Terms—For boarding scholars over twelve years of age, \$50 a quarter—under twelve, \$40, a quarter. Day scholars, English branches, 50 cents a week—Languages, \$2 a quarter.

WILLIAM M. CORNELL, Principal. Quincy, Feb. 19.

Canal and Basin Notice. To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled.

THE subscribers, with such person or persons as may associate with them, pray your honorable body to incorporate them as a Company, for the purpose of constructing a Canal and Basin in the towns of Milton and Quincy, to wit:—The Canal to commence on the south-westerly side of Neponset River, as skated out, and running thirty-eight rods on land or salt marsh of Edward Glover, thirty-eight rods in a southerly course, to upland on hummock of William B. Duggan, in said Quincy, and through said hummock to the Granite Bridge road—all of said described premises being solely owned by the first two named petitioners as subscribed below.

EDWARD GLOVER, }
WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, }
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
IN SENATE, Feb. 11, 1842.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered.—That the Petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be served on the Town Clerks of the towns of Milton and Quincy, and on all persons owning any land through which the proposed Canal is to pass, ten days at least, before the twenty-third day of February instant, and cause the same to be twice published in the Quincy Patriot, a paper printed in Quincy, and three times in the Daily Atlas, a paper printed in Boston, three days, at least, before the twenty-third day of February, that all persons interested, may then appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Sent down for concurrence. CHARLES CALHOUN, Clerk. In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 11, 1842.

Concurred. L. S. CUSHING, Clerk. A true copy. Attest.

CHARLES CALHOUN, Clerk of the Senate. Feb. 19.

In Bankruptcy. United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this seventh day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of JOSEPH HUTCHINSON AND WILLIAM BIRD, 29,

of Dorchester, late copartners under the firm of Hutchinson & Bird, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the THIRD TUESDAY of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk. Feb. 19.

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this fourth day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of ELIAKIM TURNER,

of Quincy, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the THIRD TUESDAY of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk. Feb. 19.

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this seventh day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of DAVID VINING, JUN.,

of Weymouth, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the THIRD TUESDAY of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk. Feb. 19.

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this eighth day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of ABRAHAM DYER,

of Braintree, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the THIRD TUESDAY of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk. Feb. 19.

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this eighth day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of JOHN D. CHAMPLIN,

of Dorchester, in said District, a member of the Wetumpka Trading Company of Alabama, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the THIRD TUESDAY of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk. Feb. 19.

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this seventh day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of ALLEN VINING,

of Weymouth, of the firm of N. & A. Vining of New York, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the THIRD TUESDAY of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk. Feb. 19.

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this fifth day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of GEORGE THOMPSON

of Milton, of the late firm of George and James L. Thompson, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the THIRD TUESDAY of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk. Feb. 19.

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this second day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of CALVIN FRENCH, JR.,

of Braintree, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the THIRD TUESDAY of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk. Feb. 19.

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this third day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of JAMES L. P. ORROK,

of Roxbury, late a copartner with Thomas Simmons, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the THIRD TUESDAY of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk. Feb. 12.

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this second day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of THOMAS J. WASHBURN,

of Weymouth, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the THIRD TUESDAY of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk. Feb. 12.

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

AT his shop, in Weymouth, a few rods south of the Universalist Meeting-house, keeps constantly on hand and has for sale, a good assortment of WAX AND SPLIT LEATHER of the first quality.

Also—SLAUGHTER & RUSSIA CALF SKINS. Weymouth, Nov. 13.

Lost. A NOTE of hand for \$200, dated Braintree, July, 1840, payable on demand, signed by Edward Potter in favor Hugh Cleffey. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with Hugh Cleffey, No. 11 Fulton Street, as payment thereof has been stopped.

Boston, Jan. 15.

Neponset Village, Jan. 29.

Liverwort and Hoarhound.

MRS. M. N. GARDNER'S INDIAN BALSAM

OF LIVERWORT AND HOARHOUND has gained a great reputation for the cure of Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Lungs, Whooping Cough, Phthisis, Sore Throat, Liver Complaint, etc.

It has been in extensive use in Boston for the past ten years and is now recommended by the medical faculty. It is well known to be the best preparation for the cure of coughs ever introduced to the American public. It is no quack medicine; for evidence of its efficiency, read on the "Directions" what this balsam has done for Wm. F. Harnden of the Boston, New York and Philadelphia Express. Also, Amos Webster, Thos. Haskins, Jr., E. Horson, David Woodbury, and Mrs. L. Howard. See places of residence on the Direction.

For sale in Boston by WM. BROWN, 481 Washington St. Retail by all the druggists in Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, New Bedford, Salem, Newburyport; in Dorchester, by Darius Brewer; in Neponset Village, by O. P. Bacon. In this town by E. HAYDEN.

Quincy, Feb. 12.

Creditor's Meeting. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of SAMUEL FRENCH, 2d,

of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, cordwainer, an insolvent debtor, and has accepted that trust.

Notice is hereby given, that the second meeting of the creditors of the said Samuel French, will be held at the dwelling house of Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the nineteenth day of February instant, at three of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the matter of granting a discharge to said debtor, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required; at which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee. Weymouth, Feb. 12.

To the Public. DR. GORDAK'S highly approved and most valuable Medicines are for sale at his office, No. 57 Hanover street, Boston; all others sold by Apothecaries and Dealers in the city of Boston and vicinity, in his name, he does not vouch to be genuine. His Medicines are:—

JELLY OF POMEGRANATE AND PRURIAN PILLS, unrivaled for the catarrh, weakness of the stomach, cancer, humors of every description and general debility. Price \$1 25.

ICELAND BALSAM, for weakness and consumptive complaints. Price \$1.

PHYSICAL DROPS, for bilious complaints, violent headache, worms and teething in children. Price 25 cents per bottle.

LINIMENT ORODELCO, for the rheumatism, sprains, swellings, bruises and chilblains. Price 25 cents per bottle.

STRENGTHENING PLASTER, for pains in the side, back and limbs. Price 25 cents per box.

SALT RUMEX OINTMENT, for the salt rheum and all external humors. Price 25 cents per box.

PILE OINTMENT, unrivaled for the cure of the piles. Price 25 cents per box.

DR. GORDAK'S general satisfaction in all chronic diseases that are curable, and never flatters the public, like many others, to cure impossibilities. The most of those who have tried his Medicines have received general satisfaction.

Certificates may be seen at his office, No. 57 Hanover street, six doors above Union street, nearly opposite the First Baptist Meeting-house and Friend street, Boston.

Dr. G. can be consulted at his office, from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 8 P. M.

Individuals who have been imposed upon by counterfeit medicines, are requested to give me timely notice that I may publicly expose such frauds, whether it originated from a retailer or counterfeiter.

WILLIAM GORDAK. The above Medicines are for sale at the Store of the authorized Agent in this town.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent. Quincy, Feb. 12.

The Hair! The Hair!! NO better evidence is wanting to show the superiority of the Genuine Buffalo Oil, over other preparations, than that a number of Druggists are endeavoring to imitate it, and forcing their miserable imitations on the public, for genuine. Beware of pedlars.

Genuine Buffalo Oil is fast taking the place of all other articles to promote the growth, soften and beautify the Hair; its use gives it a softness that no other article does, and causes it to curl beautifully—by free use it will darken and give the hair a satin gloss. It is highly perfumed and gives perfect satisfaction to all that have given it a trial. You will observe the signature of the proprietor, "William Brown," also, "Buffalo Oil" imprinted on the Bottle. In consequence of a counterfeit which has recently appeared and is now for sale I have been persuaded to obtain a new label engraved on copper, for which I have secured a copy right, entered according to an act of Congress in 1839, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Massachusetts. Any infringement will be dealt with according to law.

Dealers supplied by Henshaw, Ward and Co., F. S. & N. Carruth, Simon & Co., Pratt & King, Maynard & Co., Drury & Co., and all the Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in Boston; in Dorchester, by Darius Brewer; in Neponset Village, by O. P. Bacon, and in this town by E. HAYDEN.

Quincy, Feb. 12.

Polish your Stoves and Grates. NO house-keeper will be without WM. BROWN'S PENCIL PASTE, after giving it a trial. It gives the stove a beautiful lustre, far better than the British or American lustre and is used with less trouble and is more durable. It is put up in rolls. For the true article see that the directions are signed by the proprietor. Manufactured by WM. BROWN, Chemist, corner of Elm and Washington Sts. Retail by most of the druggists and grocers in Boston, Lowell and Salem; in Dorchester, by Darius Brewer; in Neponset Village, by O. P. Bacon, and in this town by E. HAYDEN. Price 12 1/2 cts. per roll. Call for Wm. Brown's Pencil Paste.

Quincy, Feb. 12.

Administrator's Sale. WILL be sold at public auction, at James Newcomb's Wharf, (Quincy Point) on WEDNESDAY, March 9th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, three-eighths of the Schooner Gilman and appurtenances; one Watch; one Quadrant; Gun; Shoemaker's Bench; and other articles too numerous to mention.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct. Quincy, Feb. 12.

Partnership. THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they have formed a Copartnership, commencing from the twentieth day of November last, for transacting a general Clothing and Dry Goods business at Neponset Village, Dorchester, under the firm of Hill & Gibson.

CALEB HILL, GEORGE G. GIBSON. Neponset Village, Jan. 29.

Benjamin F. Reeves,

Hair Cutting, Curling and Shaving Establishment, No. 14, Brattle Square,

(Opposite and fourth door from the Quincy Stage Office, No. 9, Elm Street.)

WILL attend to the various branches of his business, with promptness and despatch. Hair Cutting, 12 1/2

POETRY.

THE FREEDOM OF THE MIND.
Man's mind is free; 'twas always free I find;
Tyrants could never chain the human mind,
Despots may rule with iron rod, and rave,
They never can the human soul enslave.

They might as well curb heaven's vivid flash,
As curb man's mind by dungeon, rack, or lash;
Yea, full as well with cobwebs think to bind
The charger, as with steel, the human mind.

They might as well attempt to hide the sun,
With a guaze veil, and cry the world's undone,
As place man's person in complete control,
And then suppose they had subdu'd his soul.

They might as well with their own puny force,
Arrest the mighty river in its course,
This they may do, and sooner ocean bind,
Than tame the bold and daring human mind.

Shall souls that scan the earth, the air and main,
Shall they be limited by a tyrant's chain?
It cannot be; it cannot be confin'd,
It ranges forth as free as air or wind.

Let Smithfield fires resume their wonted glow,
Aye, fiercer burn, and hotter torments show;
Let Bigotry turn loose to all mankind:
Man's soul is free, unfetter'd, unconfin'd.

Though superstition does the world enshroud,
And darkness veils the earth as with a cloud,
The pilgrim's barque will cross the stormy sea,
The Alpine heights proclaim man's spirit free.

The spacious earth for man is mean and poor,
'Tis but his birth-place and his sepulchre;
His nobler powers from this poor earth are given,
That they may grow, expand, and live in heaven.

THE CANDID WOOING.

I cannot give thee all my heart,
Lady, lady,—
My faith and country claim a part,
My sweet lady,
But yet I'll pledge thee word of mine
That all the rest is truly thine;
The raving passion of a boy,
Warm though it be, will quickly cloy—
Confide thou, rather, in the man
Who vows to love thee all he can,
My sweet lady.

Affection, founded on respect,
Lady, lady,
Can never dwindle to neglect,
My sweet lady,
And while thy gentle virtues live,
Such is the love that I will give,
The torrent leaves its channel dry,
The brooks run on incessantly;
The storm of passion lasts a day,
But calm true love endures away,
My sweet lady.

Accept then a divided heart,
Lady, lady,
Faith, Friendship, Honor, each have part,
My sweet lady.

While at one altar we adore,
Faith shall make us love the more;
And Friendship, true to all beside,
Will ne'er be fickle to a bride;
And Honor, based on love and truth,
Shall last beyond the charms of youth,
My sweet lady.

ANECDOTES.

The Duke of Guise, who commanded the Catholic armies in France against the Huguenots, when at Rouen, narrowly escaped being killed by a soldier, who was put under arrest and carried before the duke. The soldier confessed his crime, and when asked what had influenced him in his desperate attempt, replied, "I had determined to kill you, that I might deliver religion from one of its most powerful adversaries." "If your religion," replied the duke, "teaches you to assassinate one who never injured you, mine, agreeably to the principles of the Gospel, commands me to pardon you. Go and judge which of the two religions is the most perfect."

A Captain of Peter III. of Arragon, having asked him an indiscreet question—"If I thought," said the King, "that my knight should be the most trivial of my thoughts, I would burn it." A General of an army being on a march for some important expedition, one of his officers requested to be informed what was his design. The General, instead of answering the question, asked him, in case he told him, would he communicate it to any else. The officer solemnly declared he would not. The General replied, "I have also the power of keeping a secret as well as yourself. This sage reply silenced the indiscreet officer."

A pious deacon out west disputed with a school-boy on the subject of the motion of the earth; he believed that the earth stood still, and that the sun and moon moved round it, and stated in proof of this position, that Joshua of old commanded the sun and moon to stand still, and they obeyed him. "That is very true," replied the boy, "but you have no evidence that they ever moved on again."

"And isn't it an officer I am, sure?" said an Irishman who was standing alone in a large house, to a caddy who was passing by. "How so pray?" enquired the other. "Why because you see, all the other folks are gone, and I am left-tenant."

A Dutch member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, having returned home from a session was asked by a neighbor what had been done by the Legislature? "I don't know what others have done," replied he, "but I have cleared one hundred dollars for mine self."

A couple of friends were riding together in a gig, when the horse taking fright ran off at a violent speed. The one that was driving called on the other to help hold him. "O, never mind," replied the other, "I guess we can ride about as fast as the horse can run."

Why do you not hold up your head as I do? enquired an aristocratic lawyer of a laboring farmer. "Squire," replied the farmer, "I look at that field of grain; all the valuable heads, lying down like mine, while those that have nothing in them, stand upright like yours."

A man was suspected of stealing a horse, and was arrested. "What am I taken for?" he enquired of the sheriff. "I take you for a horse," was the reply; whereupon he immediately kicked the sheriff over and ran off.

SUMMARY.

It appears, says the Baltimore Republican, "from facts ascertained in taking the late census, that there are more white persons over the age of twenty who cannot read or write in Tennessee, in proportion to the whole population, than in any other State in the Union, except North Carolina. The number is 53,531, being one eleventh part of the whole population!"

The name of the Golden Rule, a periodical published in Boston and edited by the Misses A. & E. C. Fellows, and devoted to moral reform, is changed to that of the Social Monitor, and Orphan's Advocate, a name supposed to be more significant of its character and objects. It is edited in a spirited and judicious manner, and is well worthy of support.

The Duke of Wellington owes one of the most splendid blocks of buildings in the city of New York.

An ingenious lady in Maine, having occasion for some buttons for her children's clothes, and not having the means to purchase them, she took some large squash seeds and rounding off the points, she covered them with some pieces of black silk which were good for nothing else, and succeeded in making a set of very tolerable buttons. This lady deserves the first premium.

The principle on which the "air tight stove" now so much in vogue, is constructed, was first adopted by the Russians, more than fifty years ago. Since, after all sorts of ill-contrived images, have been devised, used and rejected as defective, we have at last fallen back to the very identical principle which was introduced among the "barbarous Russians" nearly a century ago!

The peace establishment of Great Britain for the year 1842, is eight three deckers, twenty-three heavy two deckers, forty frigates, one hundred and twelve sloops, troopships and brigs, and sixty-four steamers of war, and twenty armed packets.

A couple of hen's eggs were laid a short time since, in Tiverton, in this State, of very singular dimensions—one measured nine inches in circumference one way, and six and a half inches the smallest part of the egg; the other measured three and a half by four and a half inches. The first was nearly the size of a goose's egg and double yolk. The other about the size of a partridge's egg.

A landlord, in Baltimore, wishing to get rid of a tenant who did not pay his rent, undertook to smoke him out. He closed the top of the chimney, and the smoke of course soon filled the apartments. The family had to escape as speedily as possible to avoid suffocation. The tenant prosecuted the landlord for trespass and recovered fifteen dollars and costs.

Camphine is nothing more than the oil of Turpentine in a perfectly purified state, or freed from its extra carbon and empyreuma, and thus rendered white and destitute of smoke.

An elegant gold coin, of the value of five pounds sterling, will shortly be issued from the British mint, and will bear on one side the exact likeness of the Queen, and on the other, the fable of Una leading the lion.

"Smoking, in Holland," says the Boston Post, "is so common, that when a party are in a room and any one present is wanted, the waiter goes round with a pair of bellows, and blows the smoke from before each face, that he may distinguish the individual called for."

A dog is accounted mad when he won't take 'something to drink,' and a man insane when he takes too much. A financier remains 'respectable' with a fortune that don't belong to him, while a beggar becomes a criminal for purloining a piece of meat.

The Providence Journal, a few days since, alarmed its readers by announcing an importation of one thousand bushels of cats! The next day it quieted their fears by stating that cats should have been printed out!

The wisdom of a wise man will be seen in his seeking to know the things most important to be known. It is absurd to think that the logwood and water which you buy at three dollars a gallon is Port wine.

An exchange paper thus speaks of the Hon. John Q. Adams:—he has devoured the literature of two hemispheres, and like the silk-worm, will hang himself at last, in his long drawn thread, and the historian of another age will reel off his rich and many language products, and weave it into a beautiful fabric.

The "Marquis" thus eloquently moralizes:—The foundation of domestic happiness is a faith in the virtue of woman; the foundation of political happiness, confidence in the integrity of man; the foundation of all happiness, temporal and eternal, reliance on the goodness of God.

A poor man, with nine starving children, in England, took three potatoes from a shop, and was committed for the theft.

It is absurd to exhibit violent passion in your family, foaming and fretting at every little annoyance that may cross you, at the same time expect them to be pleased.

It is said that Mr. Clay will probably visit Kentucky about the month of April, taking New York in his way. He will return to Washington, and soon after his return, will tender his resignation to the Senate.

The Legislature of Rhode Island has repealed the law which was passed against the free masons in the time of the Anti-masonic excitement.

The United States flag has been hoisted for the first time on Fort Adams, at Newport, (R. I.) The fort is now completed.

The Providence Journal says it is a singular fact, that of the fifty members of the United States Senate, the two from Rhode Island are the only ones who were not educated for the bar.

In Moscow, the young ladies who are candidates for matrimony, range themselves along the side-walks in leas, decked out in fine dresses and jewels, and the beaux pass along and make a sort of military review.

The Shoe and Leather Manufacturers at Lynn, at a recent meeting, passed a series of resolutions, among which was one recommending that a State Convention be called immediately, composed of delegates from every section of the Commonwealth interested in the shoe and leather business, to memorialize Congress for the necessary protection.

Extensive Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO., having recently made large purchases of Fall and Winter Goods, are enabled to offer their former stock to sell for sale at great advantage. Goods as can be found in any Store in the city or country, and all of which will be sold CHEAP for cash or approved credit. Among which are the following:—

Waved, Diamond and Plain BEAVER CLOTHS, for Frock and Over-Coats.
English and French and American BROADCLOTHS—superfine, medium and low priced—for Dress Coats.
Black, Blue, Black, Blue and Fancy Colors.
DOE SKINS and CASSIMERES, all qualities and colors, for Pants.
SATINETTS, all colors and qualities. Rich Figured Velvet, Sattin and other VESTINGS.
Superfine Mole Skin and Fur HATS. Fur and Cloth CAPS.
Gloves, Stocks, Linen Collars and Bosoms, Black Italian Cravats.

FOR THE LADIES.

Superfine French Thibet MERINOES—Colors, Black, Blue, Black Dahlia and Mulberry—very beautiful. English Merinoes, a full assortment.
Silk Warp ALPACCAS and ALPINES—Black, Blue, Black and Fancy Colors.
Plain and Figured MOUSLIN DE LAINES and SAXONIES.
English and French and American PRINTS, a good assortment.
Edinboro' PLAID and MERINO SHAWLS.
Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, very low.
BED TICKINGS, Rose and Whitney BLANKETS and BED COMFORTERS.
Silk, Woolen, Mohair and Worsted HOSE. Kid, Silk, and Mohair GLOVES.
WHITE FLANNELS 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 & 5-4. Red, Green and Yellow do. Red, Green & White Twilled do.
MUFFS, NECK COMFORTERS, FRINGE for trimming Cloaks. Also, a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASS and CHINA WARE, HARD WARE and CUTLERY, WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

ADDITIONAL STOCK OF

New and Fashionable Fall and Winter Goods.

KNIGHTS & CALROW.

DRAPERS AND TAILORS, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
Corner of Elm and Hanover Streets, Boston.

HAVE just received their entire assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which for style, quality, and choice selection of every article, cannot fail to suit the most fastidious. We take much pleasure in informing the public, that we do not advertise that we have galled our former good customers out of from ten to fifteen dollars on a garment, nor that we will work twenty per cent. cheaper than any other establishment—nor do we advertise the prices of our garments. We want the public to call and be convinced that we can manufacture garments as cheap, and for style, fit, or workmanship, unsurpassed by any other establishment in the city. Our stock consists of the following articles of English, French, German, and American manufacture.

Superfine Medium and Low Priced
CLOUDED, WAIVED, WATERED, DIAMOND,
WOOL DYED BLACK, BLUE and FANCY BEAVERS,
BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, and FANCY PILOTS,
suitable for the severest seasons of the year.

Superfine Medium and Low Priced
Wool and Piece-Dyed BLACK, BLUE, FANCY PLAID, DIAMOND,
RIBBED, LENDER, DRAB, OXFORD, and CADET MIXED,
SHEEP'S GREY and COMMON CASSIMERES,
cut in half, whole, or French Gaiters, and warranted to fit.

Superfine Medium and Low Priced
Rich Figured VELVETS, CASHMERE, TOLLENETT, WOOLINETT,
CASHMERE, BROCADE, Shawl Pattern and Light Figured SATINS,
some very beautiful, suitable for Ball Vests, and cut in the latest and most approved styles.
READY MADE SUITINGS, SACKS, PELLOTTES, WINTER FROCKS, CLOAKS, CAPES, DRESS COATS, FROCKS, SPENCERS, JACKETS, PANTS and VESTS.

The above garments are entirely new, made of new Stock and Trimmings, cut in the neatest and most fashionable style and warranted, and cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction to the wearer.

FANCY GOODS OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION:

SHIRTS, BOSOMS, COLLARS, DICKIES, SUSPENDERS, ITALIAN AND FANCY CRAVATS, SCARFS AND HANDKERCHIEFS, CRAVAT PADS, COTTON AND FLANNEL UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

warranted not to shrink in washing.

BUCK GLOVES AND MITTENS, by the dozen or single pair.

GARMENTS CUT, MADE AND TRIMMED, and warranted to fit, or the money refunded.

Gentlemen visiting the city, by leaving their orders at the above establishment, can have any description of clothing made at twelve hours' notice.

The subscribers, always grateful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon our establishment, will endeavor, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Boston, Nov. 20.

New and Seasonable Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL have just received, and offer for sale, at their Dry Goods Store, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston, a full and complete assortment of Goods adapted to the season, consisting in part of the following:—

Blue, Black, Green, Mixed and Fancy Colored BROADCLOTHS. English and American PRINTS. BOCKINGS, TICKINGS, VESTINGS and PLAIDS. Beaver, Mole-skin, and Alpasmu COATINGS. Black and Mixed and Fancy CASSIMERES. English and American PILOT CLOTHS. English and French MERINOS. FLANNELS of all colors, from the most approved American Manufactories. SATINETTS of all kinds and colors. Twilled and Plain HORSE BLANKETS. Leather Mittens, Woolen Socks, Yarn and Comforters: Kid, Beaver, Berlin and Woolen Gloves; Shawls, Gloves, Linens and Cambrics; Oil Cloths, and German Coach Canvass, a new and superior article, with many other articles too numerous to mention.

M. & B. would inform their friends in Quincy and vicinity, that many of the above articles are of their own importation, and all are purchased as low as they can be bought, and they shall be happy to dispose of them soon for a suitable profit.

Boston, November 13.

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.

Boston, Oct. 10.

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,

CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25.

Trusses! Trusses!!

DR. WOODWARD has just received a supply of Trusses from different manufacturers, which he will furnish to all who need them, at much cheaper rates than the same can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.

Quincy, Aug. 14.

Sheriff's Sale.

NORFOLK ss. Jan. 29, 1842.

TAKEN on execution, and will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, 25th February next, or in front of the premises, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, all the right in equity that Ancil Stoddard of Braintree, in said County, had on the 14th day of July last past, of redeeming the following described Real Estate, to wit:—

A certain piece or parcel of Land, situated in said Braintree, with the Buildings thereon, containing about one acre and a half, and bounded as follows, to wit:—northerly on land of the heirs of Abraham Thayer, easterly on the Road, southerly and westerly on land of Peter Dyer, meaning the same premises that the said Stoddard now occupies.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Deputy Sheriff.

Jan. 29. 3w

Notice

IS hereby given, that all interest of Mr. John P. Rowe, in and under the lease of the Quarry in Milton, formerly leased to him by Hon. Josiah Quincy, and lying between the Quarries worked by Mr. Beal and Mr. Babcock, ceased on the 22d January last. All persons are forbidden to remove any stone from the said premises, (whether quarried or not,) without permission of one of the subscribers, and all persons are cautioned against making any contract with relation to said Quarry or any of the stone heretofore quarried there and now on or about the premises, or any of the tools Mr. Babcock, ceased on the 22d January last, except with one of the subscribers.

MORRIS KELLEY,

A. C. SANBORN & Co.

Feb. 5. 3w

Hathaway's Cooking Stoves

FOR SALE, at Boston prices, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 23.

New and Fashionable Goods.

S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received an entire new assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of jet and blue black Silks for dresses, and wide Silks for aprons; Fancy Silks of all colors; Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Lisle Thread, wire ground, and bobbinett do.; wide Figured Laces for Capes, etc.; black and white Silk Blonds do.; double ground Plain Silk Laces for Veils; good black Lace Veils; good pressed Crapes; Black Italian Crapes and Cypress Handkerchiefs; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Shawls, Scarfs, and Gloves; Linen Cambrics; Long Lawn, Bishop Lawn, plain and plaid Swiss Muslins, Book and Cambric Muslin; Artificial Flowers, and an extensive assortment of RIBBONS, and every desirable MILLINERY article; and has also just received the most recent patterns for BONNETS AND CAPS, all of which she has taken the greatest pains to select; with an entire new assortment of FLORENCE BONNETS, which she offers for sale with a complete assortment of all other kinds of Silks, and suitable for people of all ages—prices from twenty-five cents to nine or ten dollars.

Encouraged by the liberal patronage she has received from her friends and customers, she will continue to keep as good an assortment as she can select, and flatters herself, from the experience she has had, that she can furnish them who will please favor her with their custom, with Bonnets as cheap as can be bought at any other establishment, as she is receiving Bonnets every week. Those wishing Florence Bonnets made to order will please leave their names, and those wishing Florence Bonnets repaired, cleansed and pressed, can have them done at short notice, and in the best manner, as she will have her pressing done by a man, this season, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business.

MOURNING BONNETS AND COLLARS always ready made; Fancy Bonnets, Capes, Collars and Caps always on hand.

Quincy, April 3.

George Bemis,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FASHIONABLE BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 91, Court Street.

Boston, Feb. 20.

For Sale.

JUST received at Quincy Point, fifty cords of good Eastern Wood, which will be sold at a reasonable price.

ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, May 8.

Umbrellas.

UMBRELLAS of all sizes, and various qualities, constantly for sale by the subscribers at their

DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 24, Dock Square, Boston,

by the hundred, dozen, or singly; each of which will be warranted as goods represented, and at the Manufacturers' lowest prices.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

Boston, Oct. 2.

To the Public.

DURING the past year, I have advised my patients afflicted with Hernia, to employ Mr. Angier to fit them with Fletcher's Patent Truss, and have been perfectly satisfied with its operations. While they are worn with almost perfect ease and comfort the descent of the viscera of the abdomen is effectually prevented.

Two children, under one year of age, laboring under Inguinal Hernia, have worn Fletcher's Truss with scarcely any inconvenience till a radical cure is now apparently effected.

WILLIAM F. STEVENS, M. D.

Stoneham, Dec. 14, 1841.

The subscriber having derived great benefit from the use of FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS, applied by the Proprietor, Mr. Luther Angier of Medford, wishes to call the attention of those, who, like himself, are afflicted with Rupture, to the great merits of this instrument when properly applied. He has worn one for some time with great ease and comfort, and would warmly recommend to all those afflicted with this very troublesome and annoying disorder, to try the use of the instrument by which he has been so much benefited.

ALVAN RICHARDSON.

Cohasset, Aug. 1841.

AGENTS.

Royal Whiton, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton; Simon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) and in this town, EENEZER WOODWARD.

Quincy, Jan. 29.

Premium Britania Ware.

THE subscribers, nearly opposite the Neponset House, have supplied themselves with the very superior Britania Ware from the manufactory of Messrs. Gleason, Esq., comprising a splendid variety of patterns of TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, LAMPS, TUMBLERS, PORRINGER, etc., etc., which they offer for sale to the trade at the manufacturer's prices, and at low prices at retail.

Also—For sale GLASS, CROCKERY, TIN and JAPANESE WARE.

Also—PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, PAPER HANGINGS and PUTTY.

WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES.

All of which will be sold on good terms.

BACON & BAIRD.

Dorchester, (Neponset Village,) April 17.

Notice.

THE subscriber would hereby inform the public, that he has removed from Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, to the new store in Washington Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Meeting-house.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Quincy Oct. 30.

Copartnership Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have associated themselves in business, at the above place, under the firm of

G. & J. P. NEWCOMB.

where they offer for sale, a good assortment of English and West India Goods; Crockery, Earthen, Glass and Hard Ware. Also, an extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes.

A liberal patronage is solicited.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

JESSE P. NEWCOMB, Jr.

Quincy, Oct. 30.

Bargains in E. and W. I. Goods.

THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale, at prices that cannot fail to suit customers, the following articles, viz:—

Superior MOLASSES at 25 and 28 cents per gallon; OIL, at 50 cents per gallon; BROWN HAVANA SUGAR, at 7, 8 and 8 1/2 cents per pound; COFFEE, at 10, 11 1/2 and 12 cents per pound; RAISINS, 4 cents per pound; SOUCHONG TEA, 58 cents per pound; YOUNG HYSON TEA, at 75 cents per pound.

Also—A general assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be sold cheap for cash.

E. BENT & CO.

Quincy, June 26.

Ready Made Clothing.

NATHANIEL GALE, TAILOR.

No. 22 Blackstone, corner of Ann Street, Boston.

KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING of every description, which will be sold, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the very lowest prices for CASH.

Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Neck Stocks, Suspenders, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

Garments cut and made in all the various styles and in the most thorough and faithful manner, and no person required to take any article made for him unless it fits to his satisfaction.

Boston, Jan. 8.

Black Straw Bonnets.

give you a bit of advice, and there is nobody more disposed to give you it than myself."

"And that is what I had made up my mind to ask you," said Nance.

"But come down with me, for the air of this place is cold, come now—we can speak about all that after breakfast—a cup of warm tea will cheer you. You are pale, poor child! They must have hearts of flint that could leave you here."

Nance descended with Mrs. Ormonde, and found a cheerful hearth and a comfortable breakfast awaiting her. The tears rose to the eyes of the grateful girl at the attentive kindness of the old Irishwoman, who on her part was nearly as much touched at the effect her hospitality had produced.

After breakfast Mrs. Ormonde enquired if Nance had thought of any means of employment?

"I have thought of the situation of governess," said the other, "but I fear that will not be easy to obtain."

"Governess!" repeated Mrs. Ormonde, "and without friends, and living here! And more than all that, without dress, without the means of appearing like a lady, as you are. They would turn you from the door, my child; the lady's maid would sneer at you; the saucy footman insult you. Governess! you would break your heart first."

"I said," resumed Nance, "that I feared it would be difficult to obtain it, but I would wish it nevertheless; I thought I might be more comfortable in such a place than working with my needle, but perhaps I was wrong."

"No, no, Miss Campbell, you were right; and we will try, although there is but a poor hope of getting such a place; but in the mean time what do you think of doing—you spoke of your needle."

"I can do any kind of needle work, but I should not like to go into a milliner's shop—Could anything be got for me to do here in my own room; I would toil, oh! I would toil, were the earnings ever so little!"

"Ah, now! you've just spoken what I was wishing you to speak, for I was afraid to mention it first, lest I might offend you; but, it's a poor trade, but an honest one; I can get you employment here at the shoe binding."

"Shoe binding," repeated poor Nance, in a tone of dejection. "Yet," continued she, with earnestness, "I am grateful to you for offering it to me; I will work at it hard, very hard; I can come down here and sit by you too, when I work, if you will allow me; I am grateful to you, indeed I am!"

"Now, God's blessing on you for those same words," replied the other. "Oh and it's glad I'll be to have you here; you will get but poor wages, but then you must put up with that, and hope for something better."

"I will, I will," replied Nance. "I will never repine nor grumble, and if you knew—if you only knew," continued she, with the tears starting to her, "how grateful I am to you."

"Do not say more about that," said the widow.

"I'll just put on my shawl and bonnet, and see the person who I know will give you employment. It's hard terms they make, but it's hard terms that are made with them; little do the fine ladies think, when they draw a shoe upon their foot, of the salt tears that may have sprinkled it. But wait you here, and I'll bring you work for the day, and show you too how it is done; you must spend this day with me."

Mrs. Ormonde kept her word—and Nance obtained the employment which had been promised her. It was a miserable one. The wages were low, the work sometime delayed, and although Nance strove hard—although she worked day and night in the hope of being able to save enough to redeem the miniature—no industry—no privation could effect it—she earned barely enough to live on.

A few days after her mother's funeral a gentleman visited the house. He was the landlord, and Nance recognized in him the stranger who had followed her in the street. A quarter's rent was nearly due—the Irishwoman told Nance's case to him—he listened to it patiently and begged the young woman not to distress herself about the rent—as she should not find in him a hard creditor. The heart of the poor girl bounded with joy, for it seemed as if she should now have it in her power to regain the miniature.

She continued her dull irksome labor. To her it had lost its own character, and she regarded it as the means of getting Frank's love-gift back again; it was only when her aching fingers and the prostration of wearied nature compelled her to pause, that she laid aside her task.

The landlord frequently visited her. He was a man of about thirty, the idle son of a penurious father, who dying had left him considerable wealth.

The other inmates of the house spoke cautiously of him; he had large property in the neighborhood; his tenants for the most part were poor, often in arrears with their rent, and the iron hand which the law gives to a landlord, and the terror which the thought of being turned out of doors gives in poverty, sealed the lips of many who otherwise would have spoken in no flattering strain of old John Walters' son.

It has been truly remarked that no fools are so tiresome as those who have some wit, and with the same truth may be observed that no vicious character is so dangerous as that which has a sprinkling of virtue in it. Jack Walters, or young Jack Walters as he was called in the neighborhood, was a person of a strong, but depraved and ill-cultivated mind; he had been brought up with great harshness, and in a contracted, even stunted manner, by his father; and when at the age of two and twenty he succeeded to an ample heritage, he suffered his passions to run wild—and pursued his schemes of pleasure with a recklessness which disguised in a great measure the sordid craftiness of his

character. Nor was he devoid of seeming generosity either. His name was never withheld from any cause of charity in which it might be sought—his purse was freely opened on most occasions; he was hospitable, convivial, easy to his tenants, and few acts of sordid harshness were laid to his charge. Yet, with all this, Walters was not a generous man. Wealth had come upon him too fully and suddenly to foster any great attachment to amass or to save;—the command of thousands had produced a disregard for smaller sums—he had obtained possession of far greater riches than for awhile his ideas even of extravagance came up to the income of; hence he was easy, open-handed, and sometimes lavish from the same cause, the direction of his thoughts and passions turned towards other objects, than the amassing of wealth. His nature nevertheless was essentially sordid, and when the active feelings of youth had subsided, Jack Walters bade fair to be as great a miser, as hard a landlord, and as grating and purse-proud a man as his father was. He now gave carelessly what he valued lightly—it was no sacrifice, were it so it would not have been given—for Walters was incapable of making one.

He pursued a course of systematic profligacy, sullied—if such a course of life is capable of being sullied—by affected libertinism, vulgar habits and a braggart's tongue. He had met Nance Campbell—was struck with her beauty, and his selfish heart exulted at finding she was one of his own needy tenants, and that a combination of circumstances seemed to have thrown her in his power. He visited the house often—sometimes saw and sat with Nance—while his apparently frank, generous character made him a favorite with the old Irish woman, who was slow to believe ill of any one, and far less of one to whom she had more than once been obliged for ready forbearance in times of difficulty. One evening Nance returned home in an unusual exhalation of spirits. She had for some days been scantily supplied with work, but now she had procured some that required to be done with great neatness, and for which something higher than the usual rate of wages would be allowed. It was the uppers of a few pairs of richly embroidered silk slippers that had to be finished with great expedition, and it was with difficulty that Nance obtained such a number, it being almost impossible that she could execute the work within the time prescribed. The wages to be received was all that she required to add to her little store to make up the sum needed to redeem the miniature; and her heart told her that it would not faint at any exertion in such a cause.

"I will work night and day," thought Nance, "I shall not shut my eyes until I have finished them, and then, oh, then! dear Frank, your miniature will be mine again."

And for two days and two nights Nance toiled at the heavy task she had undertaken. Her back ached, her fevered temples throbbled again, but still she worked. The sun set, night came on and she sat working there; the gray dawn returned, the sounds of busy day awoke again, and Nance was working still. At length the task was finished. The whole order was nearly industriously, faithfully done. She put her hand to her brow; she felt weak and wearied; yet when she saw that the work was completed, and thought on that night, that very night, she should place the miniature in her bosom again, her heart throbbled with joy long unknown.

She gathered and folded up what had employed her busy fingers for two days and two long winter nights, and putting on her cloak and bonnet, hastened to proceed to the shoemaker's. She was ill, weary and toil-worn; it was dark and wet, yet Nance's step was light, for her humble heart was happy. The shop towards which she was hurrying was nearly a mile distant; the small drizzly rain wetted her face; the streets were dirty, noisy and crowded, but Nance went on heedless of all. She passed the Pawnbroker's window—"he is still open," thought she, "I shall be in time to redeem it."

She reached the shoemaker's house. He came forward from the workshop, where he had been quarrelling with some of his men. He looked sulky and ill-natured. It dispelled the pleased smile which had risen to poor Nance's pale features. She put her hand under her cloak, gave a start, became flurried, her trembling hands searched for the little parcel—she burst into tears, for she discovered that she had lost it by the way!

Concluded next week.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1842.

John A. Green, Editor.

LEGISLATIVE LETTER.

To the Editor of the Quincy Patriot:

Boston, 24th February, 1842.

By concurrent vote of the two Houses this has been declared the last week of the session, although by the list of subjects in the orders of the day, it would not appear that an adjournment ought to take place for a month to come. The lower branch, however, has now two sessions a day and there is so growing a disposition to cut off all delays by the application of the previous question that there is more danger of the business being despatched much too fast than too slowly. Legislation is a long business at best, and when the attempt is made to hurry it, the result is only to render it hasty and injudicious. Most of the bills which are drawn during the time that the Legislature is assembled are immature and lame productions for the reason that it is next to impossible for members to find leisure sufficient duty to reflect upon them. Perhaps it would be quite as well if a smaller number were presented for consideration every year. The tendency of the country is certainly to make too many laws, but after all, this does not come so much from those who legislate as from the people who order it. If they approve of a law, as appears at this time, it will be the general belief, this evil will soon be perfectly cured. For at least one half of the topics annually referred to the Committees for consideration might without injury to the public service be dispensed with if it

pleased the constituency to remonstrate against their being proposed. And the time spent in reporting and acting upon them would go far to finish what is of essential importance.

The main subject which has engaged the attention of the House of Representatives during the week has been the state of the Finances. The question has come up in the consideration of a series of bills and resolutions offered by the Committee upon that subject through Mr. Walley of Roxbury, their Chairman. As this gentleman had been transferred to the Chair in the absence of Mr. Kinnicut, it became necessary to afford to him some opportunity to leave, in order that he might explain and defend his own measures. To attain their end Mr. Adams of Boston made a motion that the House go into the Committee of the Whole, a very unusual motion in the Massachusetts House, common enough at Washington, which motion prevailed and he was himself put into the Chair. Mr. Walley then entered at large into an examination of the condition of the finances and a justification of the policy which he had recommended.

The Committee of Finance consists of members of both the political parties which divide the country, and consequently is divided in opinion as to the course proper to be pursued at the present time. The result is the composition of two reports, that of the majority representing the whig party which makes one species of provision to meet the exigencies of the Commonwealth, and the minority which ends by recommending nothing but retrenchment. In neither of these reports is the question at the bottom of the whole matter really touched; so afraid are both the great parties to commit themselves in any official paper to any doctrine that may by possibility be suspected of unpopularity.

The facts are simply these. About the year 1831, the idea appears to have prevailed that it was possible to get along in Massachusetts with the expenses of government without levying a State Tax, by the aid of what might be raised from the indirect tax of one per cent. upon bank capital, and auction sales, etc. etc. On this the State Tax was then discontinued and has never since been laid. In the mean time, however, the State went on year after year incurring heavy expenses, both ordinary and extraordinary, which were highly creditable to its intelligence and liberality, the only fault about which, however, was, as I think, that they were not skillfully adapted to the means that were in the Treasury. The consequence was that the State became regularly deficient at the end of several successive years, and rather than resort to any measures by which this deficiency should be supplied in a natural manner, the persons then in authority preferred to adopt the artificial and expensive one of borrowing in order to meet it. The sums were not large in themselves but the repetition of the process has made an aggregate debt of two hundred and ninety thousand dollars which now remains to be met, and which by the terms of the loan ought to be met in all this year.

Now the mode by which the majority of the Committee propose to meet the emergency, is to apply in part payment a very considerable balance which it is agreed on all sides will exist in favor of the Treasury at the end of the year, and to render the loan for what cannot be paid. It is provided for a bill entitled an act relating to the funded debt of 1833, the first section of which authorizes the Treasurer to pay off ninety-four thousand dollars of the said debt from money in the Treasury during the year and the remaining sections direct him to issue script payable in one, two, three and four years in exchange for the remaining two hundred thousand dollars of the same. And this is to be arranged with a direct reference to the possibility of paying the sum of fifty thousand annually from the surplus of receipts in the Treasury over expenses at the end of each year for four years, when the whole of this debt shall according to this plan have been liquidated without a necessity of calling upon the State for the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is provided for a bill entitled an act relating to the funded debt of 1833, the first section of which authorizes the Treasurer to pay off ninety-four thousand dollars of the said debt from money in the Treasury during the year and the remaining sections direct him to issue script payable in one, two, three and four years in exchange for the remaining two hundred thousand dollars of the same. 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well arranged. In the evening, the Addresses were appropriate and soul-stirring. Mr. George Baxter, presided as President. Rev. Mr. Cornell, Rev. Charles Spear of Boston, Rev. Mr. Allen, and Mr. James F. Brown, spoke to us on the good things of temperance. Their addresses made permanent impression. The singing, at both Meeting-houses, was excellent—powerful.

An original Poem and a Hymn, used on the occasion, will be published next week.

Many sentiments were given and speeches delivered that we are unable to publish, but not being reported. The temperance songs were admirable.

A CARD.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Celebration of the 22d inst., would respectfully return their sincere thanks to the proprietors of the Unitarian and Universalist Meeting-houses, for the use of the same; to the gentlemen who took part in the public exercises; to the singers and musicians for the interest imparted to their services; to the teachers of the schools; and to all others who may have lent their aid and influence to render the occasion one of interest and utility.

NEPONSET BRIDGE CORPORATION.

We have been requested to publish the following interesting report, relative to this Corporation, made to the Legislature of this State, and to invite the attention of the public to it.

The Select Committee, to whom was referred an order of the 14th January last, and to whom subsequently was referred a large number of petitions from twelve towns in Norfolk and Plymouth counties, bearing over one thousand signatures, and praying for an investigation into the affairs of the Neponset Bridge Corporation, have carefully considered the subject by examination into certain books and papers of said corporation, and by repeated hearings of the petitioners, as well as for the defense, and ask leave to present the following:

That the proprietors, of the Neponset Bridge and Turnpike, a highway of nearly three and a half miles in length, located partly in Dorchester and partly in Quincy, and connecting these two towns together by a bridge over Neponset River, towards their charter from the General Court of Massachusetts, March 11th, 1802; an additional act was passed February 7th, 1805, changing the location of the Bridge further up the river, and establishing the tolls at a lower rate. The distinguishing features of the charter are as follows, viz: Corporate name styled "the Proprietors of Neponset Bridge"—the clerk of said corporation to be duly sworn to the faithful discharge of his office. In section third, relative to taking tolls, is the following:—

"And the time when the toll-gatherer shall not attend to his duty, the gate or gates (near the bridge) shall be kept open. And the said toll shall commence on the day of opening of said bridge for passengers; and shall continue for, and during the term of seventy years at the end of which time, the said bridge shall be delivered up in good repair to, and for the use of this government; provided, that, at the time of opening said bridge, the said corporation shall cause a true and just account of the expenses thereof, and at the end of every three years thereafter, a just and true account of their receipts and disbursements, to be returned into the office of the Secretary of this Commonwealth; and that after forty years from the opening said bridge, the general Court may regulate the rates of toll receivable at the said gate."

Section five contains the following:—"The said bridge shall be well built, at least thirty feet wide, and of good, sound materials; and on the easterly side of the channel, a part of the bridge shall be high enough for a gondola loaded with hay to pass at high tide; and shall have, at a suitable place, a good draw or passage-way thirty feet wide, which shall be constantly attended, and all times be opened by the proprietors of said bridge, when required, through which vessels may pass both by day and by night, without toll."

With sufficient reason, it is contended, on each side, and on one side an inside railing, five feet distant from the outside railing, for the safety of passengers. Corporation to hold land not exceeding four thousand dollars in value. Said road shall not be more than four, nor less than three rods wide on the upland; and five rods wide, at least, and not more than six rods (including the canals) on the water side.

The committee have the unpleasant duty to state, that evidence of a highly respectable character from several individuals, has been adduced on oath before them, that many provisions in the charter of the said corporation, as quoted above, have been violated, or never complied with. The first and second returns to the corporation, were defective in accuracy, and as to the cost of the bridge, turnpike and land. From the year 1809 to 1815, there was no return made to the office of the Secretary of State: these back returns have been made during the present winter, having been on a tedious journey from Quincy to Boston twenty-four years and upwards.

It was shown in evidence before the committee, that the construction of the bridge and certain portions of the turnpike did not conform to the requirements in the charter. Not only have ever been built; but the bridge has been taken from toll passengers more than twenty years, without there being any inner railing on the bridge to protect them from the danger of horses and carriages; the bridge ever has been, and is, imperfectly lighted at night. Serious inconvenience arises daily from the invariable closing of the toll-gate at night, when the toll-keeper was not on duty; this last has been represented as a public annoyance, and has been the cause of many a quarrel and dispute. The toll-gate has been the cause of many a quarrel and dispute. The toll-gate has been the cause of many a quarrel and dispute.

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An Act in addition to an act relative to the Neponset Bridge Corporation.

Sec. 1. That for the purpose of supporting the Neponset Bridge, and turnpike connected with the same, the establishment of the rates of toll on said bridge shall, from and after October 28, A. D. 1843, be as follows, viz: For each person and horse, one cent; for each horse and cart, wagon, and sled, two cents; for each team drawn by more than one beast, four cents; for each team drawn by three beasts, five cents; for each team drawn by more than three beasts, six cents; for each horse and chaise, sulky, carryall or sleigh, five cents; for each coach, chariot, phaeton and curicle, ten cents. And the General Court may at any time regulate the rates of toll receivable at said gate.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that the inhabitants of the town of Dorchester, residing on the easterly side of Neponset River, shall have right at all times to pass and to pass to any parts of the limits of said town of Dorchester over said bridge free of toll.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that the said corporation be required to make annual returns to the secretary of state's office, instead of triennial returns as now required by their charter.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that the said charter of incorporation, so far as it relates to the taking of tolls, be amended, in the following manner, to wit: From and after the 25th day of Oct., in the year eighteen hundred and forty-three.

THE SHOEMAKERS OF BRAintree. At a respectable meeting of the dealers, manufacturers and operatives, engaged in the Boot, Shoe and Leather business, in Braintree, held a meeting agreeably to notice, at the Town House, in said town, on Thursday, Feb. 24th, at seven o'clock in the evening, to choose Delegates to attend the State Convention to be held in Boston, on Wednesday, the second day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The meeting was called to order by Capt. John Stevenson, and Mr. Edward Potter was called to the chair and Ebenezer C. Thayer chosen Clerk.

Resolved—That the following persons be delegates to attend said Convention.

Amasa Thayer, John B. Arnold, Warren L. Wild, Freeman White, George W. Wild, Albert T. Wild, Isaac Thayer, Daniel Wild, Daniel Wild, Isaac Thayer, Charles Gifford, Stephen S. Arnold, John Hollis, 3d, Ebenezer F. E. Thayer, Edwin Wild, Adam Hobart, Joseph S. Parsley, Judson Stoddard, Edward Hobart, Edward Potter, Samuel Vezzie, Ebenezer C. Thayer, James M. French, John Stevenson, Simon Williams, Gardner Penman, Daniel Penman, Ralph Arnold, Daniel Penman, Amos Stoddard, Charles Hayward, Amos Penman, Barnabas F. Arnold, William Reed, Moses Holbrook, Martin Nash, William Holbrook, Amos Thayer, Amos W. Stetson, Edward Howard, John Arnold, Edward Pray, Henry Abbott Ous Wild, Elbridge G. Arnold, Samuel Bowditch, John French, Joel E. Holbrook, Harvey Thayer, Joseph A. Arnold, Hezekiah Thayer, Ira R. Arnold, Robert A. Hayden, Thomas Potlows, Samuel D. Hayden, Laban Joy, Eliza Penman, Samuel Hayden, Daniel H. Niles, Josiah Hayden, Livingston Whit, Benjamin Dyer, Luther Thayer, John A. Hollis, James S. Holbrook, Minot Hunt, Robert Hayden.

To WRITERS AND READERS. A communication has been received from Dr. Jewett, on the temperance subject, which we shall publish next week. Several other favors have been received and will claim early attention.

CONGRESS. Nothing definite has taken place in either branch of Congress since our last week's paper.

NOTICES.

The Manufacturers and Operatives of Quincy, engaged in the Shoe and Leather business, are requested to meet at the Hancock House, on TUESDAY, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the Convention to be held at Boston, the second day of March next.

The whig citizens of the Town of Quincy are requested to meet at the Centre School District Room, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 5th, at seven o'clock. By order of the Town Committee.

J. McKean Churchill, Esq. of Milton, will deliver a lecture before the Milton and Quincy Union Lyceum, next TUESDAY EVENING, (March 5th), commencing at seven o'clock. Subject—Robert Burns, the Poet. S. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

The Democratic Republicans of Quincy, are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 6th, at half past six o'clock, to nominate suitable persons to be supported for Town Officers the year ensuing, and such other business as may be thought proper when assembled. By order of the Democratic Town Committee.

John C. Edwards of this town, will deliver the eighteenth lecture of the season, before the Quincy Lyceum, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 2d, at seven o'clock, in the Town Hall.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Do the claims of Great Britain in regard to our North-Eastern Boundary if insisted upon or her conduct in the burning of the Caroline and her crew, justify and detaining our vessels on the coast of Africa if satisfaction therefor be refused—form your sufficient causes for a declaration of war by the United States. JONATHAN BAXTER JR. Sec.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 23d inst., by Rev. A. Gregory, Mr. Charles A. Spear to Miss Caroline A. Green.

DIED.

In this town, 23d inst., Martha Ann, daughter of Mr. Henry and Mrs. Marthe Burr, aged 9 weeks 4 days.

Weymouth High School.

THE Spring term will commence on MONDAY, the 7th of March, to continue eleven weeks. The object of this School is to prepare young men for college, the counting-room, and the various occupations of life.

The location of the School, its vicinity to Boston, and the healthy climate of the village, would render the situation of pupils from the city, or out places, convenient and agreeable.

Common English branches, 4.00. Higher do, do, 5.00. Languages—Latin, Greek and French, 3.00. J. BROWN, Principal.

Weymouth, Feb. 26. 2w

Chaise Cushion Lost.

BETWEEN the Stable of the subscriber and racks, at Mr. Wharf, on Wednesday evening last, the recovery of which a proper reward will be paid. SIMON GILLET.

Quincy, Feb. 26. 3w

Notice.

THE Stockholders of Quincy Canal Corporation are hereby reminded that their Annual Meeting stands adjourned to MONDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at six o'clock, at the Hancock House, in Quincy. A full meeting is requested as business of great importance to the Stockholders must be acted upon. JOSIAH BRIGHAM, Clerk.

Quincy, Feb. 26. 1w

United States Bankrupt Law.

JOHN M. GOURGAS, JR.,
United States Bankrupt Law Commissioner,
Will act as counsel for any person seeking the benefit of the United States Bankrupt Law; and all necessary papers will be furnished at his office, in Quincy.

Quincy, Feb. 26. 3w

Adjournment.

THE sale of Real Estate of the late Charles A. Brown, deceased, which was to take place, Feb. 25th inst., has been adjourned until Feb. 25th inst., at the same place.

CHARLES H. BROWN, Administrator.
Quincy, Feb. 26. 1w

Messenger's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Ellis Ames Esquire, a Master in Chancery, in the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate of

JASON CLAPP,
of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, whe-right, late of the firm of Terrell, Bartlett and Clapp, an insolvent debtor; and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said Jason Clapp, will be held at the dwelling-house of Ellis Ames Esquire, in Canton, in said County, on THURSDAY, the tenth day of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and then to proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of the said Jason Clapp, and to do such other business as may be deemed proper.

WILLIAM S. MORTON, Messenger.
Quincy, Feb. 26. 2w

Have you a Cough?

DO not neglect it; thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Here you a Cough?—DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, which annually sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the fair, the lovely and the gay.

Have you a Cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectant—TO-DAY! To-morrow may be too late.

Have you a Cough?—Jayne's Expectant is the only remedy you should take to cure you. For this plain reason—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used has it failed to relieve. For sale by

CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, Feb. 26. 1f

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this twelfth day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

JACOB N. BATES,
of Weymouth, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.
Feb. 26. 2w

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this tenth day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

ROBERT G. BABCOCK,
of Quincy, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.
Feb. 26. 2w

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

GEORGE FOLLETT,
of Quincy, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.
Feb. 26. 2w

In Bankruptcy.

Titus Thayer's Estate.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
Norfolk ss. At a Court of Probate holden at
Roxbury, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday
of November, A. D. 1841, and continued
by adjournment from time to time to the fifth
day of February, A. D. 1842:

UPON the petition of Jonathan Wild, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Titus Thayer, late of Braintree, in said County, yeoman, deceased, praying that he may be authorized to make sale of real estate belonging to said deceased; it appearing that all persons interested have been duly notified, and that said deceased died seized of real estate consisting of about twenty four acres of land in four separate parcels, with the buildings thereon, situated in said Braintree, and also a dwelling-house with the land under and around the same, situated in the westerly part of the city of Boston, of the value of \$4000, and that the lawful claims against the estate of said deceased for just debts, and charges of administration, exceed the value of his personal estate, which is applicable to the payment of his debts, by the sum of four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-three cents.—It is thereupon

Ordered—That said Jonathan Wild be and he hereby is licensed and empowered to sell and convey so much of the real estate of the said deceased as will produce said sum with incidental charges—first taking the oath by law in such cases required; and also causing notifications of said sale to be published three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy, or posted up according to law.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Fourth of March Supper.

THE Jackson Club will partake of a Supper on the evening of the 4th of March next at the Hancock House, in this town, at half past five o'clock.

Per order of the Directors.
Quincy, Feb. 26. 1w

Potatoes.

FOR sale, by the subscribers, about one hundred and seventy-five bushels of excellent Eastern Potatoes.

DANIEL BAXTER & Co.
Quincy, Feb. 19. 1f

Polish your Stoves and Grates.

NO house-keeper will be without WM. BROWN'S PENCIL PASTE, after giving it a trial. It gives the stove a beautiful lustre, far better than the British or American lustre and is used with less trouble and is more durable. It is put up in rolls. For the true article see that the directions are signed by the proprietor. Manufactured by WM. BROWN, Chemist, of Eliot and Washington Sts. Retailed by most of the druggists and grocers in Boston, Lowell and Salem; in Dorchester, by Darius Brewer; in Neponset Village, by O. P. Bacon, and in this town by E. HAYDEN. Price 12 1/2 cts. per roll. Call for Wm. Brown's Pencil Paste.

Quincy, Feb. 12. 1f

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public auction, at James Newell's, of Quincy, (Quincy Point), on WEDNESDAY, March 9th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, three-eighths of the Schooner Gilman and appurtenances; one Watch; one Quadrant; Gun; Shoemaker's Bench; and other articles too numerous to mention.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct.
Quincy, Feb. 12. 3w

Town Meeting.

Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy, Greeting:

L. S. YOU are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Town Affairs, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the second day of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz:

1st. To choose a Moderator.

2d. To determine whether the town will choose their Town Officers, such as they are accustomed to elect by ballot, viz.—Town Clerk, Town Treasurer, three Selectmen, and seven General School Committee-men, and two Constables, by balloting for them on a general ticket.

3d. To choose all

POETRY.

THE WINE-CUP.

They come! They come! bring forth the wine!
They are gathering round the festive board—
See! how those sparkling goblets shine!
And hark! the bubbling wave is pour'd!
'Tis but a phantom of the brain—
Nor wine, nor revellers are here—
'Tis but the rattling of my chain,
And but the mocking fiend I hear.

The mocking fiend! dark withering power!
No stain had soil'd my spotless name,
When first in youth's unguarded hour,
In angel guise, the tempter came—
He sought me, with a flower-wreath'd cup,
His lip the smile of friendship wore—
He bade me quaff the beverage up—
I drank—and was athirst for more.

Oh! would my phrensied hand could tear
Each pencil'd page from memory's book!
For many a picture'd leaf is there,
Whereon 'tis madness but to look—
I see my sire's thin silvery hair—
But ah! the damp fresh mould is pill'd,
And hark a widow's mother's prayer,
Pleads sweetly for an outcast child.

And there was one—my bosom's love—
Oh! madly could that bosom spurn
The sweetness of the spirit-dove,
When gently pleading "turn—oh turn!"
I broke me from her white arms' clasp—
I turn'd me from her mournful eye,
And wildly, madly, rush'd to grasp,
The cursed wine-cup beaming high:

But she is blest in Eden-bowers—
No cloud upon her angel brow—
But oh! her babes—her cherish'd flowers!
O God! those babes, are paupers now—
They quail to wretches, basely born—
They drink the dregs of misery up—
And bide the jeering taunt of scorn
All, all for thee! thou cursed cup!

Wretch that I am! my sun-bright hopes,
Sweet visions of my boyhood's prime,—
Rich treasured mines, that science opens,
And Genius' soaring thoughts sublime,
And love, and life, and broad domain,
I barter'd for the poisonous ware;
Till goned by a maniac's chain,
I sink to an untimely grave.

Dark wildering visions of the past,
Blent with the future's dead unknown,
With mingling gloom, each ray o'ercast,
And reason spurns her crumbling throne,—
The fiend, that lur'd me to my doom,
Sits watching by a yawning grave,
With lowering eye and raven plume,
At last the shrinking soul to crave.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

To-day, man lives in pleasure, wealth and pride,
To-morrow, poor—of life itself denied.
To-day, lays plans for many years to come,
To-morrow, sinks into the silent tomb.
To-day, his food is dressed in dainty forms,
To-morrow, is himself a feast for worms.
To-day, he's clad in gaudy, rich array,
To-morrow, shrouded for a bed of clay.
To-day, enjoys his halls, built to his mind,
To-morrow, in a coffin is confined.
To-day, he floats on honor's lofty wave,
To-morrow, leaves his titles for a grave.
To-day, his beautiful visage we extol,
To-morrow, loathsome in the sight of all.
To-day, he has delusive dreams of heaven,
To-morrow, cries, "too late to be forgiven!"
To-day, he lives in hopes as light as air,
To-morrow, dies in anguish and despair.

ANECDOTES.

A reverend divine in 1690 was preaching on the depravity of the times, and said, "You have forsaken the pious habits of your forefathers, who left the ease and comfort which they possessed in their native land, and came to this howling wilderness to enjoy without molestation the exercise of their pure principles of religion." One of the congregation immediately arose, and interrupted him thus: "Sir, you entirely mistake the matter; our ancestors did not come here on account of their religion, but to fish and trade."

The following exquisite anecdote, illustrative of woman's undying affection, is from a late work published in Great Britain, styled "English Maidens." "Sir Robert Barclay, who commanded the British squadron in the battle of Lake Erie, was horribly mutilated by the wounds he received in the action, having lost his right arm and one of his legs. Previously to his leaving England, he was engaged to a young lady, to whom he was tenderly attached. Feeling acutely on his return that he was a mere wreck, he sent a friend to the lady, informing her of his mutilated condition, and generously offering to release her from her engagement."

"Tell him," replied the noble girl, "that I will marry him, if he only has enough of body left to hold his soul!"

A physician of some eminence, whose prescriptions had failed of their efficacy, charged the patient with eating turnips, and attributed the ill success of the medicine to this cause. A pupil who attended with his master upon the visit, asked him how he found out that the man had eaten turnips. "Why you fool, did you not see the parings upon the floor." The next day the young master was sent, and found the patient dead, which he wisely attributed to his swallowing a cat.

"Pray," says the elder Galen, "how did you discover this?" "Sir," replied the lad, "I saw the skin hanging at the door."

A Captain who lately arrived at Boston, when going up to the wharf, ordered an Irishman to throw over the buoy; and going below a few minutes, he called to the Irishman, and asked him if he had thrown over the buoy? "No," said he, "indeed I could not catch the boy, but I threw over the old cook!"

Dick to the landlord: have you a piece of steak there that's rare? "Landlord, 'Yes, sir, we have a very good steak to-day.'" "Well, that's rare enough!"

"Jemmy, do you go to school?" "Yes sir, to the school kept by Miss Post." "Not a whipping Post, I hope?" "O no, sir, she is a guide Post."

"Beauty is skin deep"—as the fish woman said when she stripped the eel.

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this seventh day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of
JOSEPH HUTCHINSON AND WILLIAM BIRD, 2ds,
of Dorchester, late copartners under the firm of Hutchinson & Bird, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.
Ordered—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the THIRD TUESDAY of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.
Feb. 19. 3w

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this second day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of
CALVIN FRENCH, JR.,
of Braintree, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.
Ordered—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the THIRD TUESDAY of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.
Feb. 19. 2w

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this seventh day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of
ALLEN VINING,
of Weymouth, of the firm of N. & A. Vining of New York, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.
Ordered—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the THIRD TUESDAY of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.
Feb. 19. 3w

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this fifth day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of
GEORGE THOMPSON
of Milton, of the late firm of George and James L. Thompson, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.
Ordered—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the THIRD TUESDAY of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.
Feb. 19. 2w

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this eighth day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of
ABRAHAM DYER,
of Braintree, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.
Ordered—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the THIRD TUESDAY of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.
Feb. 19. 2w

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this eighth day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of
JOHN D. CHAMPLIN,
of Dorchester, in said District, a member of the Wetumpka Trading Company of Alabama, to be declared Bankrupt.
Ordered—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the THIRD TUESDAY of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.
Feb. 19. 2w

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this fourth day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of
ELIAKIM TURNER,
of Quincy, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.
Ordered—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the THIRD TUESDAY of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.
Feb. 19. 2w

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this seventh day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of
DAVID VINING, JUN.,
of Weymouth, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.
Ordered—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the THIRD TUESDAY of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.
Feb. 19. 2w

Executrix's Sale.

WILL be sold, (by virtue of a license granted by the Honorable Probate Court for the County of Norfolk,) by public auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 7th day of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the Real Estate of

ANTHONY G. HANNA,
late of Randolph, in said County, deceased, as will produce the sum of twelve hundred and seventy-three dollars and twenty-six cents, for the payment of the just debts of the deceased and incidental charges. The land of which said deceased died seized with the dwelling-house thereon, situated a short distance north from the East Meeting-house, in said Randolph, and contains about one fourth part of an acre.
The above estate is subject to mortgages to Royal Turner, Esq. for about the sum of \$550, and also to the dower of the widow of said deceased.
Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.
EMILY HANNA, Executrix.
Randolph, Feb. 19. 3w

Rufus K. Trott.

AT his shop, in Weymouth, a few rods south of the Universalist Meeting-house, keeps constantly on hand and has for sale, a good assortment of WAX AND SPLIT LEATHER of the first quality.
Also—SLAUGHTER & RUSSIA CALF SKINS.
Weymouth, Nov. 13. 1f

Extensive Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO., having recently made large purchases of Fall and Winter Goods, are enabled to offer their former stock to offer for sale as good an assortment of Goods as can be found in any Store in the city or country, and all of which will be sold CHEAP for cash or approved credit. Among which are the following:—

Waved, Diamond and Plain BEAVER CLOTHS, for Frocks and Over-Coats.
English and French and American BROADCLOTHS—superfine, medium and low priced—for Dress Coats.
Black, Blue Black, Blue and Fanny Colors.
DOE SKINS and CASSIMERES, all qualities and colors, for Pants.
SATINETTES, all colors and qualities. Rich Figured Velvet, Satin and other VESTINGS.
Superfine Mole Skin and Fur HATS. Fur and Cloth CAPS.
Gloves, Stocks, Linen Collars and Bosoms, Black Italian Cravats.

FOR THE LADIES.

Superfine French Thibet MERINOES—Colors, Black, Blue, Black Dahlia and Mulberry—very beautiful.
English Merinoes, a full assortment.
Silk Warp ALPACAS and ALPINES—Black, Blue Black and Fanny Colors.
Plain and Figured MOUSLIN DE LAINE and SAXONIES.
English and French and American PRINTS, a good assortment.
Edinboro' PLAID and MERINO SHAWLS.
Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, very low.
BED TICKINGS, Rose and Whitney BLANKETS and BED COMFORTERS.
Silk, Woollen, Mohair and Worsted HOSE. Kid, Silk, and Mohair GLOVES.
WHITE FLANNELS 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 & 5-4. Red, Green and Yellow do. Red, Green & White Twilled do.
SATINETS, all colors and qualities. Rich Figured Velvet, Satin and other VESTINGS.
Also, a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASS and CHINA WARE, HARD WARE and CUTLERY, WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

ADDITIONAL STOCK OF

New and Fashionable Fall and Winter Goods.

KNIGHTS & CALROW,
DRAPERS AND TAILORS, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
Corner of Elm and Hanover Streets, Boston.

HAVE just received their entire assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which for style, quality, and choice selection of every article, cannot fail to suit the most fastidious. We take much pleasure in informing the public, that we do not advertise that we have galled our former good customers out of from ten to fifteen dollars on a garment, nor that we will work twenty per cent. cheaper than any other establishment—nor do we advertise the prices of our garments. We want the public to call and be convinced that we can manufacture garments as cheap, and for style, fit, or workmanship, unsurpassed by any other establishment in the city. Our stock consists of the following articles of English, French, German, and American manufacture.

Superfine Medium and Low Priced
CLOUDED, WOOL DYED BLACK, WAVED, BLUE and FANCY BEAVERS, DIAMOND,
for fashionable outside Coats. Superfine Medium and Low Priced
BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, and FANCY PILOTS,
suitable for the severest seasons of the year.

Superfine Medium and Low Priced
Wool and Piece-Dyed BLACK, BLUE, FANCY PLAID, DIAMOND,
RIBBED, LAVENDER, DRAB, OXFORD, and CADET MIXED,
SHEEP'S GREY and COMMON CASSIMERES,
cut in half, whole, or French Gaiters, and warranted to fit.

Superfine Medium and Low Priced
Rich Figured VELVETS, CASHMERE, TOILENETT, WOOLINETT,
CASHMERE, BROCADE, Shawl Pattern and Light Figured SATINS,
some very beautiful, suitable for Ball Vests, and cut in the latest and most approved styles.

READY MADE SOUTTOUTS, SACKS, PELLOTTES, WINTER FROCKS, CLOAKS, CAPES, DRESS COATS, FROCKS, SPENCERS, JACKETS, PANTS and VESTS.

The above garments are entirely new, made of new Stock and Trimmings, cut in the neatest and most fashionable style and warranted, and cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction to the wearer.

FANCY GOODS OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION:

SHIRTS, BOSOMS, COLLARS, DICKEYS, SUSPENDERS, ITALIAN AND FANCY CRAVATS, SCARFS AND HANDKERCHIEFS, CRAVAT PADS, COTTON AND FLANNEL UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

warranted not to shrink in washing.
BUCK GLOVES AND MITTENS, by the dozen or single pair.
GARMENTS CUT, MADE AND TRIMMED, and warranted to fit, or the money refunded.
Gentlemen visiting the city, by leaving their orders at the above establishment, can have any description of clothing made at twelve hour's notice.

The subscribers, always grateful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon our establishment, will endeavor, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.
Boston, Nov. 20. 1f

New and Seasonable Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL have just received, and offer for sale, at their Dry Goods Store, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston, a full and complete assortment of Goods adapted to the season, consisting in part of the following:—

Blue, Black, Green, Mixed and Fancy Colored BROADCLOTHS. English and American PRINTS. BOCKINGS, TICKINGS, VESTINGS and PLAIDS. Beaver, Mole-skin, and Alpaca COATINGS. Black and Mixed and Fancy CASSIMERES. English and American PILOT CLOTHS. English and French MERINOES. FLANNELS of all colors, from the most approved American Manufactories. SATINETTES of all kinds and colors. Twilled and Plain HORSE BLANKETS. Leather Mittens, Woollen Socks, Yarn and Comforters: Kid, Beaver, Berlin and Woollen Gloves; Shawls, Gloves, Linens and Cambrics; Oil Cloths, and German Coach Canvass, a new and superior article, with many other articles too numerous to mention.

M. & B. would inform their friends in Quincy and vicinity, that many of the above articles are of their own importation, and all are purchased as low as they can be bought, and they shall be happy to dispose of them soon for a suitable profit.
Boston, November 13. 1f

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.
Boston, Oct. 10. 1f

Manley & Bramhall,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.
JOHN R. MANLEY,
CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.
Boston, April 25. 1y

Trusses! Trusses!!

DR. WOODWARD has just received a supply of Trusses from different manufacturers, which he will furnish to all who need them, at much cheaper than the same can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.
Quincy, Aug. 14. 1f

Sheriff's Sale.

NORFOLK SS.
TAKEN on execution, and will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, 28th February next, on or in front of the premises, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, all the right in equity that Ancil Stoddard of Braintree, in said County, had on the 14th day of July last past, in redeeming the following described Real Estate, to wit:—
A certain piece or parcel of Land, situated in said Braintree, with the Buildings thereon, containing about one acre and a half, and bounded as follows, to wit:—northerly on land of the heirs of Abraham Thayer, easterly on the Road, southerly and westerly on land of Peter Dyer, meaning the same premises that the said Stoddard now occupies.
THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Deputy Sheriff.
Jan. 29. 3w

Notice

IS hereby given, that all interest of Mr. John P. Rowe, in and under the lease of the Quarry in Milton, formerly leased to him by Hon. Josiah Quincy, and lying between the Quarries worked by Mr. Beal and Mr. Babcock, ceased on the 23d January last. All persons are forbidden to remove any stone from the said premises, (whether quarried or not,) without permission of one of the subscribers, and all persons are cautioned against making any contract with relation to said Quarry or any of the stone heretofore quarried there and now on or about the premises, or any of the tools and implements heretofore used there, except with one of the subscribers.
MORRIS KELLEY,
A. C. SANBORN & Co.
Feb. 5. 3w

Hathaway's Cooking Stoves
FOR SALE, at Boston prices, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 23. 1f

To the Public.

DURING the past year, I have advised my patients afflicted with Hernia, to employ Mr. Angier to fit them with Fletcher's Patent Truss, and have been perfectly satisfied with its operations. While they are worn with almost perfect ease and comfort the descent of the viscera of the abdomen is effectually prevented.
Two children, under one year of age, laboring under Inguinal Hernia, have worn Fletcher's Truss with scarcely any inconvenience till a radical cure is now apparently effected.
WILLIAM F. STEVENS, M. D.
Stoneham, Dec. 14, 1841.

The subscriber having derived great benefit from the use of FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS, applied by the Proprietor, Mr. Luther Angier of Medford, wishes to call the attention of those, who, like himself, are afflicted with Rupture, to the great merits of this instrument when properly applied. He has worn one for some time with great ease and comfort, and would warmly recommend to all those afflicted with this very troublesome and annoying disorder, to try the use of the instrument by which he has been so much benefited.
ALVAH RICHARDSON.
Cohasset, Aug. 1841.

AGENTS.

Royal Whiton, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton, Simeon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) and in this town, EBENEZER WOODWARD.
Quincy, Jan. 29. 1y

Premium Britania Ware.

THE subscribers, nearly opposite the Neponset House, have supplied themselves with the very superior Britania Ware from the manufactory of Roswell Gleason, Esq., comprising a splendid variety of patterns of TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, LAMPS, TUMBLERS, PORRINGERs, etc., etc, which they offer for sale to the trade at the manufacturer's prices, and at low prices at retail.
Also—For sale, GLASS, CROCKERY, TIN and JAPANESE WARE.
Also—PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, PAPER HANGINGS and PUTTY.

WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES.
All of which will be sold on good terms.
BACON & BAIRD.
Dorchester, (Neponset Village,) April 17. 1f

Notice.

THE subscriber would hereby inform the public, that he has removed from Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, to the new store in Washington Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Meeting-house.
GEORGE NEWCOMB.
Quincy Oct. 30. 1f

Copartnership Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have associated themselves in business, at the above place, under the firm of
G. & J. P. NEWCOMB,
where they offer for sale, a good assortment of English and West India Goods; Crockery, Earthen, Glass and Hard Ware. Also, an extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes.
A liberal patronage is solicited.
GEORGE NEWCOMB.
JESSE P. NEWCOMB, Jr.
Quincy, Oct. 30. 1f

Bargains in E. and W. I. Goods.
THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale, at prices that cannot fail to suit customers, the following articles, viz:—
Superior MOLASSES, at 25 and 28 cents per gallon; OIL, at 50 cents per gallon; BROWN HAVANA SUGAR, at 7, 8 and 8 1-2 cents per pound; COFFEE, at 10, 11 1-2 and 12 cents per pound; RASINS, 4 cents per pound; SOUCHONG TEA, 58 cents per pound; YOUNG HYSOON TEA, at 75 cents per pound.
Also—A general assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be sold cheap for cash.
E. BENT & CO.
Quincy, June 26. 1f

Ready Made Clothing.

NATHANIEL GALE, TAILOR,
No. 22 Blackstone, corner of Ann Street, Boston.
KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING of every description, which will be sold, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the very lowest prices for CASH.
Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Neck Stocks, Suspenders, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.
Garments cut and made in all the various styles and in the most thorough and faithful manner, and no person required to take any article made for him unless it fits to his satisfaction.
Boston, Jan. 8. 6m

Black Straw Bonnets.

S. S. MARSH respectfully informs her friends and customers, that she has just received an entire new assortment of Winter Ribbons of all qualities: Artificial Flowers; rich Silks and Velvets for Bonnets; cheap plain, plaid, and striped Silks for Hoods.
Also—A few Black Straw Bonnets, cheap and pretty Bonnets for Mourning.
She is now selling off the remnants of her old Stock of RIBBONS very cheap; among them are some very rich Garter Ribbons which she will sell at nine pence per yard.
Quincy, Oct. 23. 1f

India Rubber Shoes.

LADIES, lined and bound with fur; Plain and Figured do.; Gentlemen's do. A prime lot, and large sizes, just received and for sale low by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 1. 1f

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13-4, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 10. 1f

Slates.

SLATES, assorted sizes, for sale, wholesale or retail, at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Oct. 16. 1f

School Books.

A CONSTANT supply of all the School Books in general use, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Teachers, Teachers and others are requested to call before purchasing elsewhere, and they will find terms as good as the best.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished to order at the lowest prices.
Quincy, Oct. 16. 1f

Livery Stable.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints the public that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the care of Francis Williams' Shop, where he is ready to accommodate customers with good Horses, Chaises and other vehicles, at reasonable prices.
A share of public encouragement is solicited.
THOMAS O. BILLING
Quincy, May 8. 1f

NUMBER 10.

JOHN ADAMS
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CONDITIONS.
Two Dollars per annum in advance, and Fifty Cents if not paid in advance—Three Dollars if delayed for the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, previous to the payment of all at the option of the proprietor. Who their papers stopped, they will not be held responsible for the payment of his paper so long as it is at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place where he may have ordered it, or to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and copied at the customary prices. The ad required must be marked on the advertisement they will be continued until charged for accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisement for the benefit of other persons, legal advertisements, and advertisements, sent in by them, must be paid for.

Business letters and communications to the Editor, postage paid, will receive 17 Single copies of the paper, Six

AGENTS FOR THE P.
The following gentlemen are authorized and requested to procure subscriptions and advertisements for the Quincy Patriot.
JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR., Quincy
JUSTIN SPEAR, " "
ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth
JACOB TIRRELL, JR., South Scituate
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree
JOSEPH CLEVELY, Abington
SAMUEL A. TURNER, South Scituate
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Lynn
N. B. OSBORNE, Salem
FREEMAN HUNT, New Bedford

MISCELLAN

For the Quincy Patriot.
LETTER FROM DR.

Mr. Editor—I am not in the much attention to the missiles—each at me from time to time—scribbles, and should probably the harmless squibs which have in your columns, having reference passed unnoticed, had you not your editorial sanction to the intended to convey. As the should have replied at an earlier paper of the 12th inst. fallen. As it might occupy too much columns were I to attempt to re your correspondents and yours complaint against me is near all your articles, I shall consider

Of what, then, am I charged? an uncalled for attack on one of the most estimable citizens. speaks of the man I am accused of "our worthy young landlord of House." Mr. Nobody, a boarder cock House, calls him a well man and again as honest and upright outward, every day life, as can adds for our information, that e knows the man admires him, and styled him "affable and accom informed us that the Hancock tated by the travelling commun managed and its landlord to be d eral encouragement. Now if su acter of the man and the esta which he presides, I have do wrong, and if it can be show come to Quincy and in pr make my acknowledgments to us look a moment at the fact in am rightly informed, Mr. Fre of the establishment, and has to keep a public house with the sell wines, and wines only; m public authorities a solemn con the business according to the t cense. Now I ask, has he no provision of his license—gain appeal to those of your citizens facts in the case. Has he not sold to men whom he knows to be Has not his bar been kept open day? And yet we are told he and an upright man! Do hone men constantly prove false to gagements? Let Mr. French deny if they dare that the facts as we have stated them, and we cannot be found that shall over and them. Will any man in deny that the whole influence of bar is to curse the community, not fully aware that such is its he is an upright man! He knows that he is daily adding fa which is burning out the vitals of ty and destroying the hopes of families, and scorching and sc the lightning's stroke, the hearts and mothers. Yet "Brutus is man." Almost every paper wh bar-room contains some tale of which had its origin in the in He reads, lays down the paper, bar and fills up the maddening

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 10.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1842.

VOLUME 6.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

Two DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrearsages, unless at the option of the proprietor. When subscribers wish their papers stopped, they will notify the publisher to that effect and at the time their subscription expires. Every subscriber will be held responsible for the payment of his paper so long as it is sent to his address at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place where he may have ordered it, until legally notified to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction sales, sent in by them, must be paid for at the usual rates.

Business letters and communications addressed to the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr.	Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR.	"Stone Quarries.
ORIN P. BACON.	Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.	Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr.	South Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN.	Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELY.	Abrington.
SAMUEL A. TURNER.	South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR.	Lynn.
N. E. OSBORNE.	Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT.	New York City.

MISCELLANY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

LETTER FROM DR. JEWETT.

MR. EDITOR—I am not in the habit of paying much attention to the missiles which are hurled at me from time to time by anonymous scribblers, and should probably have suffered the harmless squibs which have found a place in your columns, having reference to me, to have passed unnoticed, had you not seen fit to give your editorial sanction to the censure they were intended to convey. As the matter stands, I should have replied at an earlier date had your paper of the 12th inst. fallen into my hands.

As it might occupy too much space in your columns were I to attempt to reply severally to your correspondents and yourself, and, as the complaint against me is nearly the same in all your articles, I shall consider them in gross. Of what, then, am I charged? Of making an uncalled for attack on one of your most excellent and estimable citizens. "Fair Play" speaks of the man I am accused of injuring, as "our worthy young landlord of the Hancock House." Mr. Nobody, a boarder at the Hancock House, calls him a well meaning citizen, and again as honest and upright a man in his outward, every day life, as can be found, and adds for our information, that every body who knows the man admires him, and yourself have styled him "affable and accommodating," and informed us that the Hancock House is admitted by the travelling community to be well managed and its landlord to be deserving of liberal encouragement. Now if such be the character of the man and the establishment over which he presides, I have done him a great wrong, and if it can be shown to me I will come to Quincy and in propria persona make my acknowledgments to him. But let us look a moment at the fact in the case. If I am rightly informed, Mr. French is the lessee of the establishment, and has taken a license to keep a public house with the permission to sell wines, and wines only; making with the public authorities a solemn contract to conduct the business according to the terms of his license. Now I ask, has he not violated every provision of his license—gain and again? I appeal to those of your citizens who know the facts in the case. Has he not sold strong drinks to men whom he knows to be intemperate? Has not his bar been kept open on God's holy day? And yet we are told he is an honest and an upright man! Do honest and upright men constantly prove false to their solemn engagements? Let Mr. French or his friends deny if they dare that the facts in the case are as we have stated them, and we will see if proof cannot be found that shall overwhelm both him and them. Will any man in his sober senses deny that the whole influence of Mr. French's bar is to curse the community, or that he is not fully aware that such is its tendency? yet he is an upright man! He perfectly well knows that he is daily adding fuel to the flame which is burning out the vitals of the community and destroying the hopes of many miserable families, and scorching and scathing, as with the lightning's stroke, the hearts of many wives and mothers. Yet "Brutus is an honorable man." Almost every paper which comes to this bar-room contains some tale of vice or crime which had its origin in the intoxicating cup. He reads, lays down the paper, walks into his bar and fills up the maddening, damning cup

for others, and yet we are told he is an upright and an honest man. I wondered what disposition he had made of his conscience and it still excites my wonder. If he would have the reputation of being an upright man let him cease to do evil and learn to do well. The "resident boarder" alluding to my assertion that the Hancock House was a "drunkard manufactory" says, "let that pass." No, sir, we will not let that pass. It might be very convenient for Mr. French and those who sustain him, to have that fact passed by as lightly as possible. But, sir, there lies the offence of which I have charged him. It is that he is making drunkards of his fellow men. Instead of exerting his influence, as every good citizen should, to stay the progress of the most terrible evil that afflicts our country and the world, he is directly contributing to increase and perpetuate that evil, and he knows it. But he is "affable," "courteous," "hospitable." Be it so. Are those the essential elements of character which entitle a man to our respect and esteem? Are there not many men of loose, sordid and corrupt principles, who can smile, and make bows, and speak smooth words, and all that? My complaint of your landlord was not that he was not polite or affable; I meet with many men in my wanderings who are very awkward in their manners and are yet men of sound intellects and benevolent hearts, and who would become the inmates of the poor-house rather than obtain a livelihood by undermining the fabrics of public virtue, morality and social happiness. But the ladies are appealed to, to sympathize with Mr. French; and why? Because they once occupied some parts of his house for other and nobler purposes than peddling rum! I am glad they did so. It was a praise-worthy enterprise to embellish the resting place of the dead, but by stopping at his house for that purpose, did they so far sanctify it that the traffic in strong drink is to be deprived of its power to ruin their hopes and happiness? I would it were so, but I fear it is otherwise.

Mr. Editor, in conclusion, let me beg of you to give your correspondents who have expressed their disapprobation of my course, as much space as you can well spare, to sustain the position they have assumed, that a man may sell rum to his fellow men to drink and yet be an honest upright man; only let me ask you to forward me your paper containing their articles to No. 3, Cornhill, and they shall be attended to when I am more at leisure, by

CHARLES JEWETT.

THE PAWNBROKER'S WINDOW.

[Continued from last week's paper.]

CHAPTER III.

The shoemaker regarded the weeping girl with a look of suspicion. "It is well acted," said he, "but it won't do. I thought when you took away such a quantity of valuable work it was for no honest purpose. No pair of hands could have finished the job since then. Come, where are they? I will not be trifled with."

"Oh," sobbed Nance, "I worked hard to finish them; I have dropped them coming here."

"Don't tell me that. You have dropped them at some Pawnbroker's. Where are they? I ask you again—speak; it will not be whispering that will serve you, I can tell you; I've been too long in London to be gammed, mind that; speak out or I'll send for a policeman."

"Perhaps," said Nance, "they may yet be found, I'll go back every step of the way."

"Well, now, that's a good 'un. No, no, my fine lady, you must just stop where you are. Hand over the duplicate."

"I have not pawned them," cried Nance, "you cannot think I would have done that."

"May be not, and its up to me to say so to such a genteel young woman as you; isn't it now? But I can't afford to lose two pounds; they were worth that, if they were worth a shilling. Disappointing my customers too. But I must have them, come what may."

"Two pounds!" repeated Nance, clasping her hands.

"Ay, but may be you didn't get more than one for them, like enough. Come, I can't lose time and money too; where are they?"

"I cannot tell; indeed I cannot," exclaimed Nance. "I'll pay your value; I'll give you all the money I have, and work for you until you are paid."

"Work! well now, ye must think me a soft one; I'm going to trust you with more work, am I? Jim, go out and see if you can fall in with a policeman."

"Oh, do not! do not do that!" cried Nance. "I will pay you for what I have lost; I will give up all I possess."

"And how much may that be, eh? No, no, I'm not to be humbugged this way; you must get me two pounds, or march off to the station-house."

"I will borrow it from some one," said Nance. But the words fell back coldly upon herself. From whom could she borrow? She knew Mrs. Ormonde, kind and generous as she was, could not afford, perhaps could not command such a sum. She knew not what to do. Her hard task-master regarded her with sullen impatience, and once more threatened to give her in charge of the police. Suddenly the landlord Walters flashed upon her recollection. She remembered his seeming kindness, and his professions of friendship; but Nance, although she scarce trusted to ask herself why, felt a nameless reluctance, even an antipathy, to make such a request of him. But it was no time to balance objections, the shoemaker evidently out of temper at the idea of having been duped, was again proceeding to give orders to call in a

police-man, when the startled girl in an agony of agitation and terror mentioned Mr. Walters' name. It had a talismanic effect.

"Whew!" exclaimed the shoemaker, "and you are one of Jack Walters' friends, are ye? Ha! ha! ha! Ah, yes, Jack will pay it no doubt. Jim, run over to Mr. Walters, and if he is at home, tell him that Miss Campbell, ha, ha, ha! is here, and wishes to see him directly; quick, now; ay, and the truth is out at last, ha, ha, ha! Mrs. Ormonde told me such a long story about you, too; well, now, if this isn't as good as a play; all out at last, and the shoemaker, who was a fat man, laughed until his little piggy eyes filled with water."

Nance did not understand his allusions, and was too much agitated and distressed to attend to his mirth, and it was only when Walters entered the shop, accompanied by the workman who had gone to fetch him, that the blush which rose to her own cheek revealed to her the true nature of her previous scruples, and the point of the shoemaker's jest. With some hesitation she informed Walters of her loss, as well as the construction put upon it, which she pleaded as the excuse for having solicited his interference. But she had need of few words, Walters was evidently well pleased to have been called upon on such an occasion, and with surly independence demanded of the shoemaker the value of his loss.

By this time several persons had come into the shop, and the man, nettled at the tone in which Walters had thought fit to address him, answered the question in a way that left the bystanders see he entertained by no means a high opinion of the platonic friendship evinced by the querist. The sum demanded, however, was instantly paid, and Walters led Nance from the shop. But tongues were busy after she was gone; poor Nance's character was slandered.

She walked on with her protector. He addressed her, but Nance heard him not. Her mind was dizzy, her body was wearied and exhausted by toil and want of rest; she was sick at heart, wretched and ill. She passed the Pawnbroker's again; the tears rose afresh to her eyes, but she concealed them, and now, for the first time, was able to thank her companion with fervent gratitude for the good office he had done her. He accompanied her to her door; he saw she was agitated and distressed, and left her with a promise to call upon her on the following day.

And Walters kept his word. After an unhappy night, Nance in the morning went down to Mrs. Ormonde and told her all that had occurred. The honest Irishwoman's indignation at the imputation which had been cast upon her, was only exceeded by her praise and admiration of Walters' kindness. Nay, a new idea arose in her mind. She imagined their young landlord had fallen in love with her protegee, and saw wedlock and golden visions in store for Nance. She kept her opinion secret, but resolved as far as in her lay, to forward the rich lover's suit.

"Cheer you, Miss Campbell," said she, "do not take what has occurred to heart, you will soon have no need to labor for a livelihood; cheer up, my girl, all will be well again, and better than it has ever been."

"How can that be," said Nance, "my rent is far in arrear, I shall never be able to pay what I owe—I have now no means of earning a shilling. What is to become of me?" Mrs. Ormonde smiled, and again told her to be of good cheer. Forthwith she spoke in high terms of Walters; of his munificence of character; his kindness to herself; his forbearance to the poorer class of his tenants; his charity and hospitality, and even extended her praises to his advantages of person. Nance willingly assented to all this panegyric; even the last particular, she did not fail to dissent from, although in spite of her sorrows she could hardly forbear smiling at the unmerited tribute which the Irishwoman paid one, who whatever might be his mental beauties, had certainly little to boast of in the way of personal attractions.

But the entrance of the gentleman himself soon put an end to their discourse, and Mrs. Ormonde, with what she esteemed proper tact, left Nance and the visitor to themselves.

Walters, in spite of himself, in spite of the good act which he had done, and in spite, also, of the absence of any compunction of feeling regarding his designs, or refinement of thought regarding the object of them, felt abashed in the presence of the poor girl, whom he had relieved. There was a gentle grace in Nance's manner, which notwithstanding all the disadvantages of fortune, stamped even in the most ordinary intercourse a certain rank which the vulgar mind never fail to feel, while they cannot avoid secretly acknowledging a distinction of superiority—Walters felt that in the present instance, and it was increased by the silent rebuke which his purposes received from the unsuspicious object of misery and pity.

But Walters did speak, and, as he believed, prepared Nance for his designs without a mask. He spoke of the confinement which her industry occasioned, of the injury it would do her health, of his desire to see her in better circumstances, and at last acknowledged that he felt a greater interest in her welfare than the cold name of friendship was intended to convey. He confessed that he loved her, painted, in what he imagined were alluring terms, the advantages he had the power of procuring for her, and without naming the word "mistress," avoided mentioning that of "wife."

But the film had now fallen from Nance's eyes, and she saw the lurking baseness of his designs; she had indeed once imagined that

his frequent visits were occasioned by something more than mere sympathy with her sufferings, but never till now had she dreamed that she was the intended victim of dishonor. An avowal of honest love would have been rejected with pain, but a proposal that hinted at disgrace, was repelled, was spurned with scorn.

Meek and gentle as she was, Nance had strong feelings and a high-toned mind. The outrage to both that the sudden light which now broke in upon her occasioned, seemed to change her very character.

She answered calmly, and in her manner betrayed no anger, but her words were cold and measured, and her blue eyes usually so soft now burned again. She saw the drift of the language used to her, and without acknowledging—answered it.

Walters saw this, he saw that the bruised spirit though crushed was not conquered, that the humble girl amid all her sufferings preserved her pride and the native dignity of a pure heart—it increased her beauty too, for her fine intelligent features were now animated, and a faint flush had risen to her pale cheek. But this only enhanced her in her eyes, without calling forth any generous sentiment that claimed kindred with the character which in spite of himself he was forced to admire; it only strengthened his purpose, for now he saw a new conquest in triumph over one in whose presence he had been abashed. But he believed that poverty had not yet sufficiently humbled her; he imagined that she only required to be placed in greater difficulties to abandon the spirit which she had so suddenly called up. And he knew that these were crowding upon her, and exulted at the thought—for with the feelings of a dastard his purpose now in some degree partook of the character of revenge.

Their interview finished in mere words! nothing had been expressed to call for an apology on one side, or offence upon the other; but their constructive import had not been misunderstood, nor had both parties failed to see the character in which they must afterwards appear to each other.

Mrs. Ormonde entered soon after he was gone, and found Nance in tears. Mistaking their cause she rallied her upon them, and unconscious of the pain she was giving, entered anew upon the praises of Walters; with various episodes respecting his wealth, and the happiness of the woman whom he might make his wife. She went even farther than that. Presuming that he had declared a passion to Nance, she advised her to listen to it; remarked upon his unusual predilection for visiting that portion of his property, and declared that she had long ago seen with secret satisfaction that this young Cræsus had been smitten, and commended herself for the judicious manner in which from time to time she had added fuel to the flame by well timed allusion to the qualities of heart and character of her, who had been so fortunate as to bask in the sun of his regard.

Nance said nothing, for her course was already taken. She retired to her own room, sat up most of the night repairing her scanty wardrobe, and departed on the morrow, leaving the remainder of her little property to pay the rent and the money she owed. She wrote a letter to Mrs. Ormonde, the heavy tears fell often upon it ere it was finished, and not daring to trust herself with a parting, left the letter for her, and ere any of the other inmates were stirring, Nance, with her little bundle under her arm, was wandering she knew not whither.

It was a bleak wintry morning—she was helpless and forlorn, yet she breathed more freely and her step was lighter at having quitted a place where she might have again to listen to advances which did her dishonor even to hear. She thought of her dead mother—of the happy days of her youth—of playmates of her infancy now living in splendor—of her hopes in those sunny days, of her girlhood's wish to be twenty, and the oft repeated belief "I shall be happy then!" She thought too of Frank Duncan and of the miniature—of her late prospect of regaining it; and poor Nance, with a full heart, could not help exclaiming, "my lot is a bitter one!"

The morning was pretty far advanced when, after walking several miles towards the west part of London, her eye was suddenly arrested by seeing a card in the window of a small bookseller's shop. A young lady wanted to assist in a school. She paused, read it again, and, with but feeble hope of being employed, entered the shop to inquire regarding the situation.

A grim, morose looking woman, dressed in a black cap, came forward from a back parlor, and without taking the trouble to answer Nance's inquiries, gave her a card, with "Miss Prim's Seminary for young ladies, 29 * * * Street," engraven upon it, where she was informed she would learn "every particular." Nance thanked her and left the shop.

After walking about half a mile she entered * * * street, and reached the door of No. 29. With a trembling hand she struck the knocker, and on requesting to see Miss Prim, and giving her name, was suspiciously allowed to enter the passage.

In a minute or two the servant who had admitted her came back to lead her into the august presence of the Principal of the seminary for young ladies. Nance laid down her bundle and followed her.

Miss Prim was seated in a cushioned chair; before her lay a huge atlas, on her right hand stood a celestial, and on her left a terrestrial globe. She was tall and thin, dressed in a

morning gown, and a cap that stood out on all sides like "quills upon the fretful porcupine."

"Miss Campbell," said Miss Prim.

Nance bowed modestly.

"What branches of education do you profess to impart?"

"I know French and a little Italian, and I understand the piano."

"And the harp?" inquired Miss Prim.

"No," said Nance, "I cannot play the harp."

"That is unfortunate," said Miss Prim. "Do you understand the mathematics?"

An answer in the negative was given.

"That is unfortunate," said the female Solon.

"I presume you are able to attend to a Greek class; should I be so fortunate as to have one?"

"I am sorry I do not understand Greek," said Nance.

"That is really very unfortunate," rejoined Miss Prim, "very unfortunate. Have you any predilection for the sciences?"

"Ma'am?"

"The sciences; such as chemistry, arrostation, and the galvanic battery; for gymnastics and the scepter exercises, I employ a master."

"I only know them by name," said Nance, "but I should be happy to make myself as useful as I could."

"Have you been much accustomed to imparting instruction?"

"This would be my first essay," said Nance.

"Miss Prim called this unfortunate too, but her looks showed that she was pleased."

"Have you any reference?"

"None, I fear," said Nance, "that would speak as to my abilities to teach. My father and mother are dead, and I have no friends."

Miss Prim looked hard at her, but the result of her scrutiny appeared satisfactory. She then made Nance give a minute detail of her birth, parentage and education.

"My last junior assistant gave me the highest references," observed Miss Prim, "one of them to a person of title, and I gave her twenty pounds a year, but as you have not such to offer me, I am afraid I cannot allow you any remuneration beyond board and lodging, and the use of my library; even should you be the object of my choice."

Nance did not quite see the force of the distinction, but she said she would be happy to engage on any terms.

"I shall be willing then to give you a month's trial," said the considerate lady, "and at the end of that period, should I approve of you, I will take you on my regular establishment. No remuneration however can be given for the first two years; after that if you conduct yourself to my satisfaction, perhaps I may allow you a salary of five pounds per annum."

Nance thanked her, and inquired when Miss Prim desired she should commence? The latter replied, immediately; and Nance informing her, with some hesitation, that all the property she had in the world was a small bundle which lay in the passage below, said she would be happy either to remain or to call again in the evening.

The principal manifested no surprise at this declaration of poverty and needy circumstances; in fact she had guessed as much, and pulling the bell desired the servant who entered to show Nance to her bed room in one of the attics, where in a half an hour she would send Miss Starch, the senior assistant, to give her a general idea of the duties she would have to perform. So saying, Miss Prim opened the huge atlas, in token of putting an end to the conversation.

Nance procured her bundle and carried it up to a cold, bare looking attic room, and here having taken off her cloak and bonnet, waited the arrival of Miss Starch.

Poorly as Nance was dressed, her appearance was ladylike. The soft brown hair parted on her white forehead, the blue eyes, and her touching sweetness of countenance, united into an expression eminently prepossessing, while her faded dress possessed a degree of neatness which more than atoned for its humbleness.

Miss Starch, pursuant to Miss Prim's decree, made her appearance. She was a spare, tall, middle-aged woman, with long bony hands, withered features, and wore her hair like a girl, hanging over her shrivelled neck. She seemed a person who had undergone various hard campaigns in the way of privation, and her looks were severe and acrimonious.

With the precision of a clerk of arraigns she informed Nance of the duties she would have to perform; that Miss Prim's seminary being a day-school, she would have no pupils to attend to in play hours, but in lieu of that would have to set copies, examine their cyphering books, mend their pens for next day, copy music, and, in short, have a whole catalogue of drudgery to perform in the evening; while during school hours she would be required to make herself generally useful, and that Miss Prim expected that after dinner Miss Campbell would be ready to come down stairs and attend the afternoon classes.

Nance, who had not yet breakfasted, inquired what was the dinner hour, and was informed that the junior teacher's was always served up (like her other meals) in her own room at one o'clock, but that she (Miss Starch) and Miss Prim dined at three. So saying, this antiquated piece of juvenility left the room.

The change of situation had been so sudden, that Nance felt confused, and while she looked around her on the bare walls of her narrow dormitory, half doubted if it were real. But one o'clock was fast approaching, and a portion of bread soaked in a kind of poor soup was formally served up to her for dinner. She partook of it, and having done so was again waited

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Annual Report of the Auditors of Accounts for 1841.

The undersigned, a Committee chosen at the last annual meeting of the Town of Quincy, to audit the Accounts of the Town from the 20th of February, 1841, to the 20th of February, 1842, have attended to that duty, and would respectfully submit the following report:

SCHOOLING.

Town's Appropriation, 2063.00
Received from Massachusetts School Fund, 150.76
Income from Coddington School Fund, 75.00

Centre District.	No. of pupils, 265.	Share of money, 902.39
South District.	No. of pupils, 227.	Share of money, 787.33
West District.	No. of Pupils, 175.	Share of money, 629.88
Quincy Point District.	No. of pupils, 128.	Share of money, 487.57
North District.	No. of pupils, 54.	Share of money, 263.50
East District.	No. of pupils, 39.	Share of money, 218.09
	888	\$3288.76

By a vote of the Town, six hundred dollars of this sum was divided equally between the six School Districts, and the remainder according to the number of children in the several Districts, May 1st, 1841, between four and sixteen years of age.

Incidental Expenses of the School Districts.

Centre District, ink, stoves, etc.	36.01
North District, do.	2.43
South District, do.	20.61
East District, do.	10.05
Quincy Point District, do.	7.45
West District, do.	16.08
	\$72.63

Pay of the General School Committee.

William P. Lunt, 15 days' services,	\$15.00
Elisha Marsh, 12 " "	12.00
Horatio N. Glover, 7 1/2 " "	7.50
Calvin Wolcott, 13 1/2 " "	13.50
John T. Burrell, 7 1/2 " "	7.50
John Whitney, 17 1/2 " "	17.50
John M. Gourgass, Jr., 5 " "	5.00
	\$78.00

ALMSHOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

Expenditures.

Stock on hand as appraised Feb. 20th, 1841,	1973.80
Paid Humphrey & Southern, flour, meal, etc,	256.03
Matthew Clay for labor, eight months,	120.00
Jacob F. Eaton, seaweed,	12.00
M. R. & E. Marsh, for leather,	3.50
Benjamin Page, one coffin,	4.00
Thomas J. Nightingale, mutton, etc,	24.08
Josiah Brigham & Co., merchandize,	22.18
Josiah Savil, blacksmithing,	27.25
E. Bent & Co., merchandize,	24.05
Frederic Hardwick, Jr., merchandize,	5.20
Dr. J. A. Stetson, attendance and medicine,	23.25
John Brierley, merchandize,	18.62
J. D. & G. Goodnow, merchandize,	47.56
Cliff Rodgers, leather,	3.40
Ensign S. Fellows, mending tin, etc,	1.57
Elbridge G. Hayden, blacksmithing,	17.48
Dr. E. Woodward, medicine and attendance,	7.75
William Totman, beef, etc,	9.98
Samuel Copeland, eight cords Eastern wood,	44.00
James Arnold, mutton,	6.00
Daniel Baxter & Co., merchandize, etc,	65.48
Gardner & Bartlett, snuff and beaus,	5.85
Charles A. Brown, three quintals Codfish,	9.00
J. & H. Bird, one barrel of Pork,	14.00
Kelley & Spring, twelve yards Frocking,	7.50
Amos S. Reed, four pigs,	12.48
Ebenezer Lovering, one yoke of Oxen,	87.50
Daniel Baxter, beef, etc,	25.59
N. & J. Spear, posts and rails,	8.00
Urbane Cudworth, one year's salary,	204.66
Rent of part of Almshouse Farm,	75.00
Abram Prescott, killing hogs,	2.50
Charles P. Tirrell, wheelwrighting,	10.33
	\$3273.68

Pay of Overseers of the Poor.

Charles A. Brown, 8 days,	12.00
Charles A. Cummings, 6 do.	9.00
Daniel Baxter, 13 1/2 do.	20.75
Lysander Richards, 5 do.	7.50
	\$58.25

Debt, \$331.93
Credit, 3271.23
Balance, \$60.70

Expenses out of the Almshouse.

Ebenezer Woodward, attendance and medicine,	5.00
Francis Williams, expenses to Worcester,	16.00
Support of Paupers, at Dedham,	50.52
Worcester Lunatic Asylum,	10.00
	\$81.52

It will be seen that the net expense of supporting the Almshouse establishment, including the pay of Overseers, is \$60.70. If their pay should be deducted, as has been customary, there will appear a balance against the establishment of \$2.45.

Inmates of the Almshouse.

Admitted last year, 6; discharged, 7; deceased, 1. Now in the house, 10 males—5 females; total 15.

REPAIRS OF THE HIGHWAYS.

Labor, etc, performed from the Almshouse.

151 1-2 days work by Superintendent, at \$1.00 per day,	151.50
122 1-2 do. Hired man, 1.00 do.	122.00
310 do. Paupers, 60 do.	186.00
141 do. Oxen, 1.00 do.	141.00
163 1-4 do. Ox Cart, 25 do.	40.81
146 do. Horse, 75 do.	109.69
124 1-2 do. Horse Cart, 15 do.	18.68
	\$770.18

Labor, etc, on Highways separate from the Almshouse.

Josiah Savil, iron work, 1.62; Benj Gay, gravel, 6.68; Lewis Bass, 79 loads gravel, 5.10,	13.40
John Q. Adams, 243 loads of gravel,	19.44
James Newcomb, shoveling snow, gravel, and stone for bridge,	13.57
Daniel Baxter, 31 loads of gravel, 2.00; Jacob F. Eaton, shoveling snow, 0.50,	2.50
Charles Spear, shoveling snow, 1.49; George W. Beale, 63 loads of gravel, 4.40,	5.89
Horatio N. Glover, clearing road of snow,	22.25
	77.35

Pay of Surveyors of Highways.

Daniel Baxter, 19 days, 28.50; Lysander Richards, 4 days, 6.00,	\$34.50
	\$62.03

Building New Roads.

Harvey Field, building road from Cherry Street, to Copeland Street,	1027.50
William Hennessey, do.	137.42
Ebenezer Adams, do.	227.35
Job Faxon, for cedar posts, do.	103.00
John Newcomb, building railing, do.	171.66
James Newcomb, stone for road from Washington to South Street,	12.00
William Hennessey, building in part the same,	42.50
Jedediah Spear, land for the road,	50.00
	\$1771.63

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Paid Josiah Brigham & Co., stationary, 0.43; Josiah Savil, iron work on Burying Ground, 2.50,	3.02
E. S. Fellows, set of sealed Measures, 3.13; Geo. Nightingale, repairing Hay Scales, etc, 6.31,	9.44
Caleb Gill, Jr., stationery, etc, 6.07; John A. Green, printing, 58.50; Job Faxon, Cedar Post, 6.75,	71.32
John Newcomb, repairs on Town Hall, 6.46; Almshouse, 1.17; Burying Ground Fence, etc, 3.06,	11.59
John Hayward, glazing, 1.00; Daniel Hobart, sexton, 14.75; Daniel Baxter, horse hire, 3.00,	18.75
John Hall, ringing bell one year, 30.00; Daniel French, use of room, 5.25,	35.25
Edwin Whiting, repairs at Almshouse,	3.00
One half of the damages on the Neponset Turnpike Road,	75.00
	\$247.37

Miscellaneous Expenses brought up,
Constables—Francis Williams, 11.00—Lewis Bass, 7.00, 18.00
Town Clerk—Israel W. Munroe, 35.00; Town Treasurer—George Nightingale, 25.00, 60.00
Selectmen and Assessors—Daniel Baxter, 65 days, 97.50
do. do. Lysander Richards, 32 1/2 do., 48.75
do. do. William B. Duggan, 13 1/3 do., 20.00
do. do. Charles A. Brown, 12 do., 18.00
do. do. Charles A. Cummings, 7 1/4 do., 10.95

RECAPITULATION.

Money expended for Schools,	\$3288.76
Incidental Expenses of School Districts,	72.63
Pay of General School Committee,	78.00
Repairs on School Houses,	73.96
Net cost of Almshouse, (includ. pay Overseers),	60.70
Expenses out of the Almshouse,	81.52
Repairs of the Highways,	1771.63
Building new Roads,	1771.63
Miscellaneous Expenses,	500.47
Land bought of Peter Turner,	400.00
Total,	\$7209.70

THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Cash in the Treasury, Feb. 20th, 1841,	38.05
Share State School Fund, (1840.),	150.76
Lewis Bass, in full for tax, 1840,	207.10
Received of Lewis Bass as Collector, (1841.),	4649.49
" " State Treasurer, Militia services, (1841.),	185.00
" " " " (1840.),	205.00
" " for State Paupers, (1840.),	54.46
" " " " (1841.),	74.83
Notes rec'd of Selectmen, exclusive of interest,	307.50
Income from Hay Scales,	150.00
Rent of Town Hall,	13.00
Coddington School Fund,	75.00
Received of the County for Cherry St. road,	500.00
" " Selectmen for articles sold from Almshouse, 58.75,	58.75
" " J. Hobart and J. Wild of Braintree, on account of the Cherry Street road,	75.00
Rent of land on High Street,	2.00
Received of C. P. Tirrell, part pay of a note,	10.66
Borrowed of John Crane, April 9th, 1841,	463.00
" " Lemuel Brackett, May 10th, 1841,	600.00
Received of Selectmen, payment of a note,	60.37
Now due from Lewis Bass, Tax, (1841)	2653.01
	\$12,434.98

The Auditors, in their examination of the Books and Accounts of the Selectmen and Town Treasurer, have found them to be generally well kept and correctly vouched.

The Almshouse establishment appeared to be under excellent management, and the inmates as contented as could be expected of people in their circumstances.

To facilitate business for future Boards of Auditors, it is recommended that the Treasurer cause the several Notes against the Town to be settled up to the 20th of February, and if renewed, to date from that time.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. GREEN,
GEORGE MARSH,
LEWIS BASS,
JOSIAH SAVIL,
JOSEPH BURRELL,

Auditors
of
Accounts
for
1841.

Quincy, February 25th, 1842.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1842.

John A. Green, Editor.

LEGISLATIVE LETTER.

To the Editor of the Quincy Patriot:

Boston, 3d March, 1842.

Both branches of the Legislature are now in earnest in despatching business. The House meets at half past nine in the morning and sits until nearly nine in the evening with the intermission of but a single hour for dinner, whilst the Senate, which moves quicker by reason of the smallness of the body, accomplishes daily all that comes before it. There is now some cause for believing an adjournment will take place very soon.

One strong motive for this adjournment taking place on Thursday, is, that the members are invited to go to Springfield by way of the Western Railroad, on Friday, there to meet the members of the New York Legislature who are to come from Albany on the same day. This will be very convenient to all those gentlemen from the western part of the State who wish to go home and to attend the March meetings in their own towns, which will be held on Monday, provided they are not obliged to come back again. Another reason for an early adjournment, is, that it is now proposed to hold a short session in the month of September for the sole purpose of adopting the Congressional District to the new apportionment of representation about to be made by Congress at its present session, according to the census of 1840.

As much has been said of an opinion that the intimations have been thrown out of an opinion that it was both unnecessary and inexpedient, it may be as well to state the reasons why it has been sustained. Many of the towns, not entitled to choose every year, took their representatives this year with direct reference to that question, being much interested in it. These representatives are therefore all anxious that it should not be passed over to another Legislature. But what is a stronger and better founded argument is this. The relations of the United States, both foreign and domestic, are manifestly in an extremely disturbed state. And judging from the letter of Mr. Webster, lately published, it is not improbable that the case of the Brig Creole, to which it refers, may create a new difficulty in addition to all those which now exist. Should the tone and temper of the two nations become more and more violent towards one another and a collision be likely to ensue, it will not be impossible to suppose that the National Legislature must then be called together. Now should the business of laying out the State into districts, be postponed until next winter, it is very unlikely that any bill would become a Law much before the fourth of March, when the period of that Congress would commence. The choice of representatives to Congress must be deferred from next autumn to a future time. The State would then be exposed to the hazard of being for some time unrepresented at a moment when it would seem to be most important to her that she should have all the strength which she could muster ready for immediate use. For even after the bill becomes a law, it would take some time to hold the elections under it, and these elections would be held at an unusual season and so distinct from all other elections that they would hardly be likely to secure that full expression of the popular feeling which in such cases is always desirable. If the country is to be driven into a war to support the slave system of the South, and the annexation of Texas is to be one of the main links by which the force of the Free States is to be bound, it is certainly of the greatest consequence to Massachusetts that she should know where she stands and not be caught asleep. We know how it was last summer, at the extra session, with those States which had not provided for a choice of their representatives beforehand. Mississippi had none at all, and Illinois sent hers only at the eleventh hour. This is not the way with provident and long-sighted politicians. They see the necessity of preparing all the tackle of the ship for immediate use in a moment of storm. It is sincerely to be hoped that no storm will come, but on the other hand we have a right to expect fair weather with a sky at present so clouded and lowering.

This is the only question which I find it difficult satisfactorily to answer. If the Legislature of Massachusetts, perceiving itself unable without any fault of its own to accomplish a most important duty at a time convenient to its usual session, determines to make an unusual one for that object only and commits an error in this, it surely should be considered a pardonable error of extreme

caution in guarding the rights of the State rather than a fault. But at present, I am not even disposed to call it an error; and though I have taken very little part in the management, I cannot help thinking that it is in its design perfectly wise.

The last few days have been by far the most interesting ones of the session, inasmuch as the subject of the Finance of the State has been very fully discussed, and as I think with considerable ability. The majority of the dominant party prepared a series of measures based upon the estimate of a very large surplus in the Treasury at the end of the year. A part of this surplus, equal to ninety or more thousand dollars, they proposed to appropriate to the payment of part of the existing debt of two hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars, called the funded debt of 1839, and the balance to provide for by creating a new debt payable in instalments of fifty thousand dollars each, in one, two, three and four years from date. In lieu of this last provision, a minority of the same party proposed to pay off the greater part of the debt by raising a revenue to meet it through a direct tax. This minority would have been in no sense formidable had it not been that they were sustained by nearly the whole of the democratic party, and thus the members on each side were made almost equal. After a long debate, in which I cannot help thinking the justice of the argument was entirely on the side of the advocates of the measure, the House voted to recommit the bill of the Committee with instructions to report a bill to levy a tax. This vote was carried by a majority of five votes only, 154 yeas to 149 nays. When the Committee in accordance with the instruction reported a bill, leaving the amount to be raised in blank, Mr. Parsons of Gloucester, moved to fill the blank with the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Upon this motion, the majority dwindled to two, 125 to 123. And upon the final vote on the passage of the bill to a third reading, it was defeated by 149 yeas to 141 nays. So difficult was it to keep up the courage of the members to face an unpopular proposition!

Among a great many good features of our political institutions, there is one which I often look upon with regret. It is the unwillingness with which men come up to measures which are not in appearance agreeable to the supposed opinions of the people, although they may be perfectly just and right in themselves. The fact cannot be denied, that a single error on the part of the whig party in 1836 or '37, in not providing for the payment of a debt contracted the preceding year by a small tax, has led to its present situation of bearing the responsibility of a sum of three hundred thousand dollars, the accumulated deficiencies of several successive years. And now it is maintained that the levying a tax to meet this debt would have the effect to overthrow that party. Perhaps it might, although in my opinion the opposite course is much the most likely to do it. For after all, the great moral strength of parties is to be found in the confidence generally entertained that the principles which guide them are sound. And if it be once discovered that there are those at all moving a particular party, or if any that they are made constantly to yield to notions of expediency, there is an end to such confidence. But my notions, I know, are rather singular on this subject, and by many are called impracticable, so I will not further trouble your readers with them.

The bill repealing the restrictions upon marriage of the colors, after passing to a third reading by a majority of fourteen, was lost in the next stage by four votes. So that there will be one more year of agitation of that matter. The Neponset Bridge bill has not yet come up for decision, but will pass perhaps with some amendment in the course of this day.

On the whole, the proceedings of the session have been very harmonious. The whigs have agreed among themselves about as well as they ever do, and the democratic party have not been as fully agreed as they usually are. This is no reproach to any one but of the contrary a high compliment. For where a number of men meet together, if they are honest, it is impossible that they should not differ in opinion with each other. The tendency of the members of one party is to be stiff in the maintenance of their several opinions, whilst that of the other is to be too flexible in yielding their own. Neither character has been too prominently marked this season, but on the contrary, a general disposition has been manifested to make their estimate of right the only rule of conduct. There may have been more useful bodies among the number of its predecessors so far as results are concerned and many more brilliant ones in point of ability in its members, but a more conscientious one has not often existed and will be rare to find at any time. If the State of Massachusetts never has a worse spirit in its Legislative Halls than has actuated both political parties during this winter

it will long continue to sustain has already justly earned. And now having fulfilled respectfully take my leave of I have fatigued them so much I please to see no more of your as you call him, as he is in lay

QUINCY LECTURE. The lecture last Wednesday evening, was this town. Subject; *Witcher* as a representation of the mind the early ages. His style of A little more force, energy and of the lecture would have been Mr. C. has distinguished him much native talent, and he occupying the important and Lyceum lecturer. The lecture was brief, and by all who heard it.

DR. SACRETT'S INDIAN PLAY by an advertisement, in another Hayden has been appointed Plasters in this town. They wherever they have been inter recommended by the medical favor had occasion to make use all our readers, troubled with enumerated in the advertisement in all cases where satisfaction will be refunded. The source come, is sufficient guarantee, by Dr. Geo. Stevens Jones, a Cl of Boston, who in his profession

"THE OLD MAN ELEGANT." memorial contains the proceedings favor of the course recently taken venerable John Q. Adams. Sprague was President, and the er and Dr. Preston, both solid were Vice Presidents. These were peculiarly appropriate on the ing their venerable Representative

DECLARATION. We have been that Daniel Baxter, Esq., decline candidate for re-election to the ensing year.

FAST DAY. Governor Davis pointed Thursday, the seventh of Fast.

SUMMARY OF INTE

The resolution before the Com ton, requesting the Legislature t Laws, has been rejected by that b

The Senate of the United State majority of five, the nomination United States District Judge in place of Judge Hopkinson, deca

The Madisonian prognosticate country and Great Britain. This cial organ of Government, would war was apprehended by the Cab

The Louisville Journal fully an soul charges against Hon. Daniel

Hon. Lewis Williams, memb Representatives, died very sudden Washington, on Wednesday of the oldest member of the House

had been a Representative from triet of North Carolina. He enjoy says the Madisonian, of Father of

Hon. Franklin Pierce, of New signed his seat in the United Stat Hon. Leonard Wilcox has been ap nor, to fill the vacancy.

The Rev. John Pierpont has de tion of Governor of this Common him by the 'Liberty Party.' In h tion, however, he expresses his principles of that party.

The proprietors of the Newbury directed to appear before the Bank Legislature, and show why their ch forfeited.

Public meetings without refer been called in Brooklyn, Rochester oral other places, to express appro of Hon. John Quincy Adams in re petition.

The Quebec Gazette of the 7th at that time a depth of snow on the of about four feet. It rained on fifth and snowed at noon, with a g followed by intense cold. On th sixth there was another fall of snow the East.

Thirteen persons, who were a Police Court of Boston, on complain shal, for interrupting public worsh Church in Endicott Street, were b their trial at the Municipal Court.

Swearing in conversation indic distrust of the person's own rep acknowledgment that he thinks worthy of credit.

A country editor says he estimate a newly married couple, by the size cake which they send him.

It has been decided in New York, out his horse on Sunday, and the hard driving the owner cannot reco

It is absurd, if you have half a d of different dispositions and capaci all the same education, with the exp will all shine in the same sphere.

Extravagance in fine clothing is dation to the eye—but not to the soul Dr. Franklin, we think it is, who frequently covers intolerable ignor conceals it.

There is a short didactic senten which, if followed in practice, wou in society, more extensive and im great temperance reform. It sou may call it vulgar. It is merely a q your own business."

Up, Lewis Bass, 7.00,	18.00
0: Town Treasurer—George Nightingale, 25.00	60.00
ter, 45,	37.50
Richards, 32 1/2 do,	45.75
Duggan, 13 1/3 do,	20.00
Brown, 12 do,	18.00
Cummings, 7 1/4 do,	10.85
	\$273.10
	\$500.47

EXPENDITURE.	
Expenses of Schools,	\$3288.76
Expenses of School Districts,	72.63
Expenses of School Committee,	75.00
School Houses,	73.96
Alms-house (incl. pay Overseers),	60.70
out of the Alms-house,	81.52
the Highway,	882.03
new Roads,	1771.43
new Expresses,	500.47
of Peter Turner,	400.00
Total,	\$7209.70

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.		
38.05	One half the income from Sales,	94.50
150.76	Land purchased of Peter Turner,	400.00
207.10	Paid Jedediah Spear, (the award of County	
(1841.) 4043.49	Commissioners for land to build new road,	50.00
(1841.) 185.00	Town Clerk and Town Treasurer probable pay,	60.00
(1840.) 205.00	Adams Temple and School Fund, (notes and	
54.46	interest.)	1040.74
74.63	Orders paid the present year for 1840,	381.01
10.66	Interest paid on Notes of year 1840,	352.20
189.00	Paid Town Orders for the year 1841,	7095.01
13.00	Notes and interest paid sundry persons, 1841,	1047.68
75.00	Lewis Bass for collecting Tax for 1841,	138.75
500.00	Notes and interest thereon now due sundry	
1841.) 56.75	individuals,	4043.00
Almshouse, 75.00	Probable drawback on Tax of 1841,	400.00
2.00		\$15,702.89
a note, 10.66	Deduct,	12,434.38
1841.) 403.00		
note, 60.37	Town debt for Feb. 20th, 1842,	\$3,268.51
11) 2653.01		
\$12,434.38		

ation of the Books and Accounts of the Selectmen and Town are generally well kept and correctly vouched. It appeared to be under excellent management, and the inmates of people in their circumstances.

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which is respectfully submitted,

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GEORGE MARSH,
JOSIAH BASS,
JOSIAH SAVIL,
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12. 5, 1842.

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it will long continue to sustain the character which it has already justly earned.

And now having fulfilled my promise to you, I respectfully take my leave of your readers. Doubtless I have fatigued them so much that they will be as much pleased to see no more of your legislative correspondent as you call him, as he is in laying down his pen. F.

QUINCY LYCEUM. The lecture before this institution last Wednesday evening, was by John C. Edwards of this town. Subject; Witchcraft. The lecturer gave us a representation of the mischiefs of witchcraft from the early ages. His style of writing is plain and good. A little more force, energy and gesture in the delivery of the lecture would have been quite an improvement. Mr. C. has distinguished himself as a young man of much native talent, and we are pleased to find him occupying the important and interesting field of a Lyceum lecturer.

The lecture was brief, and has been spoken well of by all who heard it.

DR. SACKETT'S INDIAN PLASTERS. It will be seen by an advertisement, in another column, that Mrs. E. Hayden has been appointed agent for these celebrated Plasters in this town. They are performing wonders wherever they have been introduced, and are highly recommended by the medical faculty, and all who have ever had occasion to make use of them. We advise all our readers, troubled with any of the complaints enumerated in the advertisement, to make a trial—as in all cases where satisfaction is not given, the money will be refunded. The source from whence they come, is sufficient guarantee, they being manufactured by Dr. Geo. Stevens Jones, a Chemist and Apothecary of Boston, who in his profession is pre-eminent.

"THE OLD MAN ELOQUENT." The Plymouth Memorial contains the proceedings of a large meeting, in favor of the course recently taken in Congress, by the venerable John Q. Adams. The venerable Seth Sprague was President, and the venerable Dr. Thacher and Dr. Preston, both soldiers of the Revolution were Vice Presidents. The selection of these veterans was peculiarly appropriate on the occasion of sustaining their venerable Representative.

DECLINATION. We have been requested to state, that Daniel Baxter, Esq., declines being considered a candidate for re-election to the office of Selectmen the ensuing year.

FAST DAY. Governor Davis of this State, has appointed Thursday, the seventh of April, as the annual Fast.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE. The resolution before the Common Council in Boston, requesting the Legislature to repeal all License Laws, has been rejected by that body.

The Senate of the United States have rejected, by a majority of five, the nomination of Mr. Bradford as United States District Judge in Philadelphia, in the place of Judge Hopkinson, deceased.

The Madisonian prognosticates war between this country and Great Britain. This paper, being the official organ of Government, would lead us to infer that war was apprehended by the Cabinet.

The Louisville Journal fully and frankly retracts its foul charges against Hon. Daniel Webster.

Hon. Lewis Williams, member of the House of Representatives, died very suddenly at his lodgings, in Washington, on Wednesday of last week. He was the oldest member of the House. Twenty-six years had he been a Representative from the thirteenth District of North Carolina. He enjoyed the honored title, says the Madisonian, of Father of the House.

Hon. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, has resigned his seat in the United States Senate, and the Hon. Leonard Wilcox has been appointed by the Governor, to fill the vacancy.

The Rev. John Pierpont has declined the nomination of Governor of this Commonwealth, tendered to him by the 'Liberty Party.' In his letter of declination, however, he expresses his approbation of the principles of that party.

The proprietors of the Newburyport Bank have been directed to appear before the Bank committee of the Legislature, and show why their charter should not be forfeited.

Public meetings without reference to party have been called in Brooklyn, Rochester, (N. Y.) and several other places, to express approbation of the course of Hon. John Quincy Adams in regard to the right of petition.

The Quebec Gazette of the 7th ult., says, there was at that time a depth of snow on the ground in Quebec, of about four feet. It rained on the morning of the fifth and snowed at noon, with a gale from the West, followed by intense cold. On the evening of the sixth there was another fall of snow, with the wind at the East.

Thirteen persons, who were carried before the Police Court of Boston, on complaint of the City Marshal, for interrupting public worship in the Catholic Church in Endicott Street, were bound over to take their trial at the Municipal Court.

Swearing in conversation indicates a perpetual distrust of the person's own reputation, and is an acknowledgement that he thinks his bare word not worthy of credit.

A country editor says he estimates the happiness of a newly married couple, by the size of the wedding cake which they send him.

It has been decided in New York, that if a man hires out his horse or Sunday, and the hire kills him by hard driving the owner cannot recover in law.

It is absurd, if you have half a dozen children, all of different dispositions and capacities, to give them all the same education, with the expectation that they will all shine in the same sphere.

Extravagance in fine clothing is often a recommendation to the eye—but not to the understanding of men. Dr. Franklin, we think it is, who says, "A fine coat frequently covers intolerable ignorance, but never conceals it."

There is a short didactic sentence of four words, which, if followed in practice, would effect a reform in society, more extensive and important than the great temperance reform. It sounds harshly—you may call it vulgar. It is merely a quotation—"Mind your own business."

LEATHER AND SHOEMAKER'S CONVENTION. This meeting was held during the present week in Boston. It was numerously attended, and the best spirit and utmost harmony marked its important deliberations.

CONGRESS. The doings of the National Legislature exhibit nothing of interest during the past week. The Hon. Henry Clay has announced that he shall resign his seat in the Senate the last of March.

SUPPOSED DISASTER. The British steamer Caladonia, due from England, several days since, had not arrived last evening at Boston. Fears are entertained that she has met with a similar fate of the President, as storms have prevailed since she was to have left.

BANKRUPT COMMISSIONER. John M. Gourgass, Jr., Esq., of this town, has been appointed United States Bankrupt Law Commissioner.

TO WRITERS. Several communications of interest have been received; on account of want of space in our columns, we must defer their publications till next week.

GENERAL COURT. This body adjourned on Thursday last to the first Wednesday in September next.

A meeting of Scotchmen is to be held in New York, to make arrangements for the relief of the destitute operatives in the manufacturing districts of Scotland.

While the revengeful seeketh his enemy's hurt, he oftentimes procureth his own destruction; while he aimeth at one of the eyes of his adversary, lo! he putteth out both his own.

NOTICES. Rev. Mr. Fitzsimmons, Roman Catholic, will not officiate at the West District School-house, to-morrow, as previously announced.

The Democratic Republicans of Quincy, are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 5th, at half past six o'clock, to nominate suitable persons to be supported for Town Officers the year ensuing, and such other business as may be thought proper when assembled.

By order of the Democratic Town Committee.

The whig citizens of the Town of Quincy are requested to meet at the Centre School District Room, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 5th, at seven o'clock, in the Town Hall.

By order of the Town Committee.

Rev. O. A. Brownson of Boston, will deliver the nineteenth lecture of the season, before the Quincy Lyceum, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 9th, at seven o'clock, in the Town Hall.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION. Do the claims of Great Britain in regard to our North-Eastern Boundary insisted upon—her conduct in the burning of the Caroline, and in the searching and detaining our vessels on the coast of Africa if satisfaction therefor be refused—form just or sufficient causes for a declaration of war by the United States?

JONATHAN BAXTER, Jr. Sec.

N. Capen, Esq. of Boston, will deliver a lecture before the Milton and Quincy Union Lyceum, next TUESDAY EVENING, (March 5th), commencing at seven o'clock.

S. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

GOOD NEWS FROM BOSTON!—Messrs. Symonds and Wheeler, Boston Agents for Dr. Jayne, have published a circular, in which they say—"We have at liberty to refer to the following gentlemen, who have used and are now using *his* Tonic, with good effect, as the following will show."

Edward Cruik, Jr., Esq., No. 9 State Street, Boston, has been quite bald on the top of his head, and by using three or four bottles has had his hair restored.

Mr. Drew, a teacher in one of the Grammar Schools in Boston, has the hair restored to a bald spot on the top of his head, by using two or three bottles of the Tonic.

Mr. Henry Blodgett, in the rear of No. 233 Washington Street, Boston, has had the hair restored to his head by using two bottles of the Tonic.

Mr. L. G. Smith, No. 21 Ann Street, Boston, who has been entirely bald for six or six years, by using five bottles has his head covered with a new growth of hair.

For sale by
CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, March 5.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice, that they will be in session at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY, in each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER.
LYSANDER RICHARDS.
Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

DIED.

In this town, 2d inst. Mrs. Ellen, wife of Mr. Pheas G. Sanborn, aged 24.

In Braintree, 23d ult., Mr. Samuel M. Capen, aged 30.

Notice.

THIS certifies that I have this day, (March 1st, 1842), relinquished to my son, Abel Russell Procter, his time to act and trade for himself, and I shall not pay any debts of his contracting or claim any of his earnings from this date.

ABEL PROCTER.
Braintree, March 5.

Compound Bonset Candy.
WILLIAM BROWN'S Compound Bonset Candy Medicated—Price six cents per ounce, or four ounces for nineteen cents. This article is the most celebrated preparation now in use in the form of Candy, for the cure of Coughs, Whooping Coughs, Sore Throat and all diseases of the Lungs. It is literally in the mouth of the whole community, and is in extensive use for clearing the voice for vocalists and public speakers. Its ingredients are known to the public, therefore it cannot be called a quack article. It is made from the root of Elecampane, Liquorice, Squills, Seneca Root, Bonset Herb and many other ingredients recommended by the medical faculty. It has gained so extensive a reputation that a number of druggists and confectioners are counterfeiting it. In order, therefore, to procure the genuine, call for "William Brown's Bonset Candy," and observe the directions are signed and the candy stamped "William Brown, Boston."

The true article is for sale in Boston, at wholesale and retail, by the Manufacturer, corner of Washington and Eliot Street, WILLIAM BROWN, and in this town by Mrs. E. HAYDEN, Agent.
From P. Cleaveland, Professor of Chemistry at Bowdoin College, Brunswick Me.
From his knowledge of the ingredient of William Brown's Compound Bonset Candy, and from the beneficial effects which I have myself experienced from the use of it, and which I have observed in others who have used it, I am well satisfied that it is a highly valuable article for promoting expectoration and removing those coughs which so frequently result from colds.
Quincy, March 5.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Parish Meeting.

Norfolk ss. To Lewis Bass, Constable of the Town of Quincy.

L. S. YOU are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the Inhabitants of the First Congregational Society in the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Parish Affairs, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the fourth day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz:—

1. To choose a Moderator.
2. To choose all Parish Officers as the law directs.
3. To raise such sum or sums of Money as may be considered necessary for Parochial purposes.
4. To determine what compensation the Parish will allow their Clerk and Treasurer for their services the past year.
5. To see if the Parish will give any instructions to their Parish Committee in regard to letting the Meeting-house to be used for any other than religious purposes.
6. To choose any Committees, or hear and act on the Report of any Committee, and transact any other business that may regularly come before the meeting.

Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant, with your doings thereon, unto the Parish Clerk on or before the time prefixed for said meeting.

Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this fourth day of March, A. D. 1842.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM,
JAMES NEWCOMB, Parish Assessors.

Quincy, March 4th, 1842.

NORFOLK, ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the Inhabitants of the First Congregational Society in the Town of Quincy, to meet at the time, place, and for the purposes therein named.

LEWIS BASS, Constable.
March 5.

Road Notice.

To the Honorable County Commissioners within and for the County of Norfolk.

THE undersigned would respectfully represent that the public convenience and necessity require that such alterations be made in Elm Street, in Quincy, as will for this purpose lands of Messrs. Nedeiah Bent, Josiah Baxter, John Pope, Edward Miller, Charles Smith, Jeddiah Adams and Francis Williams will be required; and your petitioners would further state, that on the twenty-sixth day of April last, the Selectmen of said Quincy were requested, in writing, by the Inhabitants thereof to make the same and have refused so to do. We, therefore, earnestly request your Honorable Board to view the above named street as early as practicable, and make such alterations as you shall deem necessary.

GEORGE MARSH and 26 others.
Quincy, Dec. 23, 1841.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

NORFOLK, ss. At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and held at Dedham, within and for said County of Norfolk, at the December term, A. D. 1841, being the last Wednesday of said month, on the Petition aforesaid.

Ordered—That the County Commissioners will meet at French's Tavern, in Quincy, on TUESDAY, April, the twelfth, 1842, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and thence proceed to view the route described in said petition and act thereon; and that an attested copy of said petition, with this order thereon, be served upon the Clerk of the Town of Quincy, thirty days at least before the time aforesaid, to be received by him in the Quincy Parish, a newspaper printed in Quincy, in the last publication to be fourteen days at least before said view; and that like copies be posted up in two or more public places, in said Quincy, fourteen days at least before said view, that all persons and corporations interested for or against said petition may then and there appear and be heard if they see fit.

EZRA W. SAMPSON, Clerk.
A true Copy of the original Petition on file and order thereon.
Attest, **EZRA W. SAMPSON, Clerk.**
March 5.

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this eleventh day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

HARVEY FRENCH,
of Quincy, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.
March 5.

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

GEORGE L. FISHER,
of Dorchester, of the late firm of Albert M. Kinley & Co., in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.
March 5.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last Will and testament of

JAMES BOWDITCH,
late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust; and all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

ALEXANDER BOWDITCH, Executor.
Braintree, March 5.

Musician's Companion,
Consisting of a great variety of popular Marches, waltzes, Hornpipes, &c. &c. for sale at the Quincy Bookstore.
Quincy, March 5.

Feathers! Feathers!

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have recently received a fresh supply of LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, some of which are of very superior quality, which will be sold as low as can be bought in Boston.
Quincy, March 5.

Benjamin F. Reeves,
Hair Cutting, Curling and Shaving Establishment,
No. 14, Brattle Square,
(Opposite and fourth door from the Quincy Stage Office, No. 9, Elm Street.)

WILL attend to the various branches of his business, with promptness and despatch.
Hair Cutting, 12 1/2 Cents. Hair Curling, 12 1/2 Cents. Shaving, 6 1/4 Cents. Razors honed, 12 1/2 Cents. Razors ground, 12 1/2 Cents.

N. B. A prime assortment of OLD SHAVING SOAPS, constantly for sale.
Also—Hair Oils, Hair Brushes, and Perfumery of all kinds.

Warranted RAZORS at 75 cents each.
Boston, Oct. 16. 6m

United States Bankrupt Law.

JOHN M. GOURGASS, J.R.,
United States Commissioner.

WILL act as counsel for any person seeking the benefit of the United States Bankrupt Law; and all necessary papers will be furnished at his office, in Quincy.
3w Feb. 26.

Fisher A. Kingsbury,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Weymouth Mass.,

WILL attend to cases in Bankruptcy before the District Court, for the District of Massachusetts.
Weymouth, Feb. 5.

Titus Thayer's Estate.
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Norfolk ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Roxbury, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of November, A. D. 1841, and continued by adjournment from time to time to the fifth day of February, A. D. 1842:

UPON the petition of Jonathan Wild, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Titus Thayer, late of Braintree, in said County, yeoman, deceased, praying that he may be authorised to make sale of real estate belonging to said deceased; it appearing that all persons interested have been duly notified, that said deceased died intestate, leaving by his will, of about twenty four acres of land in four separate parcels, with the buildings thereon, situated in said Braintree, and also a dwelling-house with the land under and around the same, situated in the westerly part of the city of Boston, of the value of \$4000, and that the lawful claims against the estate of said deceased for just debts, and charges of administration, exceed the value of his personal estate which is applicable to the payment of his debts, by the sum of four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-three cents.—It is thereupon

Ordered—That said Jonathan Wild be and he hereby is licensed and empowered to sell and convey so much of the real estate of the said deceased as will produce said sum with incidental charges—first taking the oath by law in such cases required; and also causing notifications of said sale to be published three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy, or posted up according to law.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

SO much of the above property as will bring the sum above specified and other expenses, will be sold by auction, on MONDAY, March 14th, at one o'clock in the afternoon on the premises in Braintree.

JOANTHAN WILD, Executor.
Braintree, Feb. 26.

Town Meeting.

Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy, Greeting:

L. S. YOU are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Town Affairs, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the fourth day of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz:

- 1st. To choose a Moderator.</

POETRY.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.

The following original Poem was written for the occasion, and delivered by Rev. John Gregory, at the commencement of the exercises in the evening, at the recent Temperance Jubilee in this town.

Why sounds the distant, pealing, thunder gun,
With deep-toned majesty, throughout the length
And breadth of fair Columbia's soil? Why run
The chiding echoes of a nation's strength,
In quick and loud succession?—recalling
The reminiscences of by-gone days,
When lag like oppression's form, appalling,
Circumvented the "high ways and by-ways"
Of fair young freedom's native, floral land:—
When tyranny's dark and portentous cloud,
Big with the threaten'd fate of freedom and
Freedom's home, cast its withering shroud
O'er the branches of fair young freedom's tree:—
When the minions of England's crime-stain'd throne,
Forged clanking fetters for a brave and free
People. When, too, in blaring lustre, shone
That bright constellation of Patriots—true
To freedom and virtue's cause: giant-like,
In the majesty of justice—a few
Master-spirits, dared for freedom to strike!

It is the universal day,
That gave a patriot hero birth;
Which us'd to d, with dawning ray,
The greatest and the best of earth:
He who in freedom's trying hour,
When curtain'd o'er with black despair,
When tyrants foul, did lust for pow'r,
To bury freedom—spoils to share,
Stood forth, the greatest of the great,
And he, the bravest of the brave;
As if decreed by certain fate,
He rose, his native land to save!
A beacon light!—will ever stand,
Unscathed by any ruthless hand.
Behold the comet's trailing blaze,
Through ether's unknown, vasty space;
It comes—its gone—afar it strays,
Its swift-speed orbit none can trace;
Its splendid light—its vivid glare,
Have sped—where? Echo answers—where?

Not thus, our noble Chieftain shone,
Nor like the stars of Milky-way:
He shone—he shines as bright alone,
As Sol, the endless king of day.
Though dead, he lives—will ever live,
The noblest—brightest gem of earth:
The world his name shall homage give,
And bless the day that gave him birth.
Enshrined within his country's heart,
Pure virtue proudly owns his name;
Foul slander's own envenom'd dart,
Recoils before his mighty fame!
The noblest names, on fame's proud scroll,
Of heroes—statesmen—mighty chiefs,
Above their own, the name enroll,
Of him who 'veng'd young freedom's griefs.

In vain shall mem'ry's page, refer
To Macedonia's mighty chief—
The great—the world's proud conqueror:
For lo! stands out in bold relief,
A name that lives, while time rolls on,
It is our own George Washington!

Let Europe's archives yield their love,
Their mighty hero—statesman name!
He dash'd proud kings and empires o'er,
He rose like Etna's bursting flame:
Made Europe quake, and despots feel
His pow'r—swiftly striding on,
Made e'en the Roman Pontiff kneel
Before the great Napoleon!

But hark! Columbia's infant voice,
United sends her swelling psalm,
Up to the God of Nature's choice:
He treads upon the tyrant's heel.
Behold his stately, god-like form,
His noble brow—his placid eye,
With manly tread, he breasts the storm,
His country's foes before him fly.

'Tis done! Columbia's chief prevails,
Justice he plants his standard on;
The British Lion, cowering quails,
Before Columbia's Washington!
The olive wand of peace restores,
To millions gives joy and mirth;
Whose universal voice, adores
The name that gave a nation birth.
The morning breeze—the zephyrs bland,
Where no foul despot dares intrude,
Waft o'er this free and happy land,
A Nation's flowing gratitude.
Columbia's Eagle soars aloft,
High o'er the mighty heaving tide;
And freedom's joyous carols float,
Ascend each cliffy mountain's side.
Here virtue holds her gentle sway,
And science moves in grandeur on;
On each returning natal day,
Honor our sainted Washington!

ANECDOTES.

In days gone by, before "Societies for the suppression of intemperance" were thought of; when, instead of offering a friend a glass of wine, or strong drink, being considered impolite, not making such an offer was deemed the height of ill manners; a tippler called to pay a morning visit to a friend. The first question, after the usual salutations, was, will you drink a glass of wine, or a tumbler of brandy and water, or shall I make a pitcher of punch? "Thank you," was the reply, "I will take a glass of wine and a tumbler of brandy and water, while you are making the punch."

An old lady who had numbered her ninetieth year was asked, by a sprightly miss in her teens at what period of life ladies lost all relief for gallantry? To which the ancient matron, with a significant look, replied, "indeed my child, you must put the question to some one older than I am."

Virgée, taking the portrait of a lady, perceiving that she was twisting her mouth in order to render it smaller, and put her lips into extreme contraction. "Do not trouble yourself so much madam," exclaimed the painter, "for, if you choose I will paint you without any mouth at all."

Weymouth High School.

THE Spring term will commence on MONDAY, the 7th of March, to continue eleven weeks.

The object of this School is to prepare young men for college, the counting-room, and the various occupations of life.

The location of the School, its vicinity to Boston, and the healthy climate of the village, would render the situation of pupils from the city, or other places, convenient and agreeable.

TUITION, PER QUARTER.
Common English branches, \$4.00.
Higher do. do. 5.00.
Languages—Latin, Greek and French, 6.00.
J. BROWN, Principal.
Weymouth, Feb. 26.

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this twelfth day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

JACOB N. BATES,

of Weymouth, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.
Feb. 26.

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this twelfth day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

ROBERT G. BABCOCK,

of Quincy, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.
Feb. 26.

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this tenth day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

JOHN G. AMORY,

of Dorchester, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.
Feb. 26.

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

GEORGE FOLLETT,

of Quincy, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.
Feb. 26.

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this ninth day of February, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

SUMNER J. RUGGLES,

of Dorchester, of the late firm of Samuel P. Ruggles and Co., in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.
Feb. 26.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last Will and testament of

THOMAS BLANCHARD,

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, trader, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to NOAH TORREY, Executor.

Weymouth, Feb. 26.

Messenger's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Ellis Ames Esquire, a Master in Chancery, in the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate of

JASON CLAPP,

of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, wheelwright, late of the firm of Turrell, Bartlett and Clapp, an insolvent debtor; and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said Jason Clapp, will be held at the dwelling-house of Ellis Ames, Esquire, in Canton, in said County, on THURSDAY, the tenth day of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and then to proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of the said Jason Clapp, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them. And all persons indebted to the said Jason Clapp, or that may have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber, or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid.

WILLIAM S. MORTON, Messenger.
Quincy, Feb. 26.

Have you a Cough?

DO not neglect it; thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a Cough?—DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, which annually sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the fair, the lovely and the gay.

Have you a Cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant—TO-DAY! To-morrow may be too late.

Have you a Cough?—Jayne's Expectorant is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used has it failed to relieve. For sale by

CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, Feb. 26.

Potatoes.

FOR sale, by the subscribers, about one hundred and seventy-five bushels of excellent Eastern Potatoes.

DANIEL BAXTER & Co.
Quincy, Feb. 19.

Extensive Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO., having recently made large purchases of Fall and Winter Goods, are enabled with their former stock to offer for sale at great an assortment of Goods as can be found in any Store in the city or country, and all of which will be sold CHEAP for cash or approved credit. Among which are the following—

Waved, Diamond and Plain BEAVER CLOTHS, for Frocks and Over-Coats.
English and French and American BROADCLOTHS—superfine, medium and low priced—for Dress Coats.
Black, Blue Black, Blue and Fancy Colors.
DOE SKINS and CASSIMERES, all qualities and colors, for Pants.
SATINETTS, all colors and qualities. Rich Figured Velvet, Sattin and other VESTINGS.
Superfine Mole Skin and Fur HATS. Fur and Cloth CAPS.
Gloves, Stocks, Linen Collars and Bosoms, Black Italian Cravats.

FOR THE LADIES.

Superfine French Thibet MERINOES—Colors, Black, Blue, Black Dahlia and Mulberry—very beautiful.
English Merinoes, a full assortment.
Silk Warp ALPACCAS and ALPINES—Black, Blue Black and Fancy Colors.
Plain and Figured MOUSLIN DE LAINE and SAXONIES.
English and French and American PRINTS, a good assortment.
Edinboro' PLAID and MERINO SHAWLS.
Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, very low.
BED TICKINGS, Rose and Whitney BLANKETS and BED COMFORTERS.
Silk, Woollen, Mohair and Worsted HOSE. Kid, Silk, and Mohair GLOVES.
WHITE FLANNELS 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 & 5-4. Red, Green and Yellow do. Red, Green & White Twilled do.
MUFFS, NECK COMFORTERS, FRINGE for trimming Cloaks. Also, a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASS and CHINA WARE, HARD WARE and CUTLERY, WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

ADDITIONAL STOCK OF

New and Fashionable Fall and Winter Goods.

KNIGHTS & CALROW,

DRAPERS AND TAILORS, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
Corner of Elm and Hanover-Streets, Boston.

HAVE just received their entire assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which for style, quality, and choice selection of every article, cannot fail to suit the most fastidious. We take much pleasure in informing the public, that we do not advertise that we have gullied our former good customers out of from ten to fifteen dollars on a garment, nor that we will work twenty per cent. cheaper than any other establishment—nor do we advertise the prices of our garments. We want the public to call and be convinced that we can manufacture garments as cheap, and for style, fit, or workmanship, unsurpassed by any other establishment in the city. Our stock consists of the following articles of English, French, German, and American manufacture.

Superfine Medium and Low Priced
CLOUDED, WAIVED, WATERED, DIAMOND,
WOOL DYED BLACK, BLUE, and FANCY BEAVERS,
for fashionable outside Coats.

Superfine Medium and Low Priced
BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, and FANCY PILOTS,
suitable for the severest seasons of the year.

Superfine Medium and Low Priced
Wool and Piece-Dyed BLACK, BLUE, FANCY PLAID, DIAMOND,
RIBBED, LAVENDER, DRAB, OXFORD, and CADET MIXED,
SHEEP'S GREY and COMMON CASSIMERES,
cut in half, whole, or French Gaiters, and warranted to fit.

Superfine Medium and Low Priced
Rich Figured VELVETS, CASHMERE, TOILENETT, WOOLINETT,
CASHMERE, BROCADE, Shawl Pattern and Light Figured SATINS,
READY MADE SUITS, SACKS, PELLOTTES, WINTER FROCKS, CLOAKS, CAPES, DRESS COATS, FROCKS, SPENCERS, JACKETS, PANTS and VESTS.

The above garments are entirely new, made of new Stock and Trimmings, cut in the neatest and most fashionable style and warranted, and cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction to the wearer.

FANCY GOODS OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION:
SHIRTS, BOSOMS, COLLARS, DICKEYS, SUSPENDERS, ITALIAN AND FANCY CRAVATS,
SCARFS AND HANDKERCHIEFS, CRAVAT PADS, COTTON AND FLANNEL
UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

warranted not to shrink in washing.
BUCK GLOVES AND MITTENS, by the dozen or single pair.
GARMENTS CUT, MADE AND TRIMMED, and warranted to fit, or the money refunded.

Gentlemen visiting the city, by leaving their orders at the above establishment, can have any description of clothing made at twelve hour's notice.

The subscribers, always grateful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon our establishment, will endeavor, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Boston, Nov. 20.

New and Seasonable Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL have just received, and offer for sale, at their Dry Goods Store, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston, a full and complete assortment of Goods adapted to the season, consisting in part of the following—

Blue, Black, Green, Mixed and Fancy Colored BROADCLOTHS. English and American PRINTS.
BOOKINGS, TICKINGS, VESTINGS and PLAIDS. Beaver, Mole-skin, and Alpbatum COATINGS.
Black and Mixed and Fancy CASSIMERES. English and American PILOT CLOTHS.
English and French MERINOES. FLANNELS of all colors, from the most approved American Manufactories.
SATINETTS of all kinds and colors. Twilled and Plain HOSE BLANKETS.
Leather Mittens, Woollen Socks, Yarn and Comforters: Kid, Beaver, Berlin and Woollen Gloves; Shawls, Gloves, Linens and Cambrics; Oil Cloths, and German Coach Canvass, a new and superior article, with many other articles too numerous to mention.

M. & B. would inform their friends in Quincy and vicinity, that many of the above articles are of their own importation, and all are purchased as low as they can be bought, and they shall be happy to dispose of them soon for a suitable profit.

Boston, November 13.

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.

Boston, Oct. 10.

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,
CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.
Boston, April 25.

Trusses! Trusses!!

DR. WOODWARD has just received a supply of Trusses from different manufacturers, which he will furnish to all who need them, at much cheaper than the same can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.

Quincy, Aug. 14.

Woodland at Auction.

WILL be sold at auction, at the Hancock House, in Quincy, on FRIDAY, the eleventh day of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, about eleven acres and one quarter of an acre of Woodland, lying partly in Braintree and partly in Quincy, and bounded on the heirs of Cotton Turbis, George W. Beale, Samuel French and others. It was formerly known as the Norton Quincy Lot, and more recently belonged to the heirs of the late Abigail Adams.

For further information, inquire of

WILLIAM SPEAR,
THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct.
Quincy, Feb. 19.

George Bemis,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FASHIONABLE BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 91, Court Street.

Boston, Feb. 20.

For Sale.

JUST received at Quincy Point, fifty cords of good Eastern Wood, which will be sold at a reasonable price.

Quincy, May 8.

Umbrellas.

UMBRELLAS of all sizes, and various qualities, constantly for sale by the subscribers at their

DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 24, Dock Square, Boston,

by the hundred, dozen, or singly; each of which will be warranted as good as represented, and at the Manufacturers' lowest prices.

Boston, Oct. 2.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

To the Public.

DURING the past year, I have advised my patients afflicted with Hernia, to employ Mr. Angier to fit them with Fletcher's Patent Truss, and have been perfectly satisfied with its operations. While they are worn with almost perfect ease and comfort the descent of the viscera of the abdomen is effectually prevented.

Two children, under one year of age, laboring under Inguinal Hernia, have worn Fletcher's Truss with scarcely any inconvenience till a radical cure is now apparently effected.

WILLIAM F. STEVENS, M. D.
Stoneham, Dec. 14, 1741.

The subscriber having derived great benefit from the use of FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS, applied by the Proprietor, Mr. Luther Angier of Medford, wishes to call the attention of those, who, like himself, are afflicted with Erupture, to the great merits of this instrument when properly applied. He has worn one for some time with great ease and comfort, and would warmly recommend to all those afflicted with this very troublesome and annoying disorder, to try the use of the instrument by which he has been so much benefited.

ALVAH RICHARDSON.
Cohasset, Aug. 1841.

AGENTS.

Royal Whiton, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton, Simeon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) and in this town, EUGENEZEE WOODWARD.
Quincy, Jan. 29.

Premium Britania Ware.

THE subscribers, nearly opposite the Neponset House, have supplied themselves with the very superior Britania Ware from the manufactory of Roswell Gleason, Esq., comprising a splendid variety of patterns of TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, LAMPS, TUMBLERS, PORRINGERS, etc., etc., which they offer for sale to the trade at the manufacturer's prices, and at low prices at retail.

Also—PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, PAPER HANGINGS and PUTTY.

WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES.
All of which will be sold on good terms.

BACON & BAIRD.
Dorchester, (Neponset Village,) April 17.

Notice.

THE subscriber would hereby inform the public, that he has removed from Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, to the new store in Washington Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Meeting-house.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.
Quincy Oct. 30.

Copartnership Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have associated themselves in business, at the above place, under the firm of

G. & J. P. NEWCOMB.

where they offer for sale, a good assortment of English and West India Goods; Crockery, Earthen, Glass and Hard Ware. Also, an extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes.

A liberal patronage is solicited.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.
JESSE P. NEWCOMB, Jr.
Quincy, Oct. 30.

Bargains in E. and W. I. Goods.

THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale, at prices that cannot fail to suit customers, the following articles, viz:—
Superior MOLASSES, at 25 and 28 cents per gallon; OIL, at 50 cents per gallon; BROWN HAVANA SUGAR, at 7, 8 and 8 1-2 cents per pound; COFFEE, at 10, 11 1-2 and 12 cents per pound; RAISINS, 4 cents per pound; SOUCHONG TEA, 58 cents per pound; YOUNG HYSOON TEA, at 75 cents per pound.

Also—A general assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be sold cheap for cash.

E. BENT & CO.
Quincy, June 26.

Ready Made Clothing.

NATHANIEL GALE, TAILOR,
No. 22 Blackstone, corner of Ann Street, Boston.

KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING of every description, which will be sold, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the very lowest prices for CASH.

Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Neck Stocks, Suspenders, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

Garments cut and made in all the various styles and in the most thorough and faithful manner, and no person required to take any article made for him unless it fits to his satisfaction.

Boston, Jan. 8.

Black Straw Bonnets.

S. MARSH respectfully informs her friends and customers, that she has just received an entire new assortment of Winter Ribbons of all qualities; Artificial Flowers; rich Silks and Velvets for Bonnets; cheap plain, plaid, and striped Silks for Hoods.

Also—A few Black Straw Bonnets, cheap and pretty Bonnets for Mourning.

She is now selling off the remnants of her old Stock of RIBBONS very cheap; among them are some very rich Garniture Ribbons which she will sell at ninepence per yard.

Quincy, Oct. 23.

India Rubber Shoes.

LADIES, lined and bound with Fur; Plain and Figured do.; Gentlemen's do. A prime lot, and large sizes; just received and for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 1.

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13-4, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 10.

Slates.

SLATES, assorted sizes, for sale, wholesale or retail, at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Oct. 16.

School Books.

A CONSTANT supply of all the School Books in general use, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Oct. 16.

Livery Stable.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints the public that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the rear of Francis Williams' Shop, where he is ready to accommodate customers with good Horses, Chaises and other vehicles, at reasonable prices.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

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VOLUME 6.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrearsages, unless at the option of the proprietor. When subscribers wish their papers stopped, they will notify the publisher to that effect and at the time their subscription expires. Every subscriber will be held responsible for the payment of his paper so long as it is sent to his address at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place where he may have ordered it, until legally notified to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction sales, sent in by them, must be paid for at the usual rates.

Business letters and communications addressed to the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR, "Stone Quarries."
ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr. South Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVERLY, Abington.
SAMUEL A. TURNER, South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE, Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT, New York City.

MISCELLANY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

NEPONSET BRIDGE CORPORATION.

MR. EDITOR—I have read the Report published under this caption in your paper of the 26th ult. It is, indeed, an interesting report and it develops some things, which it seems to me, ought not to be suffered to rest in quietness. I am a friend to corporations, so far as the good of the community requires them, and, therefore, would, by no means, apply what I may say relative to this Corporation, to all others. The committee, who have so thoroughly investigated this subject, are deserving of much praise. They did not recommend that the Legislature should take away their charter. This it is believed, was, not because they did not consider the charter justly forfeited, but simply, because they wished to be lenient. I should think the Corporation ought to tender them many thanks for the gentle dealing which they have advised the Legislature to pursue towards them. Had they pursued a different course and advised the Legislature to demand a surrender of their charter, it is difficult to say upon what principle the Law makers, the Representatives of the people and the chosen Guardians of the people's rights, could have refused a compliance with such a recommendation. If they had refused to comply with such a recommendation, it could not have been because they had either law, or justice, or reason, on their side.

I would ask, what single item in that charter has been complied with? It may, perhaps, be answered, that of taking toll. It is believed, this is the solitary one that has been responded to, by the Corporation. The charter declares that when the toll gatherer is not at his post, the gates or bars shall not be closed. Has this been complied with? Let those within twenty years past, who have spent months in waiting, answer. The charter requires that "triennial returns of the receipts and disbursements shall be given to the Secretary of this Commonwealth." Has this been complied with? Then, indeed, it is but three years from 1809 to 1812. It is stated by the committee that these returns have been made the present winter, having been on the tedious journey from Quincy to Boston more than twenty-four years. We may well say, no wonder the petitioners for a Railroad from Quincy to Boston should have leave to withdraw their petition. No honest man would expect a Legislature, if they were honest, to grant another road of any description to run in the same direction. The bridge, it seems, was never built according to agreement, (for the charter was only a contract between the corporation and the people, through their servants, the Legislature.) It is not as wide as specified—it has no walk for foot people—no railing inside as specified and its twenty lamps to be kept burning every night, if they were ever lighted have been such as Pope described, "useless and unseen in sepulchres." The road, as is well known to those who travel it, (as many of us do once or twice a week,) has never been kept in the best repair, and after all, as it appears from this report, these "stockholders" in this corporation have been fully reimbursed for all outlays, and dividends to the immense sum amounting to \$150,000 and more, besides have been and will be received prior to 1843, \$145,372 net gain. Who would not be a stockholder? Truly, we have a lenient

committee, a forbearing Legislature, and a long suffering community. The people of England would rise in rebellion under such severe and unjust exactions. Old Ireland with all her oppressions does not contribute her tenth to more unrighteous demands than do those who travel over Neponset Bridge. We are not in favor of mobocracy—we would ever "be in subjection to the powers that be," but we very much mistake the character of those who travel this road, (if something is not speedily done to lighten their burden,) if they do not soon make a louder call than has been made the present winter. They will bear and forbear, and pay money for all the accommodations, which they have, but they will not support such proceeding professedly under the sanction of law.

A TRAVELLER.

For the Quincy Patriot.

THE HANCOCK HOUSE.

MR. EDITOR—I have just been shown a late number of your paper, in which you notice, and very justly censure, an article from the pen of Dr. Jewett, reflecting upon the character of a citizen of your town that I have ever considered and esteemed a worthy and good citizen, for his honor, integrity and uprightness of character. And allow me to express my gratitude to you for throwing yourself into the breach to guard the rights of a fellow townsman. I am thankful that there is one editor whose neutral position will allow him to come forward to defend private character and real worth. No man is, in my opinion, better entitled to such a defence than Mr. George H. French, of the Hancock House, the subject of these remarks, for no one has labored harder to please the public, or given better satisfaction, and it certainly does not indicate the christian spirit or honorable man to injure his reputation or standing in the community. I would ask the Doctor, in the spirit of candor, if he can point out an exceptionable trait in his character? Does he consider it a crime for him to cater for the public agreeably to their wants? Is he to be condemned for furnishing that to his customers which custom has ever sanctioned the use of, and which many respectable citizens still claim the right to use? And if he is in every other respect virtuous and honorable is he to be branded an outcast from society for doing what the Doctor is doing in a different sphere—laboring to support his family? As well might the retailer of beef be condemned upon Dr. Graham's anti-animal food system.

I must say that I am much surprised at the course of a certain portion of the friends of temperance. Why will they not look back upon the past, and see what evil has been done by attempting to force men into their ranks. What has produced the present change of public sentiment? Why this reformation in morals? Why have men been redeemed within the past centuries who have stood out against the old societies and have been considered beyond hope? Why was it in every man's mouth one year since, that the temperance cause was progressing cub-like backwards? These questions can be readily answered. The managers of the old temperance parties, like Dr. Jewett, attempted to force men into their ranks by denouncing every one that did not think as they thought. No epithet was too foul to apply to the drunkard or vender. How little such men must have known of human nature, to have supposed that such a course would be successful. The Washingtonians, on the contrary, started upon the broad christian principles of charity and brotherly love. Their purpose is to back up, not tear down; to make good characters, not to unmake them; to respect an honest difference of opinion; to reclaim man from vice and make him happy and a good member of society. Any man acting upon different principles they hold an enemy to their cause. Force, thus far, has done nothing; persuasion, they hope, with the blessing of God, will do every thing.

c. w.

THE PAWNBROKER'S WINDOW.

Concluded.

CHAPTER. IV.

"Believe not what the landmen say,
Who tempt with doubts thy constant mind;
And tell that sailors when away,
In every port a mistress find." Gay.

It was a clear frosty day. The air, in spite of the city smoke, seemed fresh and pure; the wide streets that lead towards Lime-house were dry and clean looking, the sun shone bright and cheering, every thing looked gay and animated, and there was an air of contented cheerfulness on the faces of all who passed along.

A small party of young men were proceeding up the street; they were dressed like sailors, but the fine blue cloth of which their clothes were made, their clean linen, bronzed faces, and gentlemanly, although seamen like appearance, showed they were the officers of some Indian man from the adjoining docks.

"Stop, Jack," said one, "I will buy some trinket here for my landlady's daughter. She asked me, when I went there this morning, what I had brought her from India. Let us see, what it shall be." This Pawnbroker's window seems to have a pretty good collection.

"Why, Frank," said a second, addressing another of the party, "what shall we advise him to buy? Ha! a miniature. Nay, faith, you must buy that, for as I live the likeness might do for yourself."

"Where is it?"

"There. By heaven! I never saw anything so odd. Eh, what's the matter? you turn pale!"

"Pale! no, no, it was—ha! ha! ha! do I look pale?"

"Ay, faith you do. But come, Tom shall buy the miniature."

"No!" cried the other in a voice that made the party start. "I will buy it, since—since the likeness is so striking. Ha! ha! ha! We shall go afterwards and drink, and shout and rave like fools, fools, as we are. Ay, we are all made light of when away, depend upon that; but we can make light of others too; ha, ha, ha, come, let us buy something—I choose the miniature."

His companions followed him into the shop, each purchased something, and Frank Duncan, for it was himself, secured the miniature. "And now," said Frank, as soon as they had left the place, "Tom Leslie and I have no kind friends to meet; no fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, or maiden aunts to report ourselves to. We had better part company here, and arrange to meet some early day. To night I am going to play the fool; Tom Leslie will join me, and such of you as may,—who stays and who goes?"

The sailors looked surprised at the sudden excitement of their companion; Leslie and another agreed to keep company with him, and the rest made an appointment for the morrow, declaring that their friends expected them. They parted here; Frank and his two companions turned into a tavern in the neighborhood, the rest hired cabs and proceeded to various parts of the town.

Frank ordered dinner. While it was being prepared he became gloomy and reserved, which was the more striking after his late high flow of spirits. His two companions strove to rally him, but he answered them with impatience approaching to asperity, and they forbore saying more, wondering what could have occasioned a change so sudden and uncalled for.

They dined and drank freely. It was a wintry day and soon got dark; people began to drop into the parlor, as the public room of such taverns is designated. Frank and his companions resolved before going to any place of amusement to smoke their cigars there, and vary the scene, (for latterly their society had been limited enough,) by observing such chance guests as the room might afford.

They removed to it. It was large and neatly furnished. A gas lamp was burning from the ceiling, newspapers lay scattered upon the square mahogany tables, about which one or two persons were already assembled.

The three sailors seated themselves at an unoccupied table, and seemed to find sufficient amusement in smoking their cigars, sipping grog, and passing an occasional covert remark among themselves.

Jack Walters was one of those assembled in the room. He was a person of much consideration here, for his property being in the neighborhood, he was known to be wealthy, and that is enough to make a man respected in a public assembly. But Walters, more than that, was known to be open hearted and good tempered, no wonder then that he should be able to draw around him a bacchanalian levee in such a place.

He was now smoking with great dignity in the chair of state. Whenever he uttered an expression which was intended to be witty, one or two of those around him set up a ready laugh, which was instantly responded to by the rest, the more remote from the "rich man" taking out their pipes and nodding their heads to show that they appreciated the thing, although they were too late to give it a more boisterous approbation. "Ah," said a facetious red nosed man in a black frock coat, who also seemed to be a person of consequence, for he spoke with considerable authority, and laughed very loud at his own jests, "where has our friend here snuggled away that pretty girl, Nance, Nance what d'ye call her—that used to live in the neighborhood, eh?"

"Come, come, Mr. Cherrybrow, that ain't fair," said several voices together.

"What was the wench's name," enquired Mr. Cherrybrow, raising his tumbler, "for hang me if I know."

"Campbell," said Walters, taking the pipe from his mouth to allow him to pronounce the word.

The blood rushed to Frank Duncan's face and brow, until his ears tingled again, and he almost gasped for breath as he drank in the words he heard.

"She was a pretty girl enough, this Nance Campbell," said a stout grocer who sat at a remote corner of the table. "I remember her coming to my shop last winter."

"Ay, ay, let Jack Walters alone for finding out a pretty girl," said several of the company.

"Pretty," repeated Mr. Cherrybrow, replenishing his pipe. "There are few go astray without a good face to recommend them; but to my mind now, that same Nance Campbell was one of the most accomplished—no offence to friend Walters—I say with her modest face and genteel appearance, one of the most—"

"Stop!" cried a voice from a distant table in a tone that made all present start, and Frank Duncan approached them. "I am a friend," said the sailor in a voice husky with emotion, "of the young woman of whom you speak, and if you mention her name but once again," continued he in a louder tone, "I will construe it into a personal insult, the keenest one you could offer me."

The blood rose in purple cloud to Mr. Cherrybrow's face, and his lips trembled with rage at being thus bearded in the midst of his boon companions in a public room.

"Speak," repeated he, "I will speak just what I please, and where I please, and if you feel

displeasure at what you hear, you may take yourself out of the sound of it. I repeat, continued Mr. Cherrybrow with angry energy, "I don't care a pinch of snuff who is her friend, that Nance Campbell is a—"

But before the word could be uttered, a blow like the kick of a horse on Mr. Cherrybrow's mouth, knocked out three of his teeth and made him fall prostrate on the sand floor. They were certainly Mr. Cherrybrow's teeth, for he had bought them and paid for them, but fortunately for him, his jaws denied any participation in the matter, and when the gentleman rose and wiped his bleeding mouth, he took the three teeth and quietly put them into his waistcoat pocket. Walters and the rest of the guests had looked on in silent surprise. Frank still stood, his eyes flashing with passion, and Mr. Cherrybrow was busily engaged in examining the state of his mouth at a large mirror over the fire place. Walters was the first to speak. "If you are a friend of Miss Campbell's," said he, "I can assure you that my worthy friend, who is a church warden of this parish, knows nothing whatever regarding her, beyond the idle gossip of the neighborhood; and if you and your two friends will join our party, I shall be happy to treat you all round with a tumbler of brandy and water, in token of reconciliation and good will."

This generous offer was declined and seeing that Mr. Cherrybrow had quietly seated himself again without manifesting any disposition to renew the conversation, Frank rang the bell, called for his bill and left the place, accompanied by his friends.

Next day he took lodgings near Limehouse. His ship was in the neighboring docks; he had now obtained the wished for sum which would enable him to make Nance his wife; nay, more than that, he was about being promoted to the command of one of those princely vessels, but all his hopes, his prospects, his dearest wishes now were wrecked. His Nance, the lovely, kind, good Nance, who often in the midnight watch, had risen in his mind like the blessing of a holy thought—the being who was to animate his industry and cheer his coming home—the prize for which he had been toiling—the dear goal towards which he had been hastening, was removed, destroyed, just as it had been reached. He believed that Nance, the pure hearted, gentle girl, was living a life of shame, and in the wantonness of infamy had parted with his love-pledge.

And Nance heard that Frank was returned, and hurried to Mrs. Ormonde to enquire what news, what message, what kind words he had left for her. But Frank had not been there, and Mrs. Ormonde had no more tidings of him.

Next day she came again, heedless of the cruel upbraiding which her repeated absences occasioned her from her hard task mistress; but still Frank came not, though Mrs. Ormonde had discovered that he had taken lodgings in the neighborhood.

With a trembling hand Nance wrote to him. It was a short hurried note, and blotted with her tears. She received no answer; day after day she came to Mrs. Ormonde, but still there was no letter, no message, no enquiry for her.

Her cup of misery was now full. Health and spirits sank under the load of anguish; her weary labor in the school suffered no diminution, and owing to her distress of mind and enfeebled body, she had often to endure reproach. Her condition was wretched beyond description; hope itself was gone now, her sufferings had lost their stay.

Meanwhile, Walters, repentant of his own, and struck with Nance's conduct, but ignorant of her attachment to Frank Duncan, determined to offer his hand. He mentioned this to Mrs. Ormonde, and requested her to assist him in obtaining her consent. The kind Irishwoman, overjoyed, willingly undertook the task, and when Nance called next upon her, she communicated Walters' proposal, and urged her to accept him for a husband. Nance wept bitterly—her health was sinking rapidly under the daily labor of mind and body which she had to sustain; the harsh treatment she received, sunk into her soul; she even dreaded being turned into the streets without a home. Yet Frank, her own Frank, the object of her fondest love, could she surrender all hope of gaining him again? Nance could only weep.

But Mrs. Ormonde pressed the suit, spoke in reproachful terms of the sailor's slight, and begged her to accede to the wishes of one who loved her better, and who had the means of placing her as his wife in comparative affluence. Nance refused; no, she would die, but she would not give her hand to John Walters.

Weeks passed on, Frank continued silent, and Walters urged his suit. Nance's treatment at the school became worse and worse, nature itself rebelled against it, and she was haunted with the dread of being seized with such an illness as might prevent her from leaving her bed, and render her helplessly dependant on those with whom she lived. Her resolution began to give way under the influence of increasing misery, and Nance had left Mrs. Ormonde with a promise to call again on the following day, and if after another night of anxious and conflicting thought she could see no other remedy for the heart-crushing evils that beset her, she would consent! It was a promise extorted with many a bitter tear, but it was given at last.

Next day she came; her eyes were bright and restless, and there was a flush of fever on her pale cheek. She met Mrs. Ormonde with a look of sadness she had never witnessed in her before. She took the old woman's hand, pressed it to her lips, and covered it with tears.

"Well, Nance, what have you resolved to do, what answer will I have to give to Mr. Walters—he is to call to-day?"

"I do not, cannot love him," sobbed Nance. "He knows that, and yet he thinks you will make him a good wife."

"I have toiled for seven months, until I can work no longer. I wish I were dead," said poor Nance, covering her face with her hands. "Nay, nay, you will be the richest wife in Limehouse, and the loveliest one; cheer up, this Frank Duncan has deserted you."

"His ear has been poisoned," cried Nance, "or he never would have done so. I parted with the miniature he gave me to support a dying mother. I have never known a happy hour since then. I have worked night and day in hopes of redeeming it—it is gone—and Frank has returned and deserted me; it has come to this! Oh! I wish I was in the churchyard by my poor mother's side!"

"Nay, Nance, why think more of that? Mr. Walters admires you for your conduct; he will settle all his fortune on you; he loves you Nance, better than you can love Frank Duncan."

"Oh! no, no, no!" cried Nance, clasping her hands. "If Frank knew how I loved him in spite of all. I never lay my head upon my pillow without praying for blessings on him—never waken but he is my first thought—no, no; and if Walters does love me, as you say, I could not help loving Frank Duncan still."

"But he has forsaken you. He is now Captain of an Indianan, and doubtless wishes to forget you."

"Never! by Heaven! never!" shouted a manly voice, as the crazy door of Mrs. Ormonde's humble apartment was burst open, and Frank Duncan caught Nance in his arms, as uttering a wild cry of joy, she fell upon his bosom. "Forget you, my own Nance, never! Look up—look up. Ah! let me kiss away those tears; dear suffering girl! I overheard it all; look up, look up, my own sweet Nance, oh! do not weep—forgive me."

Nance hung upon him, and with the fresh tears starting to her eyes, whispered, "Frank, why did you desert me?"

He replied by kneeling at her feet, and heedless of the tears that trembled in his own eyes, looking up in her face and praying for forgiveness—"I was deceived, cruelly deceived," cried he—"I came here, my own Nance, for I could resist no longer, to make inquiries for you, when I heard your voice and listened. See, see," said he, drawing the miniature from his bosom, "I have regained it, accept it again, and say you have forgiven me."

Nance grasped it eagerly.

"How pale, how ill you look; you have suffered much," said the generous sailor; "but tell me—explain all—your mother is dead—nay, weep not—you shall never have cause again. Tell me, dear Nance, what all your trials have been. I am rich now, Nance, and we shall all be happy."

Nance could not speak, but Mrs. Ormonde explained all. The young sailor listened with difficulty, and uttered the fiercest self-reproach for having doubted the purity of the gentle being who now, with a woman's fondness, became his own advocate with himself.

It was a happy hour; Nance, with tears, but not of grief, trembling in her mild blue eyes, listened to him as he ran over all his future plans of happiness; it seemed as if former days had come again, and she had never known sorrow.

Why linger on a tale already told? The orphan, with her kind protectress, that night removed to other lodgings; and ere two Sabbath days had passed, Nance Campbell was led a happy wife, by a husband whom she loved, to a cheerful home, which she called her own.

AFFECTING SCENE.

It is now between two and three years since a young Englishman, with his sister, a beautiful and accomplished girl of sixteen, arrived in this country. Having business to transact here, and thinking that a change of climate and sea air might be beneficial to her health, he brought her with him, and having placed her in a pleasant and retired situation, he left her, to attend to his business in some other part of the country. But I soon learned that this beautiful and interesting female was the victim of that disease which, in its desolate march, sweeps so many of the young and lovely to the grave. Consumption had fastened upon her young and delicate frame, and although for a time it appeared to have been checked, it suddenly re-appeared with all the symptoms of speedy and rapid dissolution. Her brother was immediately sent for, but the letters did not reach him until it was too late. I then learned that she had a lover, whose anxiety for her health had induced him to leave his country, to follow her here, and that he was now actually on his passage.

Her situation was now truly distressing; her brother absent, her lover not yet arrived, a stranger in a strange land, the hand of death upon her, and conscious that it was dealing with her—yet never did a murmur escape her lips. I visited her constantly, till I thought her too ill to receive me, when I reluctantly discontinued my visits, till informed she expressed regret at my absence. I immediately called to see her. She was sitting in a chair, her head reclining on the back, with that unnatural but beautiful bloom so peculiar to the disease. Her eye kindled for a moment as I entered. "This is kind," said she. I approached and took her hand, which was already wasted into the ghast-

ly resemblance of a skeleton. 'This is indeed kind—I feel a stranger in your beautiful country, but I shall soon go home.' I could only reply by pressing the hand I held—my heart was too full for utterance. 'I do not fear death,' she continued, 'for I am in the hands of that merciful Providence who has ever been kind to me; but I feel that I could meet it with more composure under the paternal roof, amid the friends of my childhood. 'Those trees,' said she pointing to some oaks that were waving before the open windows—those trees are beautiful but they are not the trees of England—of my home. I would now give more to see the elms that stand before my father's door, the garden over which I have so often played, anything that belonged to home, even the moss upon its windows, than all your lakes and cataracts and mountains. I cautioned her for speaking so much fearing that it would exhaust her.

'Oh no,' she replied; 'if ever you are a stranger, dying in a strange land, you will know how delightful it is to think, to speak of home. You may have the attention of skillful physicians and kind friends, but the heart will yearn for the tenderness of a mother's love; the look that soothes the pain that medicine cannot reach—that arms the affections of nature against its sufferings. You will then learn how different are the attention we owe to motives of kindness and duty, from those which the heart offers and the heart receives.' After a pause she continued, 'this dying among strangers is indeed a hard death. If you knew how the heart turns from the attentions they offer, to all which they cannot bestow—from the looks of pity to the looks of love that are far away, that have watched and wept over our tomb—to feel the agony of those who will watch in pain for our return—to think how the eye will grow dim and the cheek pale, at the thought the conflict is indeed over, and the child has fallen unshielded by the buckler of a mother's love—to be denied in death the kind look of that only love that was unchanged through life—to feel the ties of this world draw closer round the heart, at the moment they are to be severed forever—imagine all this and you will still have but a faint idea of the feelings of a dying exile.'

The next morning I went to visit her. I found her still in her chair, but evidently more weak and exhausted. The bright eye and unnatural bloom were still there, but her countenance was more sunk and hollow. She smiled when she saw me enter, and motioned me to her; told me in a voice much more feeble than I had before known, that I had come to bid her farewell; and pointing to the sea which was visible from the window near which she sat, she added in a half playful manner, 'I shall soon embark; I feel that I have seen the sun rise for the last time, and pleased myself with the thought that it was the same sun that shines at home. I sit and watch the waters and the breeze, and the clouds that come from the east, as if they could tell me of England and those I love. It seems hard to our weak nature,' she resumed after a pause, 'to be summoned so early to leave this beautiful world, yet I regret it more for my friends than for myself. I desire to feel resigned to the dealings of Providence in all my sufferings, and trust I can say, 'Not my will but thine, O God be done.' Then giving me a small packet of letters, she added—'you will deliver this.' Then drawing me nearer, and lowering her voice, she continued with some hesitation, 'There is one to whom my affections are pledged, to whom my hand should have been given. I fear most for him. I cannot know how he will receive the tidings of my death. He is already on his passage to this country, and will soon be here. Promise me not to part with this letter but into his hands. One thing more,' she added, and showed me a small miniature of her lover. 'It was his first gift,' said she, 'and I promised never to part with it. When I am dead lay it on my heart, and let it be buried with me; he will then visit my grave when he comes; then tell him that I loved him to the last. Promise this.' I promised.

'It is enough,' said she, 'now place me so that I can see the waters—he will come from thence—tell him that all my last thoughts which were not claimed by Heaven, were on home and him.' In this situation she expired. I have since fully redeemed my pledge. The portrait of the lover was buried with her. I visited the grave with him, and delivered the message she had dictated. But the blow was fatal to one already laboring under feeble health. The canker worm, too was in his heart, and the lover now sleeps at the side of his beloved.

ANNUAL FAST DAY.

The following is the Proclamation issued by Governor Davis of this State appointing a day for fasting, humiliation and prayer.

By and with the consent of the Council, I appoint THURSDAY, the seventh day of April next, to be observed by the people of this Commonwealth, as a Day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer, and earnestly invite them to assemble in their places dedicated to Public Worship, that the day may be devoted to the customary Religious solemnities.

As a Christian people, it becomes us, with humility and contrition, to bow ourselves before our Heavenly Father, imploring the forgiveness of our sins: And while we thus, with penitential sorrow, entreat for the interposition of Divine Mercy, acknowledging our imperfections, and the infirmities of our nature, we should not be unmindful of the gratitude which ought to fill our hearts, for our preservation amid the perils which beset life; for the blessings and comforts which are multiplied around us, greatly beyond our merits; for the continuance of the civil and religious liberty which is enjoyed by all our citizens, and is extending its benign influences to the whole human race; for the gratifying progress of moral and intel-

lectual improvement, which gains strength through the increased prevalence of Christianity, and the more extended and liberal means provided for the education of youth and children; for the measure of prosperity which has been vouchsafed to our citizens in their diversified lawful occupations; and, above all, for the hope of salvation through the intercession of the blessed Redeemer.

Being thus penetrated with humility for our unworthiness, and with gratitude for the signal mercy and forbearance of a just God, whose care and protection at all times sustains and upholds us; it is a suitable occasion, by supplication and prayer, to entreat that the invaluable liberties and privileges, which we as free citizens enjoy, may be enlarged and perpetuated; that the embarrassments which press upon industry may be mitigated, and give place to a lasting prosperity; that the coming seasons may be propitious, and the laborer realize the reward of his toil, in the multiplied comforts of life, and in increased moral and mental attainments; that the scourges which afflict our race may be averted, and peace and contentment prevail among the people; that the love of temperance, justice, and mercy may fill all hearts; and that the laws of Christian Charity, Pure Religion, and Benevolence may extend their influence, till there shall be glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, and good will towards men.

JOHN DAVIS.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The annexed Report of the School Committee of this Town was adopted at the late March meeting, and a request made that it should be published.

That, in general, the condition of the Schools in this town, during the past year, has been such as to afford pleasure to the committee in their visits. They can say with truth that they think the schools are in a better state than they have witnessed for a succession of years. The character of any school must of course depend very much on the master, on his knowledge, on his tact in communicating what he knows, and on his capacity to inspire the respect as well as affection of the scholars, by his firm, mild and steady temper and manners. There are few who unite all these qualifications. But it must be apparent, that in proportion as any one of them is wanting, in that same proportion will the master fail of succeeding in his important and responsible office. Your Committee have been gratified with the proofs they have had the past year, that the several Instructors and School-mistresses in this town have been desirous to improve their schools, and to bring them up to the high mark which public opinion fixes at the present day.

But the character of a school does not depend wholly upon the Instructor. The scholars and their parents are also in a high degree responsible. Unless the scholars do their part by diligence, punctuality and subordination, the labors of the best teacher will be of little avail. Both parties, the teacher and the taught, must cooperate in order to effect a common object. And it ought to be borne in mind that the interest which the children take in their school and the respect which they feel for their teacher will depend very much upon the parents. If they never care to visit the schools, if they are indifferent to the punctual and constant attendance of their children, if they neglect to furnish them with the necessary school books, and to impress upon them the duty of obedience to all just rules, the efforts of the best Instructor must be materially frustrated. The great evil in almost all the public schools in the Commonwealth, if we may judge from the Reports made annually by the Committees of the several towns, is the irregularity of attendance on the part of the scholars. This is an evil everywhere complained of, and which calls loudly for correction. Your Committee feel bound to take every opportunity to express their opinion strongly on this subject, in order respectfully to urge parents, who alone can correct the evil, to see that their children are not allowed, for every trifling reason, to absent themselves from school.

The Committee have no wish to institute comparisons, or to single out any one school for commendation at the expense of any other. But they cannot forbear expressing their gratification at the very great change which has been effected during the past year, in the West District School. The efforts which have been made so successfully to bring up this school to a level with the other schools in town are creditable to the master, and will be gratifying, the Committee are assured, not only to the inhabitants of that particular District, but to the town generally.

In the school at the Point an important change has been made the past year, by separating the younger children and putting them under the care of a mistress. This change must be a great relief to the master, and cannot fail to be an advantage both to the older and to the younger scholars who are thus kept distinct.

The Centre and the South District Schools are both of them suffering from the crowded state of their rooms, and from the mixing of children of a great variety of ages in the same school. It is true that this evil has been remedied in part by the employment of female assistants who take the care of the younger children, thus allowing the masters to devote more of their time to the older lads and misses. The Committee beg leave to call the attention of the town to this subject. They feel assured that nothing would contribute at present so much to the improvement of the larger schools in this town, as a judicious division of the children in these schools, and providing the younger scholars with separate instruction. The Committee in this connexion would remind the town of a plan, reported by the School Committee of the year preceding that which has just closed, which report was accepted in town meeting, but has not yet been carried into effect. Your

Committee cannot but be of opinion that it is highly desirable that provision should be made for carrying that plan into operation.

All which is respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM P. LUNT,

Chairman of School Committee.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1842.

John A. Green, Editor.

QUINCY LYCEUM.

The lecture last Wednesday evening, was by Rev. O. A. Brownson of Boston. Subject—Civilization. The lecturer first spoke of sacerdotal civilization, and secondly of political civilization.

He advanced several ideas which were new, and some of them startling. He said that under the Jewish dispensation a man was held responsible or answerable to the Jewish community, and not to God. When we first heard this statement, it seemed incorrect, but upon scrutinizing it more narrowly, we are inclined to believe he was correct, under the restrictions to which he confined it. It is, undoubtedly, true, that individual responsibility to God is not as clearly revealed in the Old Testament as in the New; and it seems to be a question whether there is any passage under the old dispensation where the man is said to be directly answerable to God. Mr. B. admitted, if we understood him correctly, that men then were as really accountable to Jehovah as they are now, but contended that the Jewish Scriptures did not speak out on this point.

Mr. B. is one of those kind of bold, energetic, go ahead men, who will strike out new thoughts; who must work in their own harness and fight with their own weapons; of more pith and power than grace and polish. We always expect to be entertained by him, and are never disappointed. In lectures he manifests no fear in submitting his propositions to consideration. In free discussion he glories.

In his lecture, he was far from advocating that cold, stoical philosophy which is so prevalent at the present day. He even cut it up root and branch, and laid it up for safe keeping. He stated that fanaticism and superstition were bad, but bad as they were, they were good in comparison with that unfeeling, atheistical philosophy, which takes no interest in the affairs of neither men nor God.

He placed in their true light that class of men who consider themselves born only to trample upon the necks of their fellow creatures. On this point, he was eloquent and powerful, and his remarks were cutting to the core all who thus isolate themselves from their fellow-men. If there is a class on earth who deserve the reprobation of every lecturer and every good citizen, it is that for which Mr. B. thanked God that there was a power higher than they and who could and would make them feel that they were but common clay.

Mr. B. is for the people—for the people as a body in preference to being for the aristocratic few. He could not live under an imperial, or aristocratic government.

The christian religion he exhibited as lying at the foundation of the highest degree of civilization. After so much has been said about Mr. B. being a disorganizer and favoring skeptical views, or incultating them even, it was pleasing to hear him contend for the letter and spirit of christianity.

We understood, the lecture under consideration was one of a course of three. If we were not so near closing our Lyceum for this season, we would suggest the propriety of inviting Mr. B. to give us the other two. As it is, it seems as though Mr. B. would do well to come and deliver the others upon his own hook, as the sailors say.

TOWN MEETING.

The annual March meeting, for the choice of Town Officers and the transaction of other business, took place in this town on Monday last, and was continued by adjournment to Tuesday and Wednesday. Dr. William B. Duggan, (democrat,) was elected Moderator, having received 169 votes out of 336 cast. The remainder were given to William Seaver (whig) who had 161, and John W. Richmond who had 6.

TOWN CLERK.

Whole number of votes,	-	-	439
Necessary to a choice,	-	-	220
Israel W. Munroe, (whig)	-	-	225
Elisha Packard, (democrat)	-	-	213
John C. Edwards, do.	-	-	1

TOWN TREASURER.

Whole number of votes,	-	-	439
Necessary to a choice,	-	-	220
Benjamin Curtis, (democrat)	-	-	251
George Nightingale, (whig)	-	-	187
Jonathan Baxter, Jr., (democrat)	-	-	1

SELECTMEN AND ASSESSORS.

Whole number of votes,	-	-	450
Necessary to a choice,	-	-	226
Henry Wood, (democrat)	-	-	230
Billings Bailey, do.	-	-	229
William B. Duggan, do.	-	-	204
Lysander Richards, (whig)	-	-	215
Lewis Bass, do.	-	-	182
Ebenezer Adams, do.	-	-	150

George Newcomb 34, Justin Spear 17, James Newcomb 5, William D. Gray 3, Benjamin Curtis 2, and George Baxter, Gershom Clements, John Hardwick, Thomas Arey, Henry A. Gay, John A. Simpson, Daniel Baxter, Adam Curtis, Jabez Bigelow, Charles Hall, Luther Munn, Job Faxon, Urbane Cudworth, Ebenezer Field, Thompson Baxter, one vote each for Selectmen.

GENERAL SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Whole number of votes,	-	-	450
Necessary to a choice,	-	-	226
Rev. John Gregory, (democrat)	-	-	306
William M. Cornell, do.	-	-	250
John A. Billings, do.	-	-	242
William S. Morton, do.	-	-	232
Noah Curtis, do.	-	-	220
Henry Wood, do.	-	-	216
Stephen F. Fowler, do.	-	-	204
Rev. John T. Burrell, (whig)	-	-	214
William P. Lunt, do.	-	-	216
William D. Gray, do.	-	-	213
Adam Curtis, do.	-	-	189
John Savill, do.	-	-	186
George Veazie, do.	-	-	207

George Baxter 6, Justin Spear 3, Rev. William Allen 3, John A. Green 2, George Newcomb 2, John Whitney 2, and John Briesler, Benjamin Curtis, Charles Grover, Nehemiah Fletcher, Horatio N. Glover, Rev. Calvin Wolcott, George Marsh, Hon. Thomas Greenleaf, Rev. Cephas Pacer, Samuel Higgins, Nathaniel S. Spear, Eliphalet Chandler, James W. Burtcher, Billings Bailey, Charles A. Cummings, had one each for School Committee-men. Scattering 2.

CONSTABLES.

Whole number of votes,	-	-	450
Necessary to a choice,	-	-	226
Thomas Arey, (democrat)	-	-	252
Gershom Clements, do.	-	-	211
Francis Williams, (whig)	-	-	217
Lewis Bass, do.	-	-	187

Ebenezer Crane, George Marsh, William Pray and Jonas Halstrom had one vote each for Constable.

Second balloting for a Selectman.

Whole number of votes,	-	-	424
Necessary to a choice,	-	-	213
William B. Duggan, (democrat)	-	-	209
Lysander Richards, (whig)	-	-	164
Scattering,	-	-	47

Third balloting for a Selectman.

Whole number of votes,	-	-	367
Necessary to a choice,	-	-	184
William B. Duggan, (democrat)	-	-	180
Lysander Richards, (whig)	-	-	157
Scattering,	-	-	30

Lysander Richards then withdrew from the contest.

Fourth balloting for a Selectman.

Whole number of votes,	-	-	464
Necessary to a choice,	-	-	233
William B. Duggan, (democrat)	-	-	232
James Newcomb, do.	-	-	104
Scattering,	-	-	48

Fifth balloting for a Selectman.

Whole number of votes,	-	-	486
Necessary to a choice,	-	-	244
William B. Duggan, (democrat)	-	-	237
James Newcomb, do.	-	-	217
Scattering,	-	-	32

Sixth balloting for a Selectman.

Whole number of votes,	-	-	483
Necessary to a choice,	-	-	242
William B. Duggan, (democrat)	-	-	236
James Newcomb, do.	-	-	232
Scattering,	-	-	26

Dr. William B. Duggan then withdrew from the contest.

Seventh balloting for a Selectman.

Whole number of votes,	-	-	423
Necessary to a choice,	-	-	212
James Newcomb, do.	-	-	250
Benjamin Curtis, (democrat)	-	-	66
William B. Duggan, do.	-	-	64
Scattering,	-	-	43

Voted—To reconsider the vote whereby the Town agreed to choose seven General School Committee-men, and that the three already chosen constitute the said Committee.

Voted—To choose three additional Constables by nomination from the meeting. Chose Francis Williams, Gershom Clements and George W. Seward.

Voted—That the Selectmen be the Surveyors of Highways, Overseers of the Poor and Workhouse. **Fence Viewers**—Thompson Baxter, George Nightingale, Ebenezer Adams.

Surveyors of Lumber—Seth Adams, Isaiah G. Whiton, Shadrach Wade, Josiah Adams, Jr., Richard Newcomb, Ebenezer Bent, Jr.

Firewards—Benjamin Page, Samuel Rawson, John Glover, Jr., Levi G. Folsom, Peleg F. Jones, Samuel Higgins.

Field Drivers and Hog Razes—Harvey Field, Charles A. Cummings, William Hobart, Jr., Jabez Sumner, Enoch Rideout, John C. Edwards, George Marsh, Josiah Brigham, Dexter Faxon, Henry Southwick, Isaac G. Whiton, Lewis Baxter.

Surveyors of Wood—George L. Baxter, Stephen F. Fowler, Joseph Burrell, George Nightingale, Seth Adams, William W. Baxter, Isaiah G. Whiton, Fred. Hardwick, Jr., William A. Kidder, Samuel Higgins, James Hall, Jesse Buntup, Elihu Thayer.

Auditors of Accounts—Thompson Baxter, Adam Curtis, Alpheus Spear, George L. Baxter, Ebenezer Adams.

Voted—That the Auditors' Account for 1841 be accepted.

Voted—That the Selectmen cause the Town Hay Scales to be made accurate.

Voted—That the Highways be repaired by the Almshouse establishment the ensuing year, and that the sum of two hundred dollars may be drawn from the Treasury in aid for that purpose.

Voted—That Neat Cattle and Horses be restrained from going at large the present year.

Voted—That the Town Clerk be allowed thirty-five dollars, and the Town Treasurer twenty-five dollars, for their services in their respective offices.

Voted—That the Town's Land be improved in the same manner as last year.

Voted—That all preceding Officers hereafter call the meetings to order precisely at the hour appointed.

Voted—To allow the members of the Adams and Niagara Engine Company the amount of their Town and County Poll Tax.

Voted—That the several Prudential Committee select and contract with School Teachers.

Voted—To accept the Report on Guide Post.

Voted—That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the subject of the Burving Ground and report at the adjournment. Chose George W. Beale, Josiah Brigham, Adam Curtis, Thompson Baxter, Horatio N. Glover, Justin Spear, Charles H. Brown.

Voted—That a Committee be chosen to confer with other committees already selected in Braintree and Randolph, in relation to Hon. J. Q. Adams being requested to write a history of the ancient Town of Braintree. Chose Rev. William M. Cornell, Josiah Brigham, George Newcomb, Horatio N. Glover, Justin Spear, Adam Curtis, Thomas Adams, Jr.

Voted—To accept the Report of the General School Committee. [This document may be found in our columns of to-day.]

Voted—That the General School Committee furnish such scholars as may be destitute of the necessary school-books.

Voted—To accept the Report relative to Neponset Bridge; and to refer the suggestions to a Committee to report at the adjournment as well as a resolution for an application to the Attorney General to place an injunction upon said Bridge.

Voted—That the Selectmen, with Messrs. John Souther, Ebenezer Bent, Daniel Baxter, and Samuel Curtis, constitute a committee to ascertain and report at the adjournment, what sum of Money it is expedient for the Town to raise the ensuing year, to meet necessary expenses and to support Schooling, and also in what manner that raised for Schools shall be appropriated.

Voted—To refer the article, in relation to repairing the Adams Engine and the house in which it is kept, to the committee who have the subject of building a new house for the Niagara Engine Company under consideration. This Committee consists of Messrs. George H. French, Ebenezer Bent, Daniel Baxter, Justin Spear, John Savill, James Newcomb and James F. Brown.

Vote for County Treasurer—John Bullard had 88 votes; Benjamin Curtis, 11; James Newcomb, 2; Joshua Bean, 2; William Seaver, Henry Wood and Dr. William B. Duggan had each one vote.

Voted—That this meeting be adjourned to the first Monday in April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

At an adjournment on Monday last, of a meeting held last summer, it was voted to refer the subject of

building school-houses to a committee to report at a future period. Chose Noah Curtis, Ebenezer Bent, Ezra Glover, John Glover, Jr., Thompson Baxter, Salathiel Cole.

Several other articles in this warrant were laid over to the adjournment of this meeting.

NEW BELL. A bell, weighing fourteen hundred pounds, has recently been placed upon the Episcopal Church of this town. It is of a beautiful tone, and adds much to heighten the feeling for religious services as its peals are heard on each Sabbath to call us to the house of God. The Wardens of this Society, Messrs. Levi White and John Newcomb, desire us to return the thanks of the Society to those individuals in this town and vicinity who by their liberality have been instrumental in procuring this useful article.

THE EXCHEQUER BILL. Hon. Caleb Cushing of this State, has reported to Congress a bill of great length relative to the safe-keeping and disbursing of the public monies. Its principles are similar to those of the original plan of the Secretary of the Treasury, with certain modifications. The Institution is to be called the 'Exchequer of the United States.' The chief officers to be the Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasurer of the United States, for the time being, and one Commissioner, to be appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate. The Commissioner is to be allowed a salary of three thousand dollars per annum. The Secretary of the Treasury is placed over the whole. The officers are not to be removed, save for incompetency, physical inability, or violation of their duties. There is also to be a Clerk, Register, and Superintendent, appointed in the same way, with salaries. Principal agencies are to be established at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, and New Orleans, and other boards where the same may be deemed expedient.

All public monies are to be paid into this Exchequer. It is to attend to the business of paying pensions. Private deposits, in gold and silver, to the amount of ten millions may be made, for which certificates will be issued. The mint and its branches are authorized to give certificates for bullion. Foreign and domestic bills of exchange may be bought for the use of the Government, under the direction of the Secretary. The Exchequer is, in substance, a twenty million dollars institution; and not much different from the plan recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE PIPE LAYING BUSINESS. An injunction has been served upon the publishers of the Aurora and New Era, in New York, forbidding them to publish, circulate, print, or in any manner, by writing or otherwise, make public certain letters written by Robert C. Watmore, Esq. which have come into their possession, or the possession of some of them. These letters were obtained from Charles F. Mitchell, the forger, while he was in prison, and are strictly private correspondence. They were written to said Mitchell when a member of Congress, and supposed to be an honest man. The contents of these letters will unveil the whole mystery relative to the famous political frauds of pipe laying in New York City; and it is also said that they will implicate some of the most eminent men in the country in the criminal transaction.

NATIONAL IRISH REPEAL CONVENTION. This Convention lately terminated a session of two days at Philadelphia. J. W. James, Esq., the President of the Boston Association, was elected President; twenty-six Vice Presidents and six Secretaries completed the organization of the body. Committees were appointed to prepare two addresses, one to the people of Ireland, and the other to the people of this country. Resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the friends of Ireland in America, were adopted, and among the rest, one repudiating any connexion of the subject of Abolition with the Repeal movement in this country. The utmost harmony of sentiment, and enthusiasm of feeling prevailed throughout, and the spirited addresses of the several speakers were responded to in the most ardent manner by the Convention and the vast assemblage who attended its sittings.

MEETING OF TWO GOVERNMENTS. The Executive and Legislative Departments of the Governments of the States of New York and Massachusetts, held a highly interesting meeting at Springfield, on Friday of last week, upon invitation of the Directors of the Western Railroad. Governors Seward, of New York, and Davis, of Massachusetts, were present. The Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., the President of our Senate, presided over the Convention of the two Legislatures—and formally introduced the Governors of the two States to each other. The meeting was addressed by Gov. Davis, who warmly welcomed the New Yorkers to our State—which address was eloquently and forcibly responded to by Gov. Seward. A collation was provided for the occasion—and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout the day. Several of the New York gentlemen came down in the cars, on a visit to Boston.

GREAT CORPORATION. A bill is now under discussion in the Pennsylvania Legislature, for the creation of the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. It is understood this company will purchase all the public improvements belonging to the State, and manage them as the eastern people manage their corporations. The capital proposed is ten million dollars in one hundred shares at one hundred dollars each. The names of George M. Dallas, Benjamin W. Richards and Evans Rogers, of Philadelphia, Harmer Denny and William Wilkins of Pittsburgh, and Charles M. Reed of Erie, are inserted as Commissioners.

MONEY FOUND. Most of the money which was stolen from Salisbury, (Mass.) some time

QUINCY PATRIOT.

By George Thompson, Auctioneer, Milton.

Public Auction.

ON TUESDAY, 22d March instant, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at auction, at the house of Ruel J. Harris, on the farm of Capt. Jonathan Beals, Union Square or Algerine Corner, near the Railway House, in Milton, all the STOCK, FARMING UTENSILS, etc., on said place, consisting in part, as follows, viz:—

20 Milch Cows—some of them superior—and about to calve, others with Calves by their sides; 2 yoke of first rate working Oxen; 1 Bull; a number of Swine; 25 Pigs; about 4 tons of Hay; several Horses; 1 Ox Wagon; 1 Ox Cart; 2 Horses; 1 Horse Wagon; 1 Horse Cart; several Chaises and Wagon Harnesses; 5 Draft Chains; 1 Covered Wagon; 1 Sleigh; 2 Chaises and Harnesses; 1 Double Wagon; 1 Superior Copper Kettle; 2 Barrels Cider; a quantity of Cheungo Potatoes; 10 bushels of best spring Rye; 10 bushels Corn; a quantity of Coal; together with sundry other articles, such as Ladders, Hoes, Shovels, Wheelbarrows, etc.; also, a quantity of Old Iron.

There will likewise be sold an Apparatus for keeping Milk in warm weather.

Also—Part of the Furniture of the House, consisting of Beds and Bedding; Straw Beds; Comforters; Bedsteads; Chairs; Tables; Crockery Ware; Sideboards; Looking Glasses; Timepieces, etc.; 1 Cooking Stove complete; 1 Parlor Stove, &c.

The above will positively be sold to the Highest Bidder, as the owner is about moving to New Hampshire. The Stock will not be sold at private sale, and may be examined at any time previous to the auction.

Full sale will commence at the house of the Furniture.

GEORGE THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

Also—At the same time and place, by order of an Assignee, 1 Feather Bed and Bedstead; 6 Chairs; 1 Secretary.

Also—By order of a Mortgagee, 2 good serviceable Horses, and a first rate Covered Wagon with two seats, nearly new, on Elastic Springs, with a first rate Harness complete.

The above may be seen at any time previous to the sale, and all questions answered regarding them, on application to the auctioneer.

GEORGE THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

Milton, March 12. 2w

Auction Business.

THE subscriber, having been duly licensed as an Auctioneer, will pay attention to any calls for his services in that capacity, anywhere in the County of Norfolk.

Orders may be left at "Young's Grain Store," near the Bridge, or at his house, Milton Hill.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

Milton & Dorchester Village, March 12. 1f

To Let.

THE House at the State Quarry which is convenient for two small families. Possession given from first of April.

Inquire of "SAMUEL THOMAS."

Quincy, March 12. 1f

Grass Seed.

JUST received and for sale, at Boston prices, Herds Grass, Red Top and Clover Seed.

DANIEL BAXTER & Co.

Quincy, March 12. 1f

Bleached Sheetings.

IT is a fact, that you can buy at ABERCROMBIE'S the greatest bargains in the above named goods ever before offered in Quincy.

March 12. 3w

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the goods and estate of

JASON CLAPP.

of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, who, being an insolvent debtor, and all persons indebted to, or having any goods or effects of the said Jason Clapp, are required to pay and deliver the same to the said Assignee and to no other person.

The second meeting of the creditors of the said Jason Clapp will be held at the Hancock House, in said Quincy, on THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth day of March instant, A. D. 1842, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of acting on the subject of granting the said debtor his discharge from the said insolvency, and of any other business that may be legally required; at which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their debts, will be allowed to prove the same.

By order of Ellis Ames, Esq., Master in Chancery, JAMES M. BECKFORD, Assignee.

March 12. 2w

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of

RUEL HARRIS.

late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, stone cutter, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

DANIEL A. HARRIS, Administrator.

Braintree, March 12. 3w

Dr. L. Girardin.

HAS removed from No. 54, Bowdoin street, to No. 13 Winter street, fourth door from Washington street, where he still continues to practice the healing art in all its branches. Having had a very extensive practice for a number of years in the United States and in Europe, he flatters himself to be able to render all the assistance and relief, within the reach of human power. The following complaints come hourly under his care and cured with great success, and in the shortest possible time, viz: Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Cancer, Gout, Rheumatism, Sore Legs, Fever Sore, Indolent Ulcers of long standing, Dyspepsia, Typhoid, Ringworm, Bites, Erysipelas, Leprosy, Dropsy, General Debility, Mercurial Eruptions, and all complaints that flesh is heir to.

Dr. L. GIRARDIN also warrants, in all diseases of a private nature a perfect cure in the shortest possible time.

Private consultation given gratis in English, French and German, and charges moderate for medicine.

Office hours from seven in the forenoon, until ten in the afternoon.

Boston, March 12. 1f

Pure Extract of Sarsaparilla.

THIS valuable compound is prepared by WILLIAM BROWN, Chemist, 481 Washington street. This is an entire new preparation of Sarsaparilla, without being reduced by the addition of Sugar, to form a syrup, as it is known by all that this very much reduces the extract. It is prepared by a new steam apparatus, that procures the strength without evaporation. It is the only preparation now in use. That our physicians may be made acquainted with its mode of manufacture, a Pamphlet has been published and sent to the physicians that they may know its qualities. For the past year it has been extensively recommended by them for purifying the blood, removing all humors, diseases of the skin, eradicating mercurial effects from the system, ulcers, etc. It is also extensively used for the rheumatism.

For sale above, retailed by all the druggists in Boston, and for sale in this town by

Quincy, March 12. 1f

Mrs. E. HAYDEN, Agent.

Quincy & Boston Stage.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THE subscriber, grateful for the support he has received for the seventeen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy & Boston Stage will leave the Store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., during the winter season, at eight o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted).

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the Stores of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLET, Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 1. 1f

Notice.

PERSONS in want of warranted Silver Tea and Table SPOONS—Patent Lever or Plain English WATCHES—Shell Combs or JEWELRY of any kind—can be furnished with good articles, at low prices, at the Jeweler's Shop, a few rods east of the Adams Temple.

Warranted Lever WATCHES, from \$30 to \$45 each.

JOHN HOLDEN.

Quincy, Oct. 2. 1f

Clocks.

BANK, Office, and other Clocks. Church, Tower and Gallery Clocks. Watch Clocks for Manufacturing establishments, and all kinds made to order and warranted.

JEFFREY R. BRACKETT,

No. 69, Washington Street.

Boston, Jan. 22. 1f

Jeffrey R. Brackett,

Importer—Wholesale and Retail Dealer

IN Fine Watches, Watch Trimmings, Materials, Tools and RICH MANTEL CLOCKS. Manufacturer of Rich Jewellery. Silver Ware, Gold and Silver Spectacles and Pencil Cases. Watches repaired by experienced workmen.

Cash paid for gold and silver at No. 69 Washington Street, Boston.

May 1. 1f

Hancock House.

THE subscriber, (heretofore in partnership with his father,) grateful for past favors, hereby informs his friends and the public generally that he has now assumed the entire charge of this commodious House which is open for the reception of company.

Its pleasant location, size and convenient distance from Boston, render it a very desirable country residence for gentlemen and families, as every exertion will be made to contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of travellers and boarders, whose patronage is respectfully solicited.

GEORGE H. FRENCH.

Quincy August, 21. 1f

Titus Thayer's Estate.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Norfolk ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Roxbury, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of November, A. D. 1841, and continued by adjournment from time to time to the fifth day of February, A. D. 1842:

UPON the petition of Jonathan Wild, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Titus Thayer, late of Braintree, in said County, yeoman, deceased, praying that he may be authorized to make sale of real estate belonging to said deceased; It appearing that all persons interested have been duly notified, that said deceased died seized of real estate consisting of about twenty four acres of land in four separate parcels, with the buildings thereon, situated in said Braintree, and also a dwelling-house with the land under and around the same, situated in the westerly part of the city of Boston of the value of \$3000, and that the lawful claims against the estate of said deceased for just debts, and charges of administration, exceed the value of his personal estate which is applicable to the payment of his debts, by the sum of four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-three cents.—It is thereupon

Ordered—That said Jonathan Wild be and he hereby is licensed and empowered to sell and convey as much of the real estate of the said deceased as will produce said sum with incidental charges—first taking the oath by law in such cases required; and also causing notifications of said sale to be published three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy, or published according to law.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON the eleventh day of February, A. D. 1842.—

HARVEY FRENCH.

of Quincy, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon in the forenoon in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

March 5. 2w

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON the seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1842.

GEORGE L. FISHER.

of Dorchester, of the late firm of Albert M. Kinley & Co., in said District, to be declared Bankrupt.

Ordered—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

March 5. 2w

Chaise Cushion Lost.

BETWEEN the Stable of the subscriber and Brackett's Wharf, on Wednesday evening last, for the recovery of which a proper reward will be paid.

SIMON GILLET.

Quincy, Feb. 26. 3w

Chaise Cushion Lost.

BETWEEN the Stable of the subscriber and Brackett's Wharf, on Wednesday evening last, for the recovery of which a proper reward will be paid.

SIMON GILLET.

Quincy, Feb. 26. 3w

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Quincy, Feb. 26. 3w

TORNADO.

The Marietta (Ohio) Intelligencer of Feb. 24th, brings news of a most violent tornado which occurred a few days previous in Cuyahoga and Lake Counties. Trees were uprooted, buildings upset, and their contents scattered in all directions. One school-house (a log one we presume) was blown entirely to pieces. In one place the whirlwind crossing a river took up a large body of water, and carried it on in its course. This encountering a house lifted it up and dashed it against some trees. The house was crushed, some parts of it were carried to the distance of a mile, and the lighter articles which it contained, such as beds, &c. cannot be found at all.

Capital punishment has been virtually abolished in Tennessee, by an act of the Legislature, authorizing the Governor to commute it to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary.

The Committee of Foreign Affairs in the United States House of Representatives, now consists of Whigs only, four from the North, and five from the South.

The Hon. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, has written a sensible letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, clearly showing the ability, justice and wisdom of an immediate resumption of specie payments by the banks of that city.

The Governor of Cuba, it appears, intends to pay the former owner of the Amistad negroes for his loss, and deduct the amount from seventy-nine thousand dollars which the Spanish Government has to pay to the United States.

FOREIGN ARRIVAL. The steamer Unicorn arrived at Boston yesterday afternoon. She brings the cheering intelligence of the safety of the steamer Caledonia, about which so much fear has existed. It seems she had started on her voyage, but the severe weather compelled her to put back after having been out seven days with the loss of her rudder.

There is no intelligence of interest by this arrival, save the christening of the heir to the throne of England, if that may be so considered.

CONGRESSIONAL. It is about time for Congress to terminate the present session. Nothing of any importance has been done recently, except dismissing two clerks in one of the departments, for the avowed purpose of retrenchment. Their joint salaries amounted to twenty five hundred dollars per annum, and the expenses of Congress during the discussion amounted to about as many thousands.

NOTICES.

Rev. Mr. Fitzsimmons, Roman Catholic, will officiate at the West District School-house, to-morrow, at eight o'clock in the morning.

The Officers of the Quincy Total Abstinence Society will meet at the House of Elisha Packard, on MONDAY EVENING, March 14th, at seven o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.

Hon. S. G. Goodrich of Boston, will deliver the twentieth lecture of the season, before the Quincy Lyceum, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 16th, at seven o'clock, in the Town Hall.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Do the claims of Great Britain in regard to our North-Eastern Boundary if insisted upon—or her conduct in the burning of the Caroline, and in the searching and detaining our vessels on the coast of Africa if satisfaction therefor be refused—form just or sufficient causes for a declaration of war by the United States?

JONATHAN BAXTER, Jr. Sec.

Rev. John Gregory of Quincy will deliver a lecture before the Milton and Quincy Union Lyceum, next TUESDAY EVENING, (March 15th,) commencing at seven o'clock.

S. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

GOOD NEWS FROM BOSTON!—Messrs. Symonds and Wheeler, Boston Agents for Dr. Jayne, have published a circular, in which they say—"We are at liberty to refer to the following gentlemen, who have used and are now using his Tonic, with good effect, as the following will show."

Edward Craft, Jr., Esq., No. 9 State Street, Boston, has been quite bald on the top of his head, and by using three or four bottles has had his hair restored.

Mr. Drew, a teacher in one of the Grammar Schools in Boston, has the hair restored to a bald spot on the top of his head, by using two or three bottles of the Tonic.

Mr. Henry Blodgett, in the rear of No. 233 Washington Street, Boston, has had the hair restored to his head by using two bottles of the Tonic.

Mr. L. G. Smith, No. 21 Ann Street, Boston, who has been entirely bald for five or six years, by using five bottles has his hair covered with a new growth of hair.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, March 5. 3w

MARRIED.

In Milton, by Rev. Mr. Banfield, Mr. Andrew E. Hammond to Miss Mary J. Blanchville, both of this town.

New Spring Goods.

ELISHA PACKARD & Co., HAVE now on hand the most extensive and fashionable assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

ever offered for sale by them, which will be sold at their usual low prices.

Their stock is mostly of recent purchase for cash, and consists in part of the following:—

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Sattinets, Tailor's Trimmings, Shoes, Hats, Caps, English and American Prints, Mousline de Laines, Copperplated, Shirtings, Sheetings, Bleached Cottons, Tickings, Blacked Linens, Laces, Muslins, Cambrics, Bishop Lawns, Black Lace Veils, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Bombazines, Alpaccas, Merinos, &c.

The above, together with all the other articles of a dry goods Store, having been bought at the lowest cash prices, will accordingly be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Quincy, March 12. 1f

Assignee's Sale.

WILL be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, the 21st day of March instant, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, at the Shop occupied by Jason Clapp, the following articles, to wit:—

One Covered Wagon Body; one Open do. do.; five pairs of Shafts; one lot Bass Wood Boards; thirty Wagon Holes; one Horse Power, with Lathes, Poles and Patent Machine complete, cost \$400; one Chest; lot of Plank; Iron; Wheels; Oak Logs; Fellows; Spokes; Clapboards; one Wheelbarrow.

Also—One Bedstead; Bed and Bedding; one Carpet, and Table.

JAMES M. BECKFORD, Assignee.

Quincy, March 12. 2w

Notice.

ALL connection between the subscribers in relation to the working the Quarry in Quincy, between the quarries of Mr. Beals and Mr. Babcock, ceased on the 23d February last. No person is authorized to make any contracts, on behalf of the subscribers or either of them, in relation to said quarry or the working thereof.

HOYT & KELLEY.

By MORRIS KELLEY,

A. C. SANBORN & Co.

Boston, March 12. 3w

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HOYT & KELLEY.

By MORRIS KELLEY,

A. C. SANBORN & Co.

Boston, March 1

POETRY.

WILLOW GLEN.

All lonely, in this quiet glen,
I wander, wrapp'd in thought,
Far from the haunts of busy men,
Or ought that man has wrought.
God, the great Architect, alone
Has reared these verdant walls;
I listen to His spirit-tone;
Where'er the night dew falls,
A fragrant incense fills the air;
And softer than the finest flute,
A little brook is murmuring there,
Beneath that aged, shaggy root,
The laurel shines in glossy green,
Beside the blushing rose,
And glimpses bright are caught between,
Where'er the streamlet flows.
The nut-tree bends its lofty head,
To fan the humbler trees;
The dark leaves echo back the tread
Of the cool light-footed breeze.
Each tiny, timid, creeping thing,
That in the sunbeam plays;
Each little bird, whose shining wings
Grow brighter in its rays,
Sends up a sweet and grateful song
Of love, and joy, and praise.
And as the streamlet glides along,
Its many tinkling glee,
With glancing eyes, at heaven's blue arch,
As if they loved full well to see,
Between the leaves of the sweeping larch,
Its glorious canopy.
The shout of mirth, the cry of woe,
Are seldom uttered here;
This is the place, of all below,
To check the starting tear.
Within its shades my heart grows light,
And gentler is my spirit's tone;
The ravens in my heart take flight,
And leave me but the dove alone.
Then memory gently comes the while,
And hides her thorns with fairest flowers,
And with her wand, and blandest smile,
Restores to life departed hours.
The spirits of my dead arise,
Clad not in gloom, or woe,
But fresh from out their paradise—
How bright their vestments glow!
They beckon with their slender hands,
To haste me from this world away;
But Death alone can break the bands,
That bind me to a form of clay.
'Tis here, great God, my softened heart,
In adoration turns above;
With faith I see each joy depart,
Sustained by thy unbounded love.
Cheered onward by thy gracious smile,
My soul can never fear
A scornful word, or Satan's guile—
Oh, be thou ever near.

SYMPATHY.

There is a tear, more sweet and soft,
Than beauty's smiling lip of love;
By angel's eyes first wept, and oft
On earth by eyes like those above.

It flows from virtue in distress,
It soothes, like hope, our sufferings here,
'Twas given, and 'tis shed to bless—
'Tis sympathy's celestial tear.

ANECDOTES.

Matthews in one of his entertainments, raised a heavy laugh by telling the following story of an Irishman driving a pig. Animals of this species are well known for their obstinacy, and for their perseverance in endeavoring to go any way but that which you wish them to take. Matthews asked the Irish bog-trotter where he was taking the pig? And the following colloquy ensued: "Spake lower, your honour; play spake lower." "Why should I speak lower? I only ask whether you are driving the pig?" "Spake lower." "What reason can you have for not answering so trifling a question?" "Why shure, I would answer your swate honour any thing, but I am afraid he'd hear me." "What then?" "Then he'll not go, for I am taking him a Cork but making him believe he is going to Fremory."

A man recently received a polite note from a neighbor (whose children were going on a visit) requesting the loan of an ass for a few days. Being unable to decipher his friend's hieroglyphics, and wishing to conceal his ignorance from his servant, he hastily returned this answer: "Very well, tell your master I'll wait upon him myself presently."

A top having one day stopped at a tavern, the landlord of which was remarkable for telling a good story, stepped up to him and said, "Landlord, I hear that you can tell a devilish good story; come let us hear one of the greatest lies you ever did tell." The landlord, making a very polite bow, said, "Sir, you are a gentleman."

"An agent soliciting subscribers for a new work, showed his prospectus to a man who read 'one dollar in boards, or one dollar and twenty-five cents in sheep.' After considering for a moment, he replied, that when he should be called on for pay; he might not have boards or sheep on hand, and he would not subscribe."

"A young lady having given a gentleman, who was not very remarkable for his taste in dress, a playful slap on the face, he called out, 'you have made my eye smart.' 'Indeed?' said she—'well, I am happy to have been the cause of making something smart about you.'"

A gentleman having a remarkable long visage, was one day riding by a school, at the gate of which he overheard one lad say to another, "That gentleman's face is longer than his life." Struck by the strangeness of this rude observation, the man turned his horse's head and requested an explanation. "Sir," said the boy, "I meant no offence in the world; but I have read in the Bible at school, that a man's life is but a span, and I am sure your face is double that length."

"The candles you sold me last, were very bad," said Suett, to a tallow-chandler. "Indeed, I am sorry for that." "Yes, sir, do you know they burned to the middle, and would burn no longer?" "Good heavens, you surprise me!—what sir, did they go out?" "No sir, no; they burned shorter."

A young man stepped into a book-store, and said he wanted to get "A young Man's companion." Well, said the bookseller, "here's my daughter."

DR. SACKETT'S Indian Strengthening Plaster.

The cheapest and best in the world, and recommended by the Medical Faculty, and by thousands who have made use of it.

Over three hundred thousand sold annually.



For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises—Pains in the Side, Loins, Back, Breast—Liver Complaints, Coughs, and all disorders leading to Consumption.

The increased demand for these celebrated Plasters, has induced some to pass off others, purporting to be mine, therefore I caution purchasers to buy none except they bear my signature. GEORGE STEVENS JONES, none other can be GENUINE.

Prices.—On paper manufactured expressly for them, 12 1/2 cents each—on sold kid, 25 cents.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by the Proprietor, GEORGE STEVENS JONES, Nos. 80 and 82 Mount Vernon street, Boston—where all orders must be addressed, (post paid.)

By special appointment MRS. HAYDEN of Quincy, has become my Agent.

Observe—none genuine unless having my signature. None ever goes from my office without it. THEY ARE WARRANTED IN ALL CASES.

Boston, Feb. 12.

Compound Boneset Candy.

WILLIAM BROWN'S Compound Boneset Candy Medicated—Price six cents per ounce, or four ounces for nineteen cents. This article is the most celebrated preparation now in use in the form of Candy, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Whooping Coughs, Sore Throat and all diseases of the Lungs. It is literally in the mouth of the whole community, and is in extensive use for clearing the voice for vocalists and public speakers. Its ingredients are known to the public, therefore it cannot be called a quack article. It is made from the root of Elecampane, Liquorice, Squill, Seneca Root, Boneset Herb and many other ingredients recommended by the medical faculty. It has gained so extensive a reputation that a number of druggists and confectioners are counterfeiting it. In order, therefore, to procure the genuine, call for "William Brown's Boneset Candy," and observe the directions are signed and the candy stamped "William Brown, Boston."

The true article is for sale in Boston, at wholesale and retail, by the Manufacturer, corner of Washington and Eliot Street, WILLIAM BROWN, and in this town by Mrs. E. HAYDEN, Agent.

Quincy, March 5.

From P. Cleaveland, Professor of Chemistry at Bowdoin College, Brunswick Me.

From my knowledge of the ingredient of William Brown's Compound Boneset Candy, and from the official effects which I have myself experienced from the use of it, and which I have observed in others who have used it. I am well satisfied that it is a highly valuable article for promoting expectoration and removing those coughs which so frequently result from colds.

P. CLEVELAND.

Have you a Cough?

DO not neglect it; thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a Cough?—DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, which annually sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the fair, the lovely and the gay.

Have you a Cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant—TO-DAY! To-morrow may be too late.

Have you a Cough?—Jayne's Expectorant is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used has it failed to relieve. For sale by

CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, Feb. 26.

Weymouth High School.

THE Spring term will commence on MONDAY, the 7th of March, to continue eleven weeks.

The object of this School is to prepare young men for college, the counting-room, and the various occupations of life.

The location of the School, its vicinity to Boston, and the healthy climate of the village, would render the situation of pupils from the city, or other places, convenient and agreeable.

TUITION, PER QUARTER.

Common English branches, \$4.00.

Higher do. do. 5.00.

Languages.—Latin, Greek and French, 6.00.

J. BROWN, Principal.

Weymouth, Feb. 26.

George Savil,

DEALER IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 19, Cambridge Street.

Boston, Oct. 16.

Fisher A. Kingsbury,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Weymouth Mass.,

WILL attend to cases in Bankruptcy before the District Court, for the District of Massachusetts.

Weymouth, Feb. 5.

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.

Boston, Oct. 10.

Trusses! Trusses!!!

DR. WOODWARD has just received a supply of Trusses from different manufacturers, which he will furnish to all who need them, at much cheaper than the same can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.

Quincy, Aug. 14.

Potatoes.

FOR sale, by the subscribers, about one hundred and seventy-five bushels of excellent Eastern Potatoes.

DANIEL BAXTER & Co.

Quincy, Feb. 19.

Extensive Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO., having recently made large purchases of Fall and Winter Goods, are enabled with their former stock to offer for sale as great an assortment of Goods as can be found in any Store in the city or country, and all of which will be sold CHEAP for cash or approved credit. Among which are the following:

Waved, Diamond and Plain BEAVER CLOTHS, for Frocks and Over-Coats.
English and French and American BROADCLOTHS—superfine, medium and low priced—for Dress Coats.
Black, Blue Black, Blue and Fancy Colors.
DOE SKINS and CASSIMERES, all qualities and colors, for Pants.
SATINETTS, all colors and qualities. Rich Figured Velvet, Satin and other VESTINGS.
Superfine Mole Skin and Fur HATS. Fur and Cloth CAPS.
Gloves, Stocks, Linen Collars and Bosoms, Black Italian Gravats.

FOR THE LADIES.

Superfine French Thibet MERINOES—Colors, Black, Blue, Black Dahlia and Mulberry—very beautiful.
English Merinoes, a full assortment.
Silk Warp ALPACAS and ALPINES—Black, Blue Black and Fancy Colors.
Plain Warp MOUSLIN DE LAINES and SAXONIES.
English and French and American PRINTS, a good assortment.
Edinboro' PLAID and MERINO SHAWLS.
Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, very low.

BED TICKINGS, Rose and Whitney BLANKETS and BED COMFORTERS.
SILK, Woolen, Mohair and Worsted HOSIE. Kid, Silk, and Mohair GLOVES.
WHITE FLANNELS 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, Red, Green and Yellow do. Red, Green & White Twilled do.
MUFFS, NECK COMFORTERS, FRINGE for trimming Cloaks. Also, a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASS and CHINA WARE, HARD WARE and CUTLERY, WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

New and Seasonable Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL have just received, and offer for sale, at their Dry Goods Store, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston, a full and complete assortment of Goods adapted to the season, consisting in part of the following:

Blue, Black, Green, Mixed and Fancy Colored BROADCLOTHS. English and American PRINTS. BOCKINGS, TICKINGS, VESTINGS and PLAIDS. Beaver, Mole-skin, and Alpaca COATINGS. Black and Mixed and Fancy CASSIMERES. English and American PILOT CLOTHS. English and French MERINOES. FLANNELS of all colors, from the most approved American Manufactories. SATINETTS of all kinds and colors. Twilled and Plain HOSE BLANKETS. Leather Mittens, Woolen Socks, Yarn and Comforters: Kid, Beaver, Berlin and Woolen Gloves; Shawls, Gloves, Linen and Cotton Cloths, and German Coach Canvases, a new and superior article, with many other articles too numerous to mention.

M. & B. would inform their friends in Quincy and vicinity, that many of the above articles are of their own importation, and all are purchased as low as they can be bought, and they shall be happy to dispose of them soon for a suitable profit.

Boston, November 13.

To the Public.

DURING the past year, I have advised my patients afflicted with Hernia, to employ Mr. Angier in fitting them with Fletcher's Patent Truss, and have been perfectly satisfied with its operations. While they are worn with almost perfect ease and comfort the descent of the viscera of the abdomen is effectually prevented.

Two children, under one year of age, laboring under inguinal Hernia, worn Fletcher's Truss with scarcely any inconvenience till a radical cure was now apparently effected.

WILLIAM F. STEVENS, M. D.

Stoneham, Dec. 14, 1841.

The subscriber having derived great benefit from the use of FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS, applied by the Proprietor, Mr. Luther Angier of Medford, wishes to call the attention of those who, like himself, are afflicted with Hernia, to the great merits of this instrument when properly applied. He has worn one for some time with great ease and comfort, and would warmly recommend to all those afflicted with this very troublesome and annoying disorder, to try the use of the instrument by which he has been so much benefited.

ALVAH RICHARDSON.

Cohasset, Aug. 1841.

This certifies that I have been under the necessity of wearing a Truss for nearly twenty years. I have used many different kinds, the best I could obtain. About a year since, I purchased one of Fletcher's Patent Trusses of Dr. Hanaford in Cambridge street. It has answered a better purpose than any one I ever used. I have worn it with ease and comfort, and been able to attend to my business (which is active) without the least trouble. I would recommend it, therefore, to all who are so unfortunate as to need such an instrument.

J. H. MUNKOW.

Boston, Jan. 10, 1842.

This certifies that I have been troubled with a rupture during the last seven years. I have spent more than thirty dollars for Trusses; but was never able to wear one more than a week at a time, till I got one of Dr. Hanaford, which he called Fletcher's Patent Truss, manufactured by Mr. Angier of Medford. I have worn it without any trouble and been able to walk about more, and attend to my household duties better, during the last six months than I have for five years previous.

SUSAN HOW, aged 60.

Hawkins Street, Boston.

AGENTS.

Royal Whiton, Hingham; Simeon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Neponset Village, (Dorchester); and in this town,

Quincy, March 5.

EBENEZER WOODWARD.

Liverwort and Hoarhound.

MRS. M. N. GARDNER'S INDIAN BALSAM OF LIVERWORT AND HOARHOUND has gained a great reputation for the cure of Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Lungs, Whooping Cough, Phthisis, Sore Throat, Liver Complaint, etc.

It has been in extensive use in Boston for the past ten years and is now recommended by the medical faculty. It is well known to be the best preparation for the cure of coughs ever introduced to the American public. It is no quack medicine; for evidence of its efficiency, read on the "Directions" what this balsam has done for Wm. F. Hanford of the Boston, New York and Philadelphia Express. Also, Amos Webster, Thos. Haskins, jr., E. Horton, David Woodbury, and Mrs. L. Howard. See places of residence on the Direction.

For sale in Boston by WM. BROWN, 481 Washington St. Retail by all the druggists in Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, New Bedford, Salem, Newburyport; in Dorchester, by Darius Brewer; in Neponset Village, by O. P. Bacon, and in this town by E. HAYDEN.

Quincy, Feb. 12.

Polish your Stoves and Grates.

NO house-keeper will be without WM. BROWN'S PENCIL PASTE, after giving it a trial. It gives the stove a beautiful lustre, far better than the British or American lustre and is used with less trouble and is more durable. It is put up in rolls. For the true article see that the directions are signed by the proprietor. Manufactured by WM. BROWN, Chemist, corner of Eliot and Washington Sts. Retail by most of the druggists and grocers in Boston, Lowell and Salem; in Dorchester, by Darius Brewer; in Neponset Village, by O. P. Bacon, and in this town by E. HAYDEN.

Quincy, Feb. 12.

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,

CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25.

Copartnership.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they have formed a Copartnership, commencing from the twentieth day of November last, for transacting a general Clothing and Dry Goods business at Neponset Village, Dorchester, under the firm of Hill & Gibson.

CALEB HILL,

GEORGE G. GIBSON.

Neponset Village, Jan. 29.

Premium Britannia Ware.

THE subscribers, nearly opposite the Neponset House, have supplied themselves with the very superior Britannia Ware from the manufactory of Roswell Gleason, Esq., comprising a splendid variety of patterns of TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, LAMPS, TUMBLERS, PORRINGERS, etc., etc., which they offer for sale to the trade at the manufacturer's prices, and at low prices at retail.

Also—For sale GLASS, CROCKERY, TIN and JAPANESE WARE.

Also—PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, PAPER HANGINGS and PUTTY.

WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES.

All of which will be sold on good terms.

BACON & BAIRD.

Dorchester, (Neponset Village,) April 17.

Notice.

THE subscriber would hereby inform the public, that he has removed from Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, to the new store in Washington Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Meeting-house.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Quincy Oct. 30.

Copartnership Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have associated themselves in business, at the above place, under the firm of

G. & J. P. NEWCOMB.

where they offer for sale, a good assortment of English and West India Goods; Crockery, Earthen, Glass and Hard Ware. Also, an extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes.

A liberal patronage is solicited.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

JESSE P. NEWCOMB, Jr.

Quincy, Oct. 30.

Bargains in E. and W. I. Goods.

THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale, at prices that cannot fail to suit customers, the following articles, viz:—

Superior MOLASSES, at 25 and 28 cents per gallon; OIL, at 50 cents per gallon; BROWN HAVANA SUGAR, at 7, 8 and 9 1/2 cents per pound; COFFEE, at 10, 11 1/2 and 12 1/2 cents per pound; RAISINS, 4 cents per pound; SOUCHONG TEA, 58 cents per pound; YOUNG HYSOON TEA, at 75 cents per pound.

Also—A general assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be sold cheap for cash.

E. BENT & CO.

Quincy, June 26.

Ready Made Clothing.

NATHANIEL GALE, TAILOR,

No. 22 Blackstone, corner of Ann Street, Boston.

KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING of every description, which will be sold, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the very lowest prices for CASH.

Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Neck Stocks, Suspenders, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

Garments cut and made in all the various styles and in the most thorough and faithful manner, and no person required to take any article made for him unless it fits to his satisfaction.

Boston, Jan. 8.

Black Straw Bonnets.

S. S. MARSH respectfully informs her friends and customers, that she has just received an entire new assortment of Winter Ribbons of all qualities; Artificial Flowers; rich Silks and Velvets for Bonnets; cheap plain, plaid, and striped Silks for Hoods.

Also—A few Black Straw Bonnets, cheap and pretty Bonnets for Mourning.

She is now selling off the remnants of her old Stock of RIBBONS very cheap; among them are some very rich Garniture Ribbons which she will sell at ninepence per yard.

Quincy, Oct. 23.

India Rubber Shoes.

LADIES, lined and bound with fur; Plain and Figured do.; Gentlemen's do. A prime lot, and large sizes, just received and for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 1.

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13-4, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10.

Slates.

SLATES, assorted sizes, for sale, wholesale or retail, at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Oct. 16.

School Books.

A CONSTANT supply of all the School Books in general use, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Traders, Teachers and others are requested to call before purchasing elsewhere, and they will find the terms as good as the best.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished to order at the lowest prices.

Quincy, Oct. 16.

Livery Stable.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints the public that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the rear of Francis Williams' Shop, where he is ready to accommodate customers with good Horses, Chaises and other vehicles, at reasonable prices.

A share of public encouragement is solicited.

THOMAS O. BILLINGS.

Quincy, May 8.

George Bemis,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FASHIONABLE BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 91, Court Street.

Boston, Feb. 20.

For Sale.

JUST received at Quincy Point, fifty cords of good Eastern Wood, which will be sold at a reasonable price.

ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, May 8.

Umbrellas.

UMBRELLAS of all sizes, and various qualities, constantly for sale by the subscribers at their

DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 24, Dock Square, Boston,

by the hundred, dozen, or singly; each of which will be warranted as good as represented, and at the Manufacturers' lowest prices.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

Boston, Oct. 2.

Hathaway's Cooking Stoves

FOR SALE, at Boston prices, by

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 12.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1842.

VOLUME 6.

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meet in this world, faith points to another and a better existence where we shall exchange the friendship of earth for that which can never change, can never end—the friendship of Heaven.

"Here—the cold hand of death,
Our sweetest ties may sever;
There—we shall part no more,
There—all shall dwell forever." A. J. K.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

A WORD TO 'C. W.'

FRIEND GREEN—I have been highly amused in reading those communications, between Dr. Jewett and others, relative to the Hancock House, and particularly the one of the 12th inst. over the signature of 'C. W.'

I cannot conceive the object of this writer (if he is a friend of temperance,) in penning an article of this kind. Is he not aware that he is rearing a complete *hobby* for the moderate drinker? Is he not aware, sir, that he is piercing the very vitals of this temperance reform by speaking favorably of a business which he says "custom has ever sanctioned" and "many respectable citizens claim the right to use"? And he very candidly asks, "is it a crime for a man to cater for the public, agreeably to their wants?" Perhaps the writer will contend that I am interfering with what does not concern me, as his remarks were personally directed to Dr. Jewett; but, sir, he must bear in mind that a newspaper correspondent is ever held up as a public target, and that the sentiments that are advanced in his article are a direct blow upon the temperance reform, which passes like an electric shock through the hearts of its members.

I had thought that in this enlightened age, those arguments that have long been mouldering away into their merited oblivion; but as he has seen fit to drag them again before the public, I would ask him, by all those sacred ties that bind him to society, if he will still argue that a vender in ancient spirits should be upheld, when it is an established fact, that his business tends to pauperism, crime and wretchedness? I would ask him if he will not admit that a genteel bar-room is the very foundation from whence all these streams are flowing; and that the dirty dram shops are a mere cipher in the way of the temperance reformation? The whole argument of your correspondent tends to uphold a genteel bar-room, because there are no exceptional traits in the character of the landlord. Even if Dr. Jewett has been over zealous in the cause, I cannot conceive it to be a sufficient reason for his advocating the laudability of a business merely because it is pursued for a maintenance. If I have a right view of the character of the man on whom so much controversy has been held, I believe that those sentiments which have been advanced, either for or against him, "have passed by him as the idle winds," and he looks down upon those arguments adduced by your correspondent "C. W." (to sustain his business) with contempt and derision.

JUSTITIA.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

REFLECTIONS ON THE PAST.

It is a melancholy reflection, and yet a pleasant one, to think of by-gone days; to look back upon the scenes of our childhood. To know that they will never return is truly a solemn thought! yet we must confess, when fond memory carries us back, it causes us to pause and think of our school-day associations, and acknowledge them to be bright spots in our existence, and from which spring none but fond regrets and tender recollections.

Time is ever taking its flight, and leaves us mortals to reflect on the past, and ponder well the future.

Well do I remember the happy hours passed in the schoolroom, standing on the ground where it did in my young days, and around which many endearing associations cluster. Yes; and whenever occasion requires that I visit that room, it is with the moistened eye and throbbing heart. Then it is, that the recollections of former days, rush upon my mind. I recall the happy countenances that were then welcomed. And when I see that teacher, who encouraged and guided my unsteady mind, through many a tedious task, as it seemed to me—whenever I meet that countenance, it is as familiar as ever, and awakens those days in fond memory, that twine closely around the heart.

"Time will glide on with still unwearied wing, And future years their many changes bring, Yet may the memory of those bright hours last, And naught encircle the sunshine of the past."

But what a change in the short space of a few years! Many of my youthful companions are united in the bands of Hymen, and sweet hope points out days of joy and felicity for them; and oh, may her promises be unbroken; may they live on in the enjoyment of that blessedness, until that hope shall ripen into fruition.

And alas, others of that familiar group have been called from these changing and transitory scenes of time! They have left the fair and beautiful things of earth, the scenes of early days, and have gone to worlds unknown—

"From whose bourne no traveller returns."

But faith whispers, in accents sweet as the symphony of angels, they shall live and flourish in immortal glory!

Then again others are bowed down with disappointments and blasted expectations. I have one fresh in my mind, that has drank from sorrow's bitter cup. In our happy school-days, we became attached, and long will it be ere her form is blotted from my remembrance. She was indeed a lovely girl. The second object of her affections has been consigned to the silent tomb. These scenes must indeed be trying, but we trust faith has cheered her onward in the contemplation of a happy reunion in the blissful paradise of God! May calm content shed around our friends her genial influence, and the sunbeam of hope cheer our paths, and may—

"That friendship formed in early youth,
Need no record now to prove its truth."

And the recollection of by-gone days cling around the many scenes that we wish not to erase from our memory.

And shall we never meet those friends again; shall we never meet enjoy their sweet smiles and exchange words of sympathy and love? I fear not, scattered as they are in the pursuit of wealth and happiness. But if not permitted to

insensibility, and they became very warm allies. Spoiled favorite as he was of London society, Clay had qualities for a very sincere friendship, and Lady Fanny, full of irregular talent, had also a strong vein of common sense, and perfectly understood him. This explanation to the reader. It would have saved some trouble and pain if it had been made by some good angel to Sir Harry Freer.

As the London coach rattled under the bridge gate of the gloomy old town of Chester, Lady Fanny's dashing ponies were almost on their haunches, with her impetuous pull-up at the Hotel; and returning with a nod the coachman's respectful bow, she put her long whip in at the coach window to shake hands with Clay, and in a few minutes they were again off the pavements, and taking the road at her ladyship's usual speed.

"Steady, Flash! steady!" (she ran on talking to Clay and her ponies in the same breath.) "doleful ride down isn't it?—(keep up Tom, you villain!)—very good of you to come, I'm sure, dear Ernest, and you'll stay; how long will you stay?—(down Flash!)—Oh, Miss Beauffin! I've something to say to you about Blanch Beauffin! I didn't answer your *Nota Bene*—(go along Tom!) that pony wants bounding—because to tell the truth, it's a delicate subject at Freer Hall, and I would rather talk than write about it. You see—(will you be done, Flash?)—the Beauffins, though very nice people, and Blanch quite a love—(go along, lazy Tom!)—the Beauffins, I say, are rated rather crockery in Cheshire. And I'm ashamed to own, really quite ashamed, I have not been near them in a month. Shameful, isn't it? There's good action, Ernest! Look at that tiny high pony; not a blemish in him; and such a goer in single harness! Well, I'll go round by the Beauffins now."

"Pray, consider, Lady Fanny!" interrupted Clay deprecatingly, "eighteen hours in a coach."

"Not to go in! oh, not to go in! Blanch is very ill, and sees nobody; and—(come, Tom, come!)—I only heard of this this morning—(there's for your laziness, you stupid horse)—We'll just call and ask how she is, though Sir Harry."

"Is she very ill, then?" asked Clay, with a concern which made Lady Fanny turn her eyes from her ponies' ears to look at him.

"They say, very! Of course, Sir Harry can't forbid a visit to the sick."

"Surely he does not forbid you to call on Blanch Beauffin!"

"Not 'forbid' precisely; that wouldn't do—(gently, sweet Flash! now, Tom! now, lazy! trot fair through the hollow)—but I invited her to pass the winter with me without consulting him, and he liked it well enough, till he got back among his stupid neighbors—(well done, Flash! plague take that boisterous whippersnapper!)—and they and their awkward daughters, whom I might have invited—(what a Flash!)—if I had wanted a menagerie, set him to looking into her pedigree. There's the house; the old house with the vines over it yonder! So then, Sir Harry—such a sweet girl, too—set his face against the acquaintance. Here we are!—(whoa, boys! whoa!) Hold the reins a moment while I run in!"

More to quell a vague and apprehensive feeling of remorse, than to while away idle time, Clay passed the reins back to the stripling in gray livery behind, and walked round Lady Fanny's ponies, expressing his admiration of them and the turn-out altogether.

"Yes, sir," said the lad, who seemed to have caught some of the cleverness of his mistress, for he scarce looked fourteen, "they're a touch above anything in Cheshire! Look at the forehead of that high 'un, sir!—arm and withers like a greyhound, and yet what a quarter for trotting, sir! Quite the right thing all over! Carries his flag that way quite nat'ral; never was nicked, sir! Did you take notice, begging your pardon, sir, how milady put through that hollow? Wasn't it fine, sir? Tother's a goodish nag, too, but nothing to Flash; can't spread, somehow; that's Sir Harry's picking up, and never was a match; no blood in Tom, sir! Look at his fetlock: underbred, but a jumpy nag for a roadster, if a man wanted work out on him. See how he blows, sir, and Flash as still as a stopp'd wheel!"

Lady Fanny's reappearance at the door of the house interrupted her page's eulogy on the bays; and with a very altered expression of countenance she resumed the reins, and drove slowly homeward.

"She is very ill, very ill! but she wishes to see you, and you must go there; but not tomorrow. She is passing a crisis now, and her physician says, will be easier if not better, after to-morrow. Poor girl! dear Blanch!—Ah, Clay! but no—no matter; I shall talk about it with more composure by and by—poor Blanch!"

Lady Fanny's tears rained upon her two hands as she let out her impatient horses to be sooner at home, and in half an hour, Clay was alone in his luxurious quarters, under Sir Harry's roof, with two hours to dinner, and more than thoughts enough, and very sad ones, to make him glad of time and solitude.

Freer Hall was full of Company—Sir Harry's company—and Clay, with the quiet assurance of a London star, used to the dominant, took his station by Lady Fanny on entering the drawing-room, and when dinner was announced, gave her his arm, without troubling himself to remember that there was a baronet who had claim to the honor, and of whom he must simply make a mortal enemy. At table, the conversation ran mainly in Sir Harry's vein,

hunting, and Clay did not even take the listener's part; but, in a low tone, talked of London to Lady Fanny—her ladyship, (unaccountably to her husband and his friends, who were used to furnish her more merriment than reverie,) pensive and out of spirits. With the announcement of coffee in the drawing-room, Clay disappeared with her, and their evening was a *tele-a-tele*, for Sir Harry and his friends were three-bottle men, and commonly bade good-night to ladies when the ladies left the table. If there had been a second thought in the convivial squirearchy, they would have troubled their heads less about a man who did not exhibit the first symptom of love for the wife—civility to the husband. But this is a hand-to-mouth world in the way of knowledge, and nothing is stored but experiences, life-time by life-time.

Another day passed and another, and mystery seemed the ruling spirit of the hour, for there were enigmas for all. Regularly, morning and afternoon, the high stepping ponies were ordered round, and Lady Fanny (with Mr. Clay for company to the gate) visited the Beauffins, now against positive orders from the late Sir Harry, and daily, Clay's reserve with his beautiful hostess increased, and his distress of mind with it, for both he and she were alarmed with the one piece of unexplained intelligence between them—Miss Beauffin would see Mr. Clay when she would be dying! Not before—for worlds not before—and of the physicians constantly in attendance, (Lady Fanny often present) Clay knew that the poor girl be sought with an eagerness, to the last degree touching and earnest, to know when hope could be given over. She was indulged, unquestioned, as a dying daughter; and, whatever might be her secret, Lady Fanny promised that at the turning hour, come what would of distressing and painful, she would herself come with Mr. Clay to her death-bed.

Sir Harry and his friends were in the billiard room, and Lady Fanny and Clay breakfasting together, when a note was brought in by one of the footmen, who waited for an answer.

"Say that I will come," said Lady Fanny— "and stay, George! See that my ponies are harnessed immediately; put the head of the phaeton up, and let it stand in the coach house. And, Timson," she added to the butler, who stood at the side table, "if Sir Harry inquires for me, say that I am gone to visit a sick friend."

Lady Fanny walked to the window. It rained in torrents. There was no need of explanation to Clay; he understood the note and its meaning.

"The offices connect with the stables by a covered way," she said, "and we will get in there. Shall you be ready in a few minutes?"

"Quite, dear Lady Fanny! I am ready now."

"The rain is rather fortunate than otherwise," she added, in going out, "for Sir Harry will not see us go; and he might throw an obstacle in the way, and make it difficult to manage. Wrap well up, Ernest!"

The butler looked inquisitively at Clay and his mistress, but both were preoccupied, and in ten minutes the rapid phaeton was on its way, the ponies pressing on the bit as if the eagerness of the two hearts beating behind them was communicated through the reins, and Lady Fanny, contrary to her wont, driving in encouraging silence. The three or four miles between Freer Hall and their destination were soon traversed, and under the small *porte-cochere* of the ancient mansion the ponies stood panting and sheltered.

"Kind Lady Fanny! God bless you!" said a tall, dark man of a very striking exterior, coming out to the phaeton. "And you, sir, are welcome!"

They followed him into the little parlor, where Clay was presented by Lady Fanny to the mother of Miss Beauffin, a singularly yet sadly sweet woman in voice, person and address; to the old, white-haired vicar, and to the physician, who returned his bow with a cold and very formal salute.

"There is no time to be lost," said he, "and at the request of Miss Beauffin, Lady Fanny and this gentleman will please go to her chamber without us. I can trust your ladyship to see that her remainder of life is not shortened nor harassed by needless agitation."

Clay's heart beat violently. At the extremity of the long and dim-lighted passage thrown open by the father to Lady Fanny, he saw a white curtained bed—the death-bed, he knew, of the gay and fair flower of a London season, the wonder and idol of difficult fashion, and unadmirable rank. Blanch Beauffin had appeared like a marvel in the brilliant circles of Lady Fanny's acquaintance, a distinguished, unconscious, dazzling girl, of whom her fair introduction (either in mischief or good nature) would say nothing but that she was her neighbor in Cheshire, though all that nature could lavish on one human creature seemed hers, with all that high birth could stamp on mien, countenance and manners. Clay paid her his tribute with the rest—the hundred who flattered and followed her; but she was a proud girl, and though he seized every opportunity of being near her, nothing in her manner betrayed to him that he was not counted among the hundred. A London season fleets fast, and taken by surprise with Lady Fanny's early departure for the country, her farewells were written on the corners of cards, and with a secret deep buried in the heart, she was brought back to the retirement of home.

Brief history of the breaking of a heart!

Lady Fanny started slightly on entering the chamber. The sick girl sat propped in an arm chair, dressed in snowy white; even her slight foot appearing beneath the edge of her dress in a slipper of white satin. Her brown hair fell in profuse ringlets over her shoulders; but it was gathered behind into a knot, and from it depended a white veil, the diamonds which fastened it, pressing to the glossy curve of her head, a slender stem of orange-flowers. Her features were at that slight mould which shows sickness by little except higher transparency of the blue veins, and brighter redness in the lips, and as she smiled with suffused cheek, and held out her gloved hand to Clay, with a vain effort to articulate, he passed his hands across his eyes and looked inquiringly at his friend.

He had expected, though he had never realized, that she would be altered. She looked almost as he had left her. He remembered her only as he had often seen her—dressed for a ball or party, and but for the solemnity of the preparation he had gone through, he might have thought his feelings had been played upon only; that Blanch Beauffin was well—still beautiful and well, that he should again see her in the brilliant circles of London; still love her as he secretly did, and receive what he now felt would be under any circumstances a gift of Heaven, the assurance of a return. This and a world of confused emotion, tumultuously and in an instant, rushed through his heart; for there are moments in which we live lives of feeling and thought; moments, which supply years of sweet or bitter memory.

This is but a sketch—but an outline of a tale over time. Were there space, were there time to follow out the traverse thread of its mere mournful incidents, we might write the reverse side of a leaf of life ever read partially and wrong—the life of the gay and unassuming. Sickness and death had here broken down a wall of adamant between two creatures, every way formed for each other. In wealth and ordinary regularity of circumstances, they would have loved as truly and deeply as those in humbler or in more fortunate relative positions, but they probably would never have been united. It is the system, the necessary system of the class to which Clay belonged, to turn adroitly and gayly off every shaft to the heart, to take advantage of no opening to affection; to smother all preference that would lead to an interchange of hallowed vows; to profess a sensibility equally polished and hardened on the subject of pure love; to forswear marriage, and make of it a mock and an impossibility. And whose handiwork is this unnatural order of society? Was it established by the fortunate and joyous—the wealthy and untrammelled, at liberty to range the world if they liked, and marry where they chose; but preferring gaiety to happiness, and lawless liberty to virtuous love? No, indeed! not by these! Show me one such man, and I will show you a rare perversion of common feeling—a man who under any circumstances would have been cold and eccentric. It is not to those able to marry where they will, that the class of London gay men owe their system of mocking opinions. But it is to the companions of fortunate men—gifted like them, in all but fortune, and holding their caste by the tenure of forsworn ties—abiding in the Paradise of aristocracy, with pure love for the forbidden fruit! Are such men insensible to love? Has this forbidden joy—this one thing hallowed in a bad world; has it no temptation for the gay man? Is his better nature quite dead within him? Is he never ill and sad where gaiety cannot reach him? Does he envy the rich young lord, (his friend,) every thing but his blushing and pure bride? Is he poet or wit, or the mirror of taste and elegance, yet incapable of discerning the qualities of a true love, the celestial refinement of a maiden passion, lawful and fearless, devoted because spotless, and enduring because made up half of prayer and gratitude to her maker? Does he not know distinctions of feeling, as he knows character in a play? Does he not discriminate between purity and guilt in love, as he does in his nice judgment of honor and taste? Is he gayly dead to the deepest and most elevated craving of nature—love, passionate, single-hearted, and holy? Trust me, there is a bitterness whose depths we can only fathom by refinement! To move among creatures embellished and elevated to the last point of human attainment, lovely and unsullied, and know yourself (as to all but gazing on and appreciating them) a pariah and an outcast! To breathe their air, and be the companion and apparent equal of those for whose bliss they are created, and to whom they are offered for choice, with the profusion of flowers in a garden—(the choicer and possessor of the brightest your inferior in all else)—to live thus, to suffer thus, and still smile and call it choice and your own way to happiness—this is mockery indeed! He who stood now in the death-room of Blanch Beauffin, had felt it in its bitterest intensity!

"Mr. Clay! Ernest!" said the now pale creature, breaking the silence with a strong effort, for he had dropped on his knees at her side in ungovernable emotion, and, as yet, had but articulated her name; "Ernest! I have little time for anything—least of all for disguise or ceremony. I am assured that I am dying. I am convinced," she added firmly, taking up the watch that lay beside her, "that I have been told the truth, and that when this hour-hand comes round again, I shall be dead. I will conceal nothing. They have given me cordials that will support me one hour, and for

those of an advertiser... About five hundred ladies of Montpelier, (Vt.) recently addressed a petition to the innkeeper in that village, urging him to repudiate alcohol and all that it inherits. The "mine host" took but little time to consider and answered that he would do so cheerfully—only regretting that he had not sooner ceased selling the poison, and thus escaped their rebuke.

Some of the applicants for the benefit of the Bankrupt Act, style themselves gentlemen, on which it is suggested by a correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, that some of their creditors would hardly concur with them in the propriety of the appellation.

The Committee on Naval Affairs have introduced a bill for the establishment of the offices of Admiral, Rear Admiral and Vice Admiral, in our Navy.

Hon. Amos Kendall, late Post Master General, has turned farmer; having purchased a farm and taken a residence on it.

A man in Richmond, (Va.) ran away with another man's wife and money. The amorous pair were overtaken by the injured husband, while on their way north, and carried back to Richmond. The offender had left a wife and children behind him.

Side by side, in the New York papers, appear the list of managers of the late Box Ball tickets (five dollars) and the list of applicants in bankruptcy, and several names appear in both.

The receipts of the American Board of Missions during the month of January, are stated to be more than forty thousand dollars.

The wife of a mechanic in Rochester, (N. Y.) lately deposited in the Savings Bank of that city, one hundred and twenty-five dollars, saved by her husband from the avails of his day labor since he signed the temperance pledge in July last. Such a fact should be heralded from one land to the other, as one of the blessed fruits of temperance.

When ivory-handled knives turn yellow, rub them with nice sand-paper, or emery; it will take off the spots, and restore their whiteness.

The Springfield (Mass.) papers state, that, in consequence of the recent reduction of duties under the Compromise, several factories in that vicinity have been obliged to stop, and notice has been given that others are to stop very soon.

Some disturbance having been created in the Indiana Legislature, a short time since, one of the members proposed an order for the door-keeper to bring in a basket of brick bats, to aid the Speaker in keeping order.

During the past year, Massachusetts paid a bounty of \$4,777,65 upon 27,219 lbs. of corncobs raised in the State, from which 1330 pounds of silk were reeled.

It is said that the great lawyer, Francis Hargrave, amassed his extensive and valuable library merely by "picking up" at book stalls. Parliament granted eight thousand pounds for the purchase of it for the British Museum.

In Hull, (Eng.) cigar smoking is looked upon as the gentlest thing, even by the ladies—and this in the streets, too. What a figure our young ladies would cut parading the streets with a roll of tobacco projecting from their beautiful mouths.

Grogan, the celebrated patriot, whose seizure in Vermont, and imprisonment in Montreal, last fall, caused so much noise, died at Champlain, on the seventh of January.

Through the sagacity and fidelity of a dog, a jewelry store in Union, (N. Y.) was recently saved from destruction by fire. The inmates heard the dog barking furiously, but unconscious of the cause, did not move until he sprang upon their bed and aroused them by putting his paws upon their breast. They rose just as the flames were bursting through the ceiling, and in time to arrest the progress of the destroying element.

The "Marquis" informs us that there is a number of young folks in this place who complain that they cannot get married, because there are no houses in town to rent. There is no fun in "love in a tub," when the bottom's out.

John G. Boyd, late cashier of the Towanda Bank, (Pa.) committed suicide at Philadelphia, by shooting himself with a pistol. He was under arrest on a charge of having defrauded the Bank of Penn Township of thirty-one thousand dollars.

Franklin, in his optical experiments, made a machine in which he could draw thirty-two thousand nine hundred lines in an inch breadth.

Hon. George Bancroft states that Yale College owes its birth to ten worthy farmers, who, in 1770, assembled at Bradford, and each one buying a few volumes on a table said, "I give these books for the founding of a college in this colony!" Such was the small beginning of Yale College.

Colt's Trial, for the murder of Adams, cost the City of New York two thousand dollars. The refreshment bill of the jury and attendant officers was four hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents; being seventy-five cents for each dinner, fifty cents for breakfast and tea; twenty-two dollars and fifty cents for cigars and twelve or fourteen dollars for beer.

The Legislature of Rhode Island has repealed the law for the suppression of Masonic Lodges, which was passed in times of anti-masonic excitement.

The citizens of Richmond, (Va.) are urging a moral war against gamblers. The Grand Jury at that place made two hundred and sixty presentments in one day.

Hereafter, by an act of the legislature of Michigan, the religious belief of a man shall not, in any case, affect his competency as a witness in any court of justice in that State.

There is a man living in Oswego, (N. Y.) thirty-four years of age, who has never had an hour's sickness in his life—who never fired a gun—never caught a fish, and never rode a horse, but who has travelled more than twelve thousand miles, mostly by steamboats and railroads.

The Philadelphia Ledger, speaking of the intermarriage law of this State, is in favor of freedom of taste, as well as freedom of trade; and says that "they who prefer black should not be condemned to choose white."

According to a law of Massachusetts, no person shall catch any pickerel from the first day of December to the first day of April, under penalty of a forfeiture of fifty cents for every pickerel so taken; unless the provisions of the law may have been suspended for the year, by legal vote, in town meeting.

Returns from the New Hampshire election, state that Hon. Henry Hubbard (democrat) is elected Governor by nearly five thousand majority, and that a large majority of the Legislature are of the same political faith.

A bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, has passed both branches of the New Jersey Legislature, the Council almost unanimously, and the Assembly by a vote of forty to eight.

John Lorimer Graham has been appointed by the President for the office of Postmaster at New York.

John D. Freeman, Esq., of Mississippi, has been elected Attorney General of that State. Ten years ago Mr. Freeman was a "Printer Devil."

The last Hingham Patriot states that John Kingman, Esq., has sent to the Department his resignation as Postmaster which is to take effect after the thirty-first instant.

The Senate have confirmed the nomination of Judge Archibald Randall as Judge of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in the room of the late Judge Hopkinson.

In England—that land of splendor and squalidness, that whitened sepulchre—they have spent a million of dollars on the christening of the queen's infant. Probably millions of human beings, during that day, grew faint for the want of food.

There is to be a grand military encampment near Baltimore, on the sixteenth of May next. Major Gen. George H. Stewart, of Baltimore, will be commander-in-chief.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has signed the bank bill for immediate resumption of specie payments of the banks in the State. They will have to fork over or wind up.

A spark will go out of itself, if you do not blow upon it. Turn an indifferent ear to false reports or reflections upon others, and the retailer of it will soon find he brings his wares to the "wrong market."

Lions have been known to live to the age of seventy years; an eagle to one hundred and four; a tortoise to one hundred and seven; a swan to three hundred; an elephant to four hundred; and whales are supposed to live to the age of one thousand years.

All the descendants of Thomas Jefferson, now living, save one, (T. J. Randolph) are residents of foreign lands.

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To Let,
ONE half of a new House. Immediate possession given. Inquire of THOMAS ADAMS, Jr. Quincy, March 19. 3w

Caution!
NEIGHBOR'S take care of your Hens. ELISHA MARSH. Quincy, March 19. 3w

Land.
THE subscriber is desirous of letting the Land situated in the rear of his dwelling house to some responsible and suitable person to plant to the halves. Manure will be found to plant the same. None other need apply. THOMAS ADAMS, Jr. Quincy, March 19. 3w

To Let,
THAT well known situation which has been improved many years as a Grocery Store, and of late occupied by Mr. Freeman Moore. It is an excellent stand for a retail West India Goods Store. Possession given the first of April. Apply to FRANCIS WILLIAMS. Quincy, March 19. 4w

To Let,
THE premises now leased to Cliff Rodgers, and possession given the first of April. They consist of four rooms convenient for a family—a Shop recently occupied for the Carrying business—and a large Stable. Inquire of JOSEPH NEWCOMB. Quincy, March 19. 3w

Hingham Bye-House.
GOODS of all descriptions Cleaned, Dyed and Finished, in the best manner and at the lowest prices. Goods or orders left at the store of the subscribers will receive immediate attention, and no charges for sending bundles to or from the Bye-House. All Goods warranted to give satisfaction. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, March 19. 3w

Ebenezer Adams Estate.
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. NORFOLK ss. Probate Office, March 12th, A. D. 1842. THE Executor of the last Will of Ebenezer Adams, late of Quincy, in said County, deceased, having presented his account in his said capacity for allowance. Ordered—That said Executor notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same, at a Court of Probate to be holden at Dedham, in said County, on the first day of April, A. D. 1842, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy. S. LLELAND Judge of Probate. Quincy, March 19. 3w

Instruction in Dancing.
MR. L. STIMSON would most respectfully give notice, that his Spring School will commence the first week in April, at the following places: Monday 4th, nine in the forenoon, at the Hall of George H. French, (Hancock House,) Quincy. Monday 4th, three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Hall of Mr. Babcock, Railway Village, Milton. Tuesday 5th, nine o'clock in the forenoon, at Dorchester and Milton Village, at Richmond Hall. Terms of tuition, one dollar to be paid at entrance and six dollars at the close of the twenty-fourth lesson, and five dollars for his former scholars. Boston, March 19. 3w

School Teachers.
THE School Committee hereby give notice that they will hold a meeting at the house of William M. Cornell, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 23d inst., for the purpose of examining Teachers, and those persons who intend commencing Schools the first of April, are requested to present themselves at said meeting for examination. By order of the Board. WILLIAM M. CORNELL, Secretary. Quincy, March 19. 1w

Animal Magnetism.
J. S. HOUGHTON of Boston, and M. De Bonneville, late of Harvard University, respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy, that they will give another lecture at the TOWN HALL, on HUMAN MAGNETISM, with EXPERIMENTS, on MONDAY EVENING, March 21st, at half past seven o'clock. Experiments will be tried exhibiting the great development of strength in the Sonambulists—the power of describing Diseases—and the power of exciting single organs of the Brain, by the will, to an unnatural degree. Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the Door. Quincy, March 19. 1w

In Bankruptcy.
United States District Court—Massachusetts District. ON this eighth day of March, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of SETH ADAMS, of Quincy, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt. Ordered—That a hearing on the said Petition be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk. March 19. 2w

In Bankruptcy.
United States District Court—Massachusetts District. ON this eighth day of March, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of ALFRED DORR, of Dorchester, late a copartner with Henry W. Ridgway, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt. Ordered—That a hearing on the said Petition be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk. March 19. 2w

Manure for Sale.
30 to 40 loads of prime Manure, suitable for Gardens, for sale by the subscriber. ALPHEUS SPEAR. Quincy, March 19. 3w

Bacon, Pork and Beef.
CONSTANTLY for sale, at a liberal discount for cash, Bacon, Pork and Beef of a superior quality. DANIEL BAXTER & Co. Quincy, March 19. 3w

For Sale.
FROM twenty to thirty acres of Granite, of the first quality, situated in Gloucester, Mass., at fifty dollars per acre. Apply to JOHN ATKINSON. Gloucester, March 19. 4w

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Dr. L. Girardin
Has removed from No. 51 Bowdoin Street, to No. 13 Winter Street, fourth door from Washington Street.

ON this occasion, Dr. L. GIRARDIN feels it his duty to say something in regard to himself, and the treatment he has received at the hands of a certain class of physicians, whose feelings of envy towards him, and a disappointment of success on their part, have led them to cast aspersions upon his character as a regular member of the profession, and whose vanity in their own professional skill exceeds their good sense.

Dr. L. G. has long practised the "healing art," and the unprecedented success which has crowned his endeavors, together with the very difficult and astonishing cures he has performed, will contradict their assertions, that he is not a regular physician. Aside from these he has in his possession the documents to prove the fact, which are open to the inspection of all or any who may have a desire to see them; and these are more, in his humble opinion, than many of his slanderers can produce.

Dr. L. G. knows there are some persons who are prejudiced against the recently popular mode of advertising in the prints of the day, and are content in their own minds to apply the name of Quack without discrimination, all we ask is that they will, and to place the scientific and practical physician on an equal footing with every impostor who has a nostrum to sell.

This is not a correct principle to judge upon; judge of a man by his works. Be a stranger in this community he has resorted to this medium of public introduction, and as yet not fully known, he has continued in this mode, as he intends making this his permanent abode.

Dr. L. G. here, to boast of his skill and ability in curing diseases; he wishes only that the public would call and read the certificates furnished by those who have derived benefit from him, and have been cured of their various maladies, as they certify. He will say, in regard to the certificates, that they are all genuine, every one having been voluntarily furnished by the individuals whose signatures are appended;—neither are there any fictitious signatures; they are all bona fide, and not a friend who has contributed these memorials of their gratitude, on his success, but who will stand forth and repel any imputation or insinuation to the contrary. He therefore appeals to the good sense of the community, and wishes them to read and then judge.

Dr. L. G. has effected radical cures, after the patient had been given up by all his friends and physicians. This valuable Expecto-rator is prepared only by Dr. JAYNE, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr. Quincy, March 19. 3w

Life! Life! Life!
ALL that a man hath will he give for his life—so we find it recorded in the most ancient and best books, but when we see thousands dying all around us, of Consumption, Croup, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood and other pulmonary affections, we are led to doubt the correctness of the above assertion, especially since it is so well known that a certain remedy may be obtained, which always arrests these diseases.

Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTO-RATOR never fails to give relief, and cures after every other means have failed. This can be, and has been proved in thousands of instances, where it has effected radical cures, after the patient had been given up by all his friends and physicians. This valuable Expecto-rator is prepared only by Dr. JAYNE, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr. Quincy, March 19. 3w

United States Bankrupt Law.
JOHN M. GOURGAS, Jr., United States Commissioner, WILL act as counsel for any person seeking the benefit of the United States Bankrupt Law, and all necessary papers will be furnished at his office, in Quincy. 3w Mar. 19.

New Spring Goods.
ELISHA PACKARD & Co., HAVE now on hand the most extensive and fashionable assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS ever offered for sale by them, which will be sold at their usual low prices.

Their stock is mostly of recent purchase for cash, and consists in part of the following:—Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets, Tailor's Trimmings, Shoes, Hats, Caps, English and American Prints, Mouseline de Laine, Crepe, Coughs, Shirtings, Sheetings, Bleached Cottons, Tickings; Bleached, Unbleached and Colored Jeans, Hosiery, Gloves, Flannels, Lace, Muslins, Cambrics, Bishop Lawns, Black Lace Veils, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Bombazines, Alpaca, Merinos, etc.

The above, together with all the other necessities of a dry goods store, having been bought at the lowest cash prices, will accordingly be sold on the most reasonable terms. Quincy, March 12. 3w

Assignee's Sale.
WILL be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, the 21st day of March inst., at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at the Shop occupied by Jason Clapp, the following articles, to wit:—One Covered Wagon Body; one Open do. do.; five pairs of Shafts; one lot Bass Wood Boards; thirty Wagon Hubs; one Horse Power, with Lathes, Tools and Tenant Machine complete, cost \$400; one Chest; lot of Plank; Iron; Wheels; Oak Logs; Fellos; Spokes; Clapboards, etc. one Wheelbarrow. Also:—One Bedstead; Bed and Bedding; one Carpet, and Table. JAMES M. BECKFORD, Assignee. Quincy, March 12. 2w

Notice.
ALL connection between the subscribers in relation to the working the Quarry in Quincy, between the quarries of Mr. Beals and Mr. Babcock, ceased on the 23d February last. No person is authorized to make any contracts, on behalf of the subscribers or either of them, in relation to said quarry or the working hereof. HOYT & KELLEY, By JAMES KELLEY, A. C. SANBORN & Co. Boston, March 12. 3w

Grass Seed.
JUST received and for sale, at Boston prices, Herds Grass, Red Top and Clover Seed. DANIEL BAXTER & Co. Quincy, Mar. 12. 3w

Bleached Sheetings.
IT is a fact, that you can buy at ABERCROMBIE'S the greatest bargains in the above named goods ever before offered in Quincy. March 12. 3w

Benjamin F. Reeves,
Hair Cutting, Curling and Shaving Establishment, No. 14, Brattle Square, (Opposite and fourth door from the Quincy Stage Office, No. 9, Elm Street.)

WILL attend to the various branches of his business, with promptness and despatch. Hair Cutting, 12 1/2 Cents. Hair Curling, 12 1/2 Cents. Shaving, 6 1/4 Cents. Razors honed, 12 1/2 Cents. Razors ground, 12 1/2 Cents.

N. B. A prime assortment of OLD SHAVING SOAPS, constantly for sale.

Also—Hair Oils, Hair Brushes, and Perfumery of all kinds.

Warranted RAZORS at 75 cents each. Boston, Oct. 16. 6m

By George Thompson, Auctioneer, Milton.

Public Auction.
ON TUESDAY, 22d March instant, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at auction, at the office of Ruel J. Bean, on the farm of Capt. Jonathan Bean, Union Square, Algonquin Corner, near the Railway House, in Milton, all the STOCK, FARMING UTENSILS, etc., on said place, consisting in part, as follows, viz:—30 Milch Cows—some of them superior—and about to calve, others with Calves by their sides; 2 yoke of first rate working Oxen; 1 Bull; a number of Swine; 25 Fowls; about 4 tons of Hay; several Horses; 1 Ox Wagon; 1 Ox Cart; 2 Harrows; 12 Rakes; 1 Cultivator; 2 Ploughs; 1 Ice-Wagon; 1 Horse Wagon; 1 Horse Cart; several Chaises and Wagon Harnesses; 5 Draft Chains; 1 Covered Wagon; 1 Sleigh; 2 Chaises and Harnesses; 1 Double Wagon; 1 Superior Copper Kettle; 2 Barrels Cider; a quantity of Cheese; Potatoes; 10 bushels of best spring Rye; 10 bushels Corn; a quantity of Coal; together with sundry other articles, such as Ladders, Hoes, Shovels, Wheelbarrows, etc.; also, a quantity of Old Iron.

The lot will likewise be sold an Apparatus for keeping Milk in warm weather.

Also—Part of the Furniture of the House, consisting of Beds and Bedding; Straw Beds; Comforters; Bedsteads; Chairs; Tables; Crockery Ware; Sideboards; Looking Glasses; Timepieces, etc. etc; 1 Cooking Stove complete; 1 Parlor Stove, etc.

The above will positively be sold to the Highest Bidder, as the owner is about moving to New Hampshire. The Stock will not be sold at private sale, and may be examined at any time previous to the auction. The sale will commence at the hour with the Furniture.

Also—At the same time and place, by order of an Assignee, 1 Feather Bed and Bedstead; 6 Chairs; 1 Secretary.

Also—By order of a Mortgagee, 2 good serviceable Horses, and a first rate Covered Wagon with two seats, nearly new, on Elastic Springs, with a first rate Harness complete.

The Horses may be seen at any time previous to the sale, and all questions answered regarding them, on application to the auctioneer.

GEORGE THOMPSON, Auctioneer. Milton, Mar. 12. 2w

Auction Business.
THE subscriber, having been duly licensed as an Auctioneer, is now paying attention to any calls for his services in that capacity, any where in the County of Norfolk.

Orders may be left at "Young's Grain Store," near the Bridge, or at his house, Milton Hill.

GEORGE THOMPSON, Auctioneer. Milton & Dorchester Village, Mar. 12. 3w

Rufus K. Trott,
At his shop, in Weymouth, a few rods south of the Universalist Meeting-house, keeps constantly on hand and has for sale, a good assortment of SLAUGHTER CALF SKINS. Weymouth, March 5. 3w

Notice.
THIS certifies that I have this day, (March 1st, 1842,) relinquished to my son, Abel Russell Procter, his time to act and trade for himself, and I shall not pay any debts of his contracting or claim any of his earnings from this date. ABEL PROCTER. 3w

Assignee's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the goods and estate of JASON CLAPP, of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, wheelwright, an insolvent debtor, and all persons indebted to, or having any goods or effects of the said Jason Clapp, are required to pay and deliver the same to the said Assignee and to no other person.

The second meeting of the creditors of the said Jason Clapp will be held at the Hancock House, in said Quincy, on THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth day of March inst., at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of acting on the subject of granting the said debtor his discharge and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required; at which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their debts, will be allowed to prove the same.

By order of Eliza Ames, Esq., Master in Chancery, JAMES M. BECKFORD, Assignee. March 12. 2w

Administrator's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of RUEL HARRIS, late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, stone cutter, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to DANIEL A. HARRIS, Administrator. Braintree, March 12. 3w

George Savil,
DEALER IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 19, Cambridge Street. Boston, Oct. 16. 3w

Pure Extract of Sarsaparilla.
THIS valuable compound is prepared by WILLIAM BROWN, Chemist, 481 Washington street. This is an entire new preparation of Sarsaparilla, without being reduced by the addition of Sugar, to form a syrup, as it is known by all that this very much reduces the extract. It is prepared by a new steam apparatus, that procures the strength without evaporation. It is the only preparation now in use. That our physicians may be made acquainted with its mode of manufacture, a Pamphlet has been published and sent to the physicians that they may know its qualities. For the past year it has been extensively recommended by them for purifying the blood, removing all humors, diseases of the skin, eradicating mercurial effects from the system, ulcers, etc. It is also extensively used for the rheumatism.

For sale as above, retailed by all the druggists in Boston, and for sale in this town by JOHN BRIEGLER, Agents. Mrs. E. HAYDEN, Quincy, March 12. 3w

Quincy & Boston Stage.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THE subscriber, grateful for the support he has received for the seventeen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the Store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., during the winter season, at eight o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the Stores of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co. and Frederick Hartwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLET, Driver and Proprietor. Quincy, Jan. 1. 3w

Notice.
PERSONS in want of warranted Silver Tea and Table SPOONS—Patent Lever or Plain English WATCHES—Shell Combs or JEWELRY of any kind—can be furnished with good articles, at low prices, at the Jeweler's Shop, a few rods east of the Adams Tavern. Warranted Lever WATCHES, from \$30 to \$45 each. JOHN HOLDEN. Quincy, Oct. 2. 3w

Clocks.
BANK, Office, and other Clocks. Church, Tower and Gallery Clocks. Watch Clocks for Manufacturing establishments, and all kinds made to order and warranted. JEFFREY R. BRACKETT, No. 63, Washington Street. Boston, Jan. 22. 3w

Jeffrey R. Brackett,
Importer—Wholesale and Retail Dealer IN Fine Watches, Watch Trimmings, Materials, Tools and RICH MANTEL CLOCKS. Manufacturer of Rich Jewelry, Silver Ware, Gold and Silver Spectacles and Pencil Cases. Watches repaired by experienced workmen. Cash paid for gold and silver at No. 63 Washington Street, Boston. May 1.

Hancock House.
THE subscriber, (heretofore in partnership with his father,) grateful for past favors, hereby informs his friends and the public generally that he has now assumed the entire charge of this commodious House which is open for the reception of company.

Its pleasant location, airy rooms and convenient distance from Boston, render it a very desirable country residence for gentlemen and families, as every exertion will be made to contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of travellers and boarders, whose patronage is respectfully solicited. GEORGE H. FRENCH. Quincy August, 21. 3w

To Let.
THE House at the Slate Quarry which is convenient for two small families. Possession given the first of April. Inquire of SAMUEL THOMAS. Quincy, March 12. 3w

Road Notice.
To the Honorable County Commissioners within and for the County of Norfolk.

THE undersigned would respectfully represent that the public convenience and necessity require that sundry alterations be made in Elm Street, in Quincy; that for this purpose lands of Messrs. Nedehish Bent, Josiah Baxter, John Pope, Edward Miller, Charles Smith, Jedediah Adams and Francis Williams will be required; and your petitioners would further state, that on the twenty-sixth day of April last, the Selectmen of said Quincy were requested, in writing, by the Inhabitants thereof to make the same and have refused so to do. We, therefore, earnestly request your Honorable Board to view the above named street as early as practicable, and make such alterations as you shall deem necessary. GEORGE MARSH and 25 others. Quincy, Dec. 23, 1841.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
NORFOLK, SS. At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and held at Dedham, within and for said County of Norfolk, at the December term, A. D. 1841, being the last Wednesday of said month, on the Petition aforesaid, Ordered—That the County Commissioners will meet at French's Tavern, in Quincy, on TUESDAY, April, the twelfth, 1842, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and thence proceed to view the route described in said petition and act thereon; and that a attested copy of said petition, with this order thereon, be served upon the Clerk of the Town of Quincy, thirty days at least before the time appointed for said view; and also that a like copy be published three weeks successively in the Quincy Patriot, a newspaper printed in Quincy, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before said view; and that like copies be posted up in two or more public places, in said Quincy, fourteen days at least before said view, that all persons and corporations interested for or against said petition may then and there appear and be heard if they see fit. EZRA W. SAMPSON, Clerk. A true Copy of the original Petition on file and order thereon. Attest, EZRA W. SAMPSON, Clerk. March 5. 3w

Executor's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last Will and testament of JAMES BOWDITCH, late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust; and all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to ALEXANDER BOWDITCH, Executor. Braintree, March 5. 3w

Musician's Companion,
CONSISTING of a great variety of popular Marches, Waltzes, Hornpipes, Quadrilles, etc. for sale at the Quincy Bookstore. Quincy, March 5. 3w

Feathers! Feathers!
JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co., have recently received a fresh supply of LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, some of which are of very superior quality, which will be sold as low as can be bought in Boston. Quincy, March 5. 3w

POETRY.

"FORGET ME NOT."

The following beautiful little poem was composed, it is said, by the late lamented President Harrison, in his earlier days:—

The star that shines so pure and bright,
Like a far-off place of bliss,
That tells the broken hearted,
There's a brighter world than this;
The moon that courses through the sky,
Like man's uncertain doom,
Now shining bright with borrowed light—
Now wrapped in deepest gloom—
Or when eclipsed, a dreary blank,
A fearful emblem given
Of a heart shut out by a sinful world,
From the blessed light of heaven.
The flower that freely casts its wealth
Of perfume on the gale,
The breeze that mourns the summer's close,
With melancholy wail,
The stream that cleaves the mountain's side,
Or gurgles from the grot—
All speak in their Creator's name,
And say "forget me not."
"Forget me not," the thunder roars,
As it bursts its sulphury cloud;
"Tis murmured by the distant hills
In echoes long and loud—
"Tis written by the Almighty's hand
In characters of flame,
When the lightning's gleam with vivid flash,
And his power and wrath proclaim;
"Tis murmured when the white waves fall
Upon the wreck-strewn shore,
As a hoary warrior bows his crest,
When his day of rest is o'er.

A PRECAUTION.

Pat Murphy, my footman, desirous to suit,
And so quick on his errands to go,
Had walked till he fairly had worn in his boot
A little round hole in the toe.

Next morning I saw him intently at work,
(I scarcely could ask him for laughter.)
In the heel he was boring a hole with a fork—
"Why, Pat," say I "what are you after?"

"Faith, Master," says he, "you the reason shall know,
The cause I don't wish to conceal,
'Tis to let all the wet that comes in at the toe,
Pass immediately out at the heel."

JEU D'ESPRIT.

Said Stiggins to his wife one day,
"We've nothing left to eat!
If things go on in this queer way,
We shan't make both ends meet."

The dame replied in words discreet,
"We're not so badly fed,
If we can make but one end meet
And make the other bread."

CENSURE.

Before thou censure, first inquire
If there's not in thy breast
Some spark of hatred—hidden fire—
Which should be dispossessed
Ere thou the course of friends condemn,
'Twere well, perhaps to follow them.

ANECDOTES.

A poor fellow who had spent hundreds of dollars at the bar of a certain groggery, being one day faint and feeble and out of change, asked the landlord to trust him with a glass of liquor. "No," was the surly reply: "I never make a practice of doing such things." The poor fellow turned to a gentleman who was sitting by, and whom he had known in better days, saying, "Sir, will you lend me a sixpence?" "Certainly," was the reply. The landlord with alacrity placed the decanter and glass before him. He took a pretty good horn, and having swallowed it and replaced the glass with evident satisfaction, he turned to the man who had lent him the sixpence and said:—"Here, sir, is the sixpence I owe you. I make it a point, degraded as I am, always to pay borrowed money before I pay a rum seller."

A monk who had introduced himself to the side of a dying nobleman, who was at that time in a state of insensibility, continued crying out, "My Lord, will you make the grant of such and such a thing to our monastery?" The sick man, unable to speak, nodded his head. The monk turned round to the son, "You see, sir, that my lord, your father, gives his consent to my request." The son immediately exclaimed, "Father, is it your will that I should kick this monk down stairs?" The usual nod was given. The young man immediately rewarded the assidues of the monk by sending him, with great precipitation, out of the house.

There is a society of young ladies in Hartford, who pledge themselves not to receive the addresses of any young man who has not signed the tee-total pledge. At a temperance meeting, not long since, a fair one offered the pledge to her friend, saying "John, will you sign that?" He hesitated, and finally declined. "Then," said she "you will understand, I shall not be at home next Sunday evening."

During a trial for assault and battery in one of the courts in Maryland, the prosecutor in the case being under examination, was interrogated by the judge as to what he was doing when the defendant struck him. Eating a hunk of gingerbread, replied he. "Well," continued the Judge, "what did you do, when he did strike?" "I went on eating my gingerbread, sir."

An elderly lady, a descendant of Miles Standish, telling her age, remarked that she was born on the twenty-second day of April. Her husband, who was by, observed, I always thought you were born on the first day of April. People might well judge so, observed the matron, in the choice I made of a husband.

A man was suspected of stealing a horse, and was arrested. "What am I taken for?" he enquired of the sheriff. "I take you for a horse," was the reply; whereupon he immediately kicked the sheriff over and ran off.

A dandy having taken it into his head to eat no vegetables, and being asked by a lady if he ever eat any in his life, answered, "Yes, madam, I once eat a pea!"

"I can't find bread for my family," said a lazy sinner in a public company. "Nor I," replied an industrious miller, "I'm obliged to work for it."

DR. SACKETT'S
Indian Strengthening Plaster.

The cheapest and best in the world, and recommended by the Medical Faculty, and by thousands who have made use of it.

Over three hundred thousand sold annually.



For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises—Pains in the Side, Loins, Back, Breast—Liver Complaints, Coughs, and all disorders leading to Consumption.

THE increased demand for these celebrated Plasters, has induced some to palm off others, purporting to be mine, therefore I caution purchasers to buy none except they bear my signature. GEORGE STEVENS JONES, none other can be GENUINE. Prices—On paper manufactured expressly for them, 12 1/2 cents each—on soft kid, 25 cents. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by the Proprietor, GEORGE STEVENS JONES, Nos. 80 and 82 Mount Vernon street, Boston—where all orders must be addressed, (post paid.) By special appointment MRS. HAYDEN of Quincy, has become my Agent.

Observe—none genuine unless having my signature. None ever goes from my office without it. THEY ARE WARRANTED IN ALL CASES.

Boston, Feb. 12.

Compound Boneset Candy.

WILLIAM BROWN'S Compound Boneset Candy Medicated—Price six cents per ounce, or four ounces for nineteen cents. This article is the most celebrated preparation now in use in the form of Candy, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Whooping Coughs, Sore Throat and all diseases of the Lungs. It is literally in the mouth of the whole community, and is in extensive use for clearing the voice for vocalists and public speakers. Its ingredients are known to the public, therefore it cannot be called a quack article. It is made from the root of Elecampane, Licorice, Squills, Seneca Root, Boneset Herb and many other ingredients recommended by the medical faculty. It has gained so extensive a reputation that a number of druggists and confectioners are counterfeiting it. In order, therefore, to procure the genuine, call for "William Brown's Boneset Candy," and observe the directions are signed and the candy stamped "William Brown, Boston."

The true article is for sale in Boston, at wholesale and retail, by the Manufacturer, corner of Washington and Eliot Street, WILLIAM BROWN, and in this town by Mrs. E. HAYDEN, Agent.

Quincy, March 5.

From P. Cleveland, Professor of Chemistry at Bowdoin College, Brunswick Me.

From my knowledge of the ingredient of William Brown's Compound Boneset Candy, and from the beneficial effects which I have myself experienced from the use of it, and which I have observed in others who have used it. I am well satisfied that it is a highly valuable article for promoting expectation and removing those coughs which so frequently result from colds.

P. CLEVELAND.

Have you a Cough?

DO not neglect it; thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a Cough?—DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, which annually sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the fair, the lovely and the gay.

Have you a Cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant—TO-DAY! To-morrow may be too late.

Have you a Cough?—Jayne's Expectorant is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used has it failed to relieve.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, Feb. 26.

Dr. L. Girardin,

HAS removed from No. 54, Bowdoin street, to No. 13 Winter street, fourth door from Washington street, where he still continues to practice the healing art in all its branches. Having had a very extensive practice for a number of years in the United States and in Europe, he flatters himself to be able to render all the assistance and relief, within the reach of human power. The following complaints come hourly under his care and cured with great success, and in the shortest possible time, viz: Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Cancer, Gout, Rheumatism, Sore Legs, Fever Sores, Indolent Ulcers of long standing, Dyspepsia, Typhic, Ring-worm, Biles, Erysipelas, Leprosy, Dropsy, General Debility, Mercurial Eruptions, and all complaints that flesh is heir to.

Dr. L. GIRARDIN also warrants, in all diseases of a private nature a perfect cure in the shortest possible time.

Private consultation given gratis in English, French and German, and charges moderate for medicine.

Office hours from seven in the forenoon, until ten in the afternoon.

Boston, March 12.

Fisher A. Kingsbury,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Weymouth Mass.,

WILL attend to cases in Bankruptcy before the District Court, for the District of Massachusetts.

Weymouth, Feb. 5.

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, Dry Goods received a new and good assortment of happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.

Boston, Oct. 10.

Trusses! Trusses!!

DR. WOODWARD has just received a supply of Trusses from different manufacturers, which he will furnish to all who need them, at much cheaper than the same can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.

Quincy, Aug. 14.

Potatoes.

FOR sale, by the subscribers, about one hundred and seventy-five bushels of excellent Eastern Potatoes.

DANIEL BAXTER & Co.

Quincy, Feb. 19.

Extensive Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO., having recently made large purchases of Fall and Winter Goods, are enabled to offer for sale at great an assortment of Goods as can be found in any Store in the city or country, and all of which will be sold CHEAP for cash or approved credit. Among which are the following:—

Waved, Diamond and Plain BEAVER CLOTHS, for Frock and Over-Coats. English and French and American BROADCLOTHS—superfine, medium and low priced—for Dress Coats. Black, Blue Black, Blue and Fancy Colors. DOE SKINS and CASSIMERES, all qualities and colors, for Pants. SATINETTES, all colors and qualities. Rich Figure Velvet, Satin and other VESTINGS. Superfine Mole Skin and Fur HATS. Fur and Cloth CAPS. Gloves, Stocks, Linen Collars and Bosoms, Black Italian Cravats.

FOR THE LADIES.

Superfine French Thibet MERINOES—Colors, Black, Blue, Black Dahlia and Mulberry—very beautiful. English Merinoes, a full assortment. Silk Warp ALPACCAS and ALPINES—Black, Blue Black and Fancy Colors. Plain and Figured MOUSLIN DE LAINES and SAXONIES. English and French and American PRINTS, a good assortment. Edinboro' PLAID and MERINO SHAWLS. Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, very low. BED TICKINGS, Rose and Whitney BLANKETS and BED COMFORTERS. Silk, Woolen, Mohair and Worsted HOSIERY. Kid, Silk, and Mohair GLOVES. WHITE FLANNELS 3/4, 7/8, 4/4 and 5/4. Red, Green and Yellow do. Red, Green & White Twilled do. WOOL, NECK COVERTERS, FRINGE for trimming Cloaks. Also, a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASS and CHINA WARE, HARD WARE and CUTLERY, WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Quincy, Dec. 4.

New and Seasonable Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL have just received, and offer for sale, at their Dry Goods Store, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston, a full and complete assortment of Goods adapted to the season, consisting in part of the following:—

Blue, Black, Green, Mixed and Fancy Colored BROADCLOTHS. English and American PRINTS. BOCKINGS, TICKINGS, VESTINGS and PLAIDS. Beaver, Mole-skin, and Alpaca COATINGS. Black and Mixed and Fancy CASSIMERES. English and American PILOT CLOTHS. English and French MERINOS. FLANNELS of all colors, from the most approved American Manufacturers. SATINETTES of all kinds and colors. Twilled and Plain HORSE BLANKETS. Leather Mittens, Woolen Socks, Yarn and Comforters: Kid, Beaver, Berlin and Woolen Gloves; Shawls, Gloves, Linens and Cambrics; Oil Cloths, and German Coach Canvases, a new and superior article, with many other articles too numerous to mention.

M. & B. would inform their friends in Quincy and vicinity, that many of the above articles are of their own importation, and all are purchased as low as they can be bought, and they shall be happy to dispose of them soon for a suitable profit.

Boston, November 13.

To the Public.

DURING the past year, I have advised my patients afflicted with Hernia, to employ Mr. Angier to fit them with Fletcher's Patent Truss, and have been perfectly satisfied with its operations. While they are worn with almost perfect ease and comfort the descent of the viscera of the abdomen is effectually prevented.

Two children, under one year of age, laboring under Inguinal Hernia, have worn Fletcher's Truss with scarcely any inconvenience till a radical cure is now apparently effected.

WILLIAM F. STEVENS, M. D.

Stoneham, Dec. 14, 1841.

The subscriber having derived great benefit from the use of FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS, applied by the Proprietor, Mr. Luther Angier of Medford, wishes to call the attention of those, who, like himself, are afflicted with Rupture, to the great merits of this instrument when properly applied. He has worn one for some time with great ease and comfort, and would warmly recommend to all those afflicted with this very troublesome and annoying disorder, to try the use of the instrument by which he has been so much benefited.

ALVAN RICHARDSON.

Cohasset, Aug. 1841.

This certifies that I have been under the necessity of wearing a Truss for nearly twenty years. I have used many different kinds, the best I could obtain. About a year since, I purchased one of Fletcher's Patent Trusses of Dr. H. H. Richardson of Cambridge. It has answered a better purpose than any one I ever used. I have worn it with ease and comfort, and been able to attend to my business (which is active) without the least trouble. I would recommend it, therefore, to all who are so unfortunate as to need such an instrument.

J. H. MUNROW.

Boston, Jan. 10, 1842.

This certifies that I have been troubled with a rupture during the last six years. I have spent more than thirty dollars for Trusses; but was never able to wear one more than a week at a time, till I got one of Dr. H. H. Richardson's, which he called Fletcher's Patent Truss, manufactured by Mr. Angier of Medford. I have worn it without any trouble and been able to walk about more, and attend to my household duties better, during the last six months than I have for five years previous.

SUSAN HOW, aged 60.

Hawkins Street, Boston.

AGENTS.

Royal Whiting, Hingham; Simeon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) and in this town.

EZEKIEL WOODWARD.

Quincy, March 5.

Liverwort and Hoarhound.

MRS. M. N. GARDNER'S INDIAN BALSAM OF LIVERWORT AND HOARHOUND has gained a great reputation for the cure of Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Lungs, Whooping Cough, Phthisis, Sore Throat, Liver Complaint, &c.

It has been in extensive use in Boston for the past ten years, and is now recommended by the medical faculty. It is well known to be the best preparation for the cure of coughs ever introduced to the American public. It is no quack medicine; for evidence of its efficiency, read on the "Directions" what this balsam has done for Wm. F. Harnden of the Boston, New York and Philadelphia Express. Also, Amos Webster, Thos. Haskins, Jr., E. Norton, David Woodbury, and Mrs. L. Howard. See places of residence on the Direction.

For sale in Boston by WM. BROWN, 481 Washington St. Retained by all the druggists in Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, New Bedford, Salem, Newburyport; in Dorchester, by Darius Brewer; Neponset Village, by O. P. Bacon, and in this town by E. HAYDEN.

Quincy, Feb. 12.

Polish your Stoves and Grates.

NO house-keeper will be without WM. BROWN'S PENCIL PASTE, after giving trial to it. It gives the stove a beautiful lustre, far better than the British or American lustre and is used with less trouble and is more durable. It is put up in rolls. For the true article see that the directions are signed by the proprietor, Manufactured by WM. BROWN, Chemist, corner of Eliot and Washington St. Retained by most of the druggists and grocers in Boston, Lowell and Salem; in Dorchester, by Darius Brewer; in Neponset Village, by O. P. Bacon, and in this town by E. HAYDEN. Price 12 1/2 cts. per roll. Call for Wm. Brown's Pencil Paste.

Quincy, Feb. 12.

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,

CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25.

Copartnership.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they have formed a Copartnership, commencing from the twentieth day of November last, for transacting a general Clothing and Dry Goods business at Neponset Village, Dorchester, under the firm of Hill & Gibson.

CALEB HILL,

GEORGE G. GIBSON.

Neponset Village, Jan. 29.

Premium Britannia Ware.

THE subscribers, nearly opposite the Neponset House, have supplied themselves with the very superior Britannia Ware from the manufactory of Roswell Gleason, Esq., comprising a splendid variety of patterns of TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, LAMPS, TUMBLERS, PORRINGERS, etc., etc., which they offer for sale to the trade at the manufacturer's price, and at low prices at retail.

Also—For sale GLASS, CROCKERY, TIN and JAPANESE WARE.

Also—PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, PAPER HANGINGS and PUTTY.

WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES.

All of which will be sold on good terms.

BACON & BAIRD,

Dorchester, (Neponset Village,) April 17.

Notice.

THE subscriber would hereby inform the public, that he has removed from Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, to the new store in Washington Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Meeting-house.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Quincy Oct. 30.

Copartnership Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have associated themselves in business, at the above place, under the firm of

G. & J. P. NEWCOMB,

where they offer for sale, a good assortment of English and West India Goods; Crockery, Earthen, Glass and Hard Ware. Also, an extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes.

A liberal patronage is solicited.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

JESSE P. NEWCOMB, Jr.

Quincy, Oct. 30.

Bargains in E. and W. I. Goods.

THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale, at prices that cannot fail to suit customers, the following articles, viz:—

Superior MOLASSES, at 25 and 28 cents per gallon; OIL, at 50 cents per gallon; BROWN HAVANA SUGAR, at 7, 8 and 5 1/2 cents per pound; COFFEE, at 10, 11 1/2 and 12 cents per pound; RASINS, 4 cents per pound; SOUCHONG TEA, 58 cents per pound; YOUNG HYSOON TEA, at 75 cents per pound.

Also—A general assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be sold cheap for cash.

E. BENT & CO.

Quincy, June 26.

Ready Made Clothing.

NATHANIEL GALE, TAILOR,

No. 22 Blackstone, corner of Ann Street, Boston,

KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING of every description, at the very lowest prices for CASH.

Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Neck Stocks, Suspensers, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

Garments cut and made in all the various styles and in the most thorough and faithful manner, and no person required to take any article made for him unless he is satisfied.

Boston, Jan. 8.

Black Straw Bonnets.

S. S. MARSH respectfully informs his friends and customers, that she has just received an entire new assortment of Winter Bonnets of all qualities; Artificial Flowers; rich Silks and Velvets for Bonnets; cheap plain, plaid, and striped Silks for Hoods.

Also—A few Black Straw Bonnets, cheap and pretty Bonnets for Mourning.

She is now selling off the remnants of her old Stock of Ribbons very cheap; among them are some very rich Garniture Ribbons which she will sell at ninepence per yard.

Quincy, Oct. 23.

India Rubber Shoes.

LADIES, lined and bound with fur; Plain and Laced; Gentlemen's do. A prime lot, and large sizes, just received and for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 1.

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13-4, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10.

Slates.

SLATES, assorted sizes, for sale, wholesale or retail, at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Oct. 16.

School Books.

A CONSTANT supply of all the School Books in general use, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Traders, Teachers and others are requested to call before purchasing elsewhere, and they will find the terms as good as the best.

Miscellaneous Books.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished to order at the lowest prices.

Quincy, Oct. 16.

Livery Stable.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints the public that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the rear of Francis Williams' Shop, where he is ready to accommodate customers with good Horses, Chaises and other vehicles, at reasonable prices.

A share of public encouragement is solicited.

THOMAS O. BILLINGS.

Quincy, May 8.

George Bemis,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FASHIONABLE BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 91, Court Street.

Boston, Feb. 20.

For Sale.

JUST received at Quincy Point, fifty cords of good Eastern Wood, which will be sold at a reasonable price.

ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, May 8.

Umbrellas.

UMBRELLAS of all sizes, and various qualities, constantly for sale by the subscribers at their

DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 24, Dock Square, Boston,

by the hundred, dozen, or singly; each of which will be warranted as good as represented, and at the Manufacturers' lowest prices.

MANLEY & BR

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dollars and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrearages, unless at the option of the proprietor. When subscribers wish their papers stopped, they will notify the publisher to that effect and at the time their subscription expires. Every subscriber will be held responsible for the payment of his paper so long as it is sent to his address at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place where he may have ordered it, until legally notified to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction sales, sent in by them, must be paid for at the usual rates.

Business letters and communications addressed to the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr.	Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR,	Stone Quarries.
ORIN P. BACON,	Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,	Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr.	South Weymouth.
SAMUEL J. HAYDEN,	Braintree.
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CHARLES LEFAVOUR,	Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE,	Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT,	New York City.

MISCELLANY.

From the Boston Atlas.

CHARLES RIVER BRIDGE.

The excellent Speaker pro tem. of the House of Representatives, in his farewell address to the members, took occasion to compliment them, among other things, for their attention to individual petitioners; and even went so far as to say he did not think *any* one could complain of delay, or denial of justice. I hope all the petitioners will agree with him; but I have my suspicions that his good nature and kind feelings at the moment of separation, and I know that he is full of feelings, led him to

Be to their faults a little blind,
And to their virtues very kind.

At least I know of one set of petitioners who had a strange sort of justice administered to them; who, after having been deprived of nine-tenths of their property by the Legislature, without the imputation of even a fault—after having in vain endeavored to obtain redress against the Commonwealth in the Courts of Law, appealed to the justice of the Legislature at its last session, and very quietly had leave to withdraw. Not one word was said in answer to their statement, so that it may fairly be considered as admitted by the Legislature; but considerations of expediency, perhaps, led them to defer the reparation of the injustice of their predecessors to a more convenient season. I hope that season will one day arrive, that the time will come when legislators will be aware that honesty is the best policy for States as well as for individuals, and will act upon their conviction in regard to the late Proprietors of Charles River Bridge. I am ready, for one, to vote to instruct our representatives to grant the compensation for property taken under color of law, and yet without law, which has been too long withheld from persons charged with no crime, no misdemeanor, no offence, no wrong doing of any kind, and who yet have been punished more severely than any culprit, under sentence of the law, would be suffered to be in an enlightened community. That you and others may see upon what ground I make such an assertion, I send you a copy of the memorial presented to the Legislature by sundry of the Proprietors, which states their case succinctly and clearly.

Yours, LEX.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled, the Memorial of the subscribers respectfully represents, that—

In the year 1821, they were proprietors of shares in the corporate property of Charles River Bridge, the market and common value of which was, at that time, about \$2000; that in consequence of successive acts of the Legislature, authorizing the building of a bridge by the side of Charles River Bridge, called Warren Bridge, and abrogating the taking of tolls upon said Warren Bridge, the value of the shares in Charles River Bridge was reduced from \$2000, in 1821, to about \$166.66 and 2-3ds, in 1841, that being the amount awarded by the Legislature of this Commonwealth, at its last session, for the surrender of the Charter of the Corporation. Your memorialists would further respectfully represent, that the reduction of value in their property above named, was, as is publicly well known, caused solely and entirely by the erection of Warren Bridge, and its being rendered free from toll, under successive acts

of the Legislature, and by no fault of omission or commission on the part of themselves or their associates in the corporation of Charles River Bridge. Your memorialists fully recognize and acknowledge the right as well as the power of the Legislature, to take private property from individuals, and "apply it to public uses," under the restrictions and limitations prescribed by the Constitution of Massachusetts, but upon no other terms whatsoever. These are 1st, that "the public exigencies require" it; and 2nd, that the individual, or individuals, "shall receive a reasonable compensation" for the property so taken; and your memorialists are constrained to believe that, in their case, neither of these conditions has been complied with. If it might have been supposed previous to the erection of Warren Bridge, that one avenue between Boston and Charlestown was insufficient for the growing amount of travel, yet experience since its erection seems to have demonstrated the error of the supposition. For several years Warren Bridge alone has been used, yet no evil has arisen from the circumstance of which your memorialists are aware. It will probably not be urged that relief from tolls was the public exigency, which required the erection of a new bridge, as the Legislature has, within the last twenty years, granted a similar right of taking tolls to many corporations who depend upon that right for their prosperity and usefulness, precisely as Charles River Bridge corporation formerly depended on the same right granted to them; and the argument that relief from tolls is a sufficient reason for taking private property would tend to destroy the value of the property of every corporation having the right to take tolls, including some in which the State itself is interested a result which your memorialists cannot believe is in the contemplation of the Legislature. If this relief be not a sufficient ground for taking private property, then, your memorialists contend, none has ever existed, in their case. Again, your memorialists most respectfully represent that the sum received last year from the Commonwealth for the remaining value of their bridge and franchise, was less than one tenth of the amount which the bridge and franchise were esteemed worth in the market before the project of a parallel free bridge was suggested, and that this cannot be considered, a "reasonable compensation" within the meaning of the constitution. Nearly all proprietors in 1821 had inherited or purchased their shares, at or near the rate above named, viz. \$2000 per share, and the loss of nine tenths of the property invested on the faith of a charter derived from the Commonwealth, is, in the opinion of your memorialists, incompatible with even the pretence of a reasonable compensation having been paid for such property. But it may be said, that the reasonable compensation was in fact derived from the great advance on the cost of the bridge which was realized by the corporation. If the corporation were, in truth, what by a legal fiction it is represented—a person—there might be some seeming justice in this view; but to individuals who, like your memorialists, actually paid a high price for the property they have lost, it is a small consolation that somebody else has gained it. The corporation has ceased to exist, but individuals still live to lament both the loss of their property, and the manner in which it occurred.

It is not pretended by your memorialists, that they are unable to sustain the blow which has been inflicted upon them. They address themselves, not to the compassion, but to the justice of the legislature, to their sense of right, and their perception of wrong. They ask the legislature, as the guardians of the interests, (and of that which, while it is of infinitely greater moment, is inseparable from its true interest,) the good name and character of the Commonwealth, to redress to them individually the wrong which they have suffered as members of a corporation; to grant them a reasonable compensation for their loss, and to uphold the reputation of the State for good faith and integrity. If it should even appear that a former legislature made an improvident bargain, (though thought far otherwise at the time,) however good a reason that might be for making no more similar engagements, yet it can scarcely be regarded as a sufficient ground for violating an existing one; and your memorialists respectfully submit that the charter of Charles River Bridge has been abrogated without due cause, and without reasonable compensation. The contract has, therefore, been violated, not by the corporation, but by the legislature. Perhaps it may seem that your memorialists have precluded themselves from all ground of remonstrance, by having individually accepted the sum offered by the Commonwealth for their bridge and franchise. Your memorialists do not view it in that light. They accepted the proposition of the Legislature, deeming it improbable that any thing more favorable to their interests would ever be proposed to the Corporation as such; reserving, however, of course, the inalienable right of petition, and not doubting that any incidental wrong which might arise from the operation of general laws or acts of the Legislature, would be promptly repaired by that spirit of justice, and that regard to the true interests and character of the State which have hitherto marked, and as your memorialists trust, will always distinguish the proceedings of the Legislature of Massachusetts. And your memorialists will ever pray, etc.

Courage defends the honor of man—modesty guards that of woman.

THE PURSE.

CHAPTER I.

It was a clear, cold, sunshine Christmas morning in Philadelphia—Christmas, merry Christmas!—Chestnut street was thronged with people, whose faces beamed with happiness, and whose hearts leaping with joy, a joy not the least abated by the thrilling peals which ever and anon rung out from Christ Church bells. The old, the young, the rich and the poor, were all mingled together in the gay thoroughfare. All classes and conditions seemed to have thrown aside care, determined to enjoy blithe Christmas with unalloyed felicity.

Perhaps it was thus being engrossed so much with pleasure, more than hard heartedness, that caused the gay groups, who were going to and fro, to disregard the earnest appeals made to their sympathies by a young lad, apparently about fifteen years of age, who was wending his way through the throng, entreating them to bestow upon him a trifle for his poor mother.

He was a slender lad, and seemed to be quite delicate. Notwithstanding the poorness of his apparel, there was no appearance of vulgarity about him, on the contrary his every action was full of gentleness and grace. There was something interesting in him. His features were regular and finely cut, his brow broad and open; his eyes jetty black; and his eyebrows delicately arched, seemed like pencillings upon his clear white skin. There was no bloom upon his cheeks, as is usual in youth, and a shade of melancholy rested upon his face which told that, though young he knew sorrow.

Poor lad! he wandered along several squares seeking in vain to arrest the attention of some one of the busy crowd, but they all passed him by unheeding. The merry laugh, and the joyous tones fell harshly upon his ear; he could not share in them. 'All hearts are light but mine,' murmured he, and the tears started in his eyes. He wiped them away, and proceeded on a little further, but with no better success.

Shivering with cold, for his clothes were poor and scanty, he was about to turn into a cross street in despair. Suddenly, however, he stopped, and appeared to hesitate.

'Poor mother!' said he to himself, 'she will starve. No, I must not go home. I will try again.'

At that moment he looked up, and saw three young girls, one about his own age, and the other two a little older, standing before a shop window, admiring the articles exposed there for sale. A new thought seemed to have struck him. Hitherto he had applied to gentlemen and ladies; now he bethought him that those of his own years would lend a more willing ear. Accordingly he approached them and instinctively addressed himself to the youngest. Whether it was the benevolent expression of her face, with its mild blue eyes so different from the haughty appearance of the two dark eyed girls who were her companions, or whether it was because she was nearer his own age that he first accosted her, he scarce knew.

'Will you please to give me a few cents, Miss, to buy some food for my poor sick mother?' said he with downcast eyes.

'No, don't, Gertrude,' said the eldest of the other two, looking scornfully upon him, and then addressing him she added, 'we haven't got any thing to give away; we want all our money.'

'Do, pray do,' said the lad imploringly. 'My father is dead; my poor mother is sick, and she has no fire to keep her from freezing this cold weather, nor has she any thing to eat. Only a few cents.'

'I will give him some, Jane,' said Gertrude to the one who had spoken, 'wouldn't you Louise?' she continued turning to the other, as the tears glistened in her eyes.

'You may if you choose, answered Louise, 'I shall not.'

'Neither will I,' said Jane.

'But his sick mother,' said Gertrude.

'Pooh! I hope you don't believe that story. He just wants to get some pennies that he may pitch penny with some of the other bad boys about the streets.'

As she spoke she turned short around, and began to examine the articles in the shop window.

'Indeed I do not tell you a lie,' said the boy warmly, fearing she might be influenced by the examples of her companions, 'indeed I do not. Oh! do not refuse me. My poor, poor mother—I fear she will die before I get home. She has had nothing to eat these two days.'

The kind hearted girl could not withstand the appeals of the shuddering boy, made as they were in such pitiful tones and taking her purse from her bag she put it in his hands.

'Take this,' said she, 'my uncle gave it to me this morning to spend for Christmas things, but I can do very well without them. Run home with it quick, and may it make you more comfortable, if not merry, on this Christmas day.' The boy hesitated.

'May be your uncle will be angry, Miss,' said he.

'No, no,' she answered, 'he gave it to me to spend as I chose, and now I choose to give it to you. Hasten with it home.'

'God bless you! God bless you!' he exclaimed as the tears of gratitude coursed each other down his cheeks, 'May you never want bread as we have done.'

He would have thanked her more, but the thought of his starving mother came across his mind, and leaving them he was soon out of sight.

'What a dunce you are, Gertrude,' said

Jane, 'to go and give him all your money! Now you are done purchasing.'

'Well, I don't care,' said the good hearted girl; 'come, cousins, let us go into the store if you want to make any purchases.' They went in.

CHAPTER II.

The youth did not stop to count the contents of the purse he had received, but turning onward as rapidly as his benumbed limbs would allow him, he went his way towards the south western part of the city. After traversing many streets, he at last turned into a small dirty lane whose aspect betokened the abode of poverty. Lifting the latch of an old frame fabric, situated therein, he rushed into an apartment, whose wretched appearance fully corresponded with the exterior of the building. Indeed it was almost destitute of furniture.

A table, two or three old broken chairs, a few plates and cups, upon a dresser, a water pail standing in one corner, and a candlestick of tin that was upon the mantle, completed the furniture of the apartment—with the exception of a trundle bed near the chimney place. Upon this bed lay a woman, pale and attenuated, whose face, though thin and wasted, still bore marks of having once been beautiful. The soft Grecian outline of features, the thin and finely chiseled lips, the delicately arched eye brows, the full dark liquid eyes, and the jetty silken hair, that fell in a rich flood over the wretched pillow on which her head reclined, all told of her past loveliness and beauty. She was pale and appeared to be very weak and feeble—so much so that she did not shudder, even as the keen air, entering the cracks and crevices of the apartment, blew over her miserable couch with biting chillness, though it might be, perhaps, that it was the intenseness of the cold, which had already chilled the blood in her veins, and made her insensible to its freezing breath.

'Mother! mother!' cried the boy, throwing himself on his knees beside the lowly couch, as soon as he had entered the room, mother, cheer up!—look!—I have money!—see! see!' and he held up the purse before her as he spoke.

The woman essayed to raise herself suddenly up as if to grasp it, but effort was vain, and her slightly raised head fell again heavily upon the pillow. Her lips moved slowly; he bent his ear to catch her words.

'You did not get it unlawfully?' she muttered brokenly.

'No, no, mother,' said the boy, it was given to me by a sweet creature—an angel—God bless her!—Yes! God bless her sweet face—it was almost as pretty as your own. She was so kind, too. No, no, I did not steal it.'

'Thank God!' murmured the woman faintly, and the blood played for a moment over her pale cheeks, around her lips, and then fled leaving them still more ghastly pale.

Poor woman! her trials were nearly over. That momentary flush told that death's icy touch was fast chilling her very heart. The lad seemed to have an apprehension of this, and throwing his arms about her neck, the tears coursed each other rapidly down his cheeks, as he gazed earnestly in her face.

'Mother, dear mother!' he exclaimed earnestly, 'look up—be of good cheer—we will yet be happy. I will go and get the doctor for you—he will come now, for I will do without victuals, and give him all this money if he will make you well.'

'Tis too late—too late,' she whispered, her eyes slowly unclosing part way, and smiling half tenderly, half wildly.

'Oh! say not so, dear—dear mother, say not so. I will go this instant and fetch the doctor, and he will make you well, dear mother—he shall for I cannot bear to part with you!'

As he spoke, he grasped his cap from the part of the bed where he had thrown it when he entered, and was about to leave the room. He had scarcely taken a step, however, ere a low groan from the sick woman arrested his attention, and he turned again to the bedside.

Her eyes were gradually closing, a slight convulsive tremor played for a second or more, around her mouth, a chattering of the teeth, a shuddering of her frame, that slowly passing away, left her a stiffening corpse. Her spirit had winged its flight to eternity.

'Mother! mother! oh! dear—dear mother!' he exclaimed, almost frantically, 'speak—speak—do but speak again! Why do you not look upon me mother?—upon your William. Can it—can it be you are—?'

He could not say dead; it seemed too grating—too harsh. He took her hand in his; it was cold—icy cold. He knew it then; he knew she was dead. He threw his arms around her neck, and pressing his lips to her pale cheek, wept as though his heart would break.

CHAPTER III.

When Jane and Louisa Walton were done making their purchases at the store, they, with their cousin, Gertrude Clarendon, left it and proceeded homeward. They soon arrived at a splendid mansion in Walnut street, and ringing the door bell, were in a few moments admitted. Hastening along the hall they entered an elegantly furnished parlor, where sat a middle aged man, engaged in reading. He was a noble looking person, and on every lineament of his handsome features was marked benevolence and mildness. He laid down his book as they entered, and with a pleasing smile, asked how they had succeeded in their purchases.

'Oh, admirably!' said Jane and Louise, in a breath, and they proceeded to spread out before him the various things they had bought, con-

sisting of ivory needle cases, gilt-edged books, souvenirs, etc.

He examined them, and expressed his pleasure at their beauties.

'But where are yours, Gertrude?' said he, turning to his niece, who stood behind him, with one of her delicate hands laid upon his arm.

'I have none, sir,' she replied.

'None! why, did I not give you money as well as your cousins?'

'Yes sir, but—'

'But what, my dear?' said he winding his arm around her waist, and drawing her closer to him.

'I will tell you what she did, father,' said Jane, 'you know she believes every thing a beggar tells her, and she gave all her money to a ragged boy, who told her a great story about his mother being sick—having nothing to eat—no fire, and so on.'

'Indeed I could not help it, uncle,' said Gertrude, putting her arm around his neck, and looking with her soft blue eyes coaxingly in his face, 'indeed I could not. He begged so hard, and looked so pitiful, I really believe he told the truth. You will forgive me, uncle, will you not? I did not think when I gave him the purse about its being your gift, or I would have kept it, and gave him the money only. I was so touched with his appeals that I put it into his hand without thinking. But you will not be angry, will you?'

'Angry? no, Gertrude, no! It were worth ten thousand purses, filled with ten thousand times the amount you have given, to know that you possess a generous heart!' 'Girls,' he continued, turning to his daughters, 'I am astonished that you could not find it in your hearts to give this poor boy, at least a part of yours.'

'Forgive me, father,' said Jane, abashed, 'I have regretted since that I did not; I will strive to act more generous in future.'

'And I, too, have since thought,' said Louise, that what he told us may have been true, and that we might have given him something for his mother.'

'Well, well, my daughters,' said their father, kissing their rosy cheeks, 'for time to come always feel for and remember the poor.' Here, Gertrude, he continued taking a note from his pocket-book, 'here is twice the amount you so kindly gave to the poor boy. Take it, my noble girl, you will deserve to be rewarded. Remember always that benevolence is one of the most godly of virtues.'

So saying, he arose and left the room.

It has been said that 'the general makes the soldier.' With the same propriety it may be asserted that the mother makes the daughter. It is a truth that cannot be denied. We have an illustration in the case before us. The mother of Jane and Louise (she was now dead) was a woman of the fashionable world, whose heart had been made callous by contact with society, so that it never responded to the calls of distress. Reared, too, amid wealth from her very birth, she in fact could not comprehend the suffering of the poor. She had formed the opinion that all beggars were impostors and some had been found so—an opinion, unfortunately for the virtuous poor, that is too generally prevalent. This opinion, by example, she instilled into her daughters' minds, and though they possessed hearts like that of their father's naturally kind and benevolent, yet the example of their mother clung to them like an unseemly garment, hiding the beauty that lay beneath.

Not so was it with the mother of Gertrude—Mr. Walton's sister. She was a woman, unlike Mrs. Walton, whose chief beauty was her mental accomplishments. She had a heart to feel for poverty, and an ever ready hand to alleviate its distresses.

But Gertrude's mother was now dead, as well as her father. They had died some years before, leaving her an orphan heiress to the guardianship of her uncle, who, like his sister cherished the generosity of disposition which she possessed.

CHAPTER IV.

Alone in the counting-house of one of the extensive mercantile establishments in the city of New York, sat a young man apparently about twenty-one or two years of age.

His arm rested upon the desk at which he was sitting, and his head reclined upon his hand. He seemed to be lost in meditation on some object that lay before him, for he sat for a long time without moving his eyes therefrom, or even so much as changing his position. At length, however, he gave vent to his thoughts in words:

'More than six years have elapsed,' said he, 'since I received this purse; then I was a poor, ragged, penniless beggar boy: now I am an heir apparent to one of the richest men in this vast city. Yes, six years have passed away but the memory of that day, and of her who gave me this, cannot fade. No! never! I vowed beside my poor mother's death-bed, that if ever I were able and could discover the generous girl, whose kind heart pitied the half starved little mendicant, I would strive to repay the debt of gratitude I owe to her. Would that I could!—But I fear 'tis a vain hope, for I have nothing but this purse, with 'Gertrude Clarendon' marked upon it. Well, perhaps it may chance yet to come to pass.'

As he finished speaking the door of the counting-room opened, and a man of middle age entered.

'Ah! William,' said he, smiling, 'the purse again? Methinks there is some other feeling towards the donor in your heart, besides that of gratitude.'

'Nay, uncle,' answered the young man, confusedly, 'I gaze upon it at times because it reminds me of my mother—'

'And of a certain little blue-eyed lass, whom a certain William Leslie would have no objection to fall in love with, if he could happen to come across her again—that is if he has not already, merely from gratitude.' And the uncle looked archly in his nephew's face as he spoke.

'Nay, uncle, there would, perhaps, be but little use of that, even though I should come across her,' as you say: there are great changes happen in people's situations in six years. For instance, witness how different is mine. She may be wedded, and have forgotten long, long ago, the little beggar boy, or she may be dead, and lying in the cold and silent grave.

'True—I was but jesting,' said his uncle. 'But,' continued the young man, 'as I was saying, I love to look upon the purse, because it reminds me of my mother: and—I will not deny it, for I will ever remember her—of her who gave it me; and last, though not least, because, uncle, it brings to mind the debt of gratitude I owe to you—you who have cared for me like a father for a son.'

'Aye! and who will care for you as a father for a son even when he dies.'

'May that day be long coming!' and the young man turned away to hide a tear.

He took up his hat, and drawing on his gloves, left the counting house. He walked along meditating upon the conversation he had just been participating in, and ere he was aware he found himself upon the quay. A steamboat was just about to leave and he stopped to witness its departure. All was bustle and noise. Passengers, some on foot and some in carriages, were constantly arriving, and hastening on board. Porters running to and fro with baggage, some with wheelbarrows, some without. Carmen, back-men, white-men, black-men, all added their quota to the general din, while the noisy news boys with their 'morning paper, sir,' and the boiler of the boat with its hissing roar, in no wise lessened the tumult. Then there was the parting of friends—the 'farewell' uttered in a trembling voice—the silent grasping of the hands—the dimmed eye, and the lingering step, that told, as plain as words, how fond the hearts that were severing. What an exciting scene! So thought William Leslie, as he stood apart, watching the busy crowd.

The last bell was rung—the 'all aboard' had been proclaimed—and the fastenings were about being cast loose, when suddenly he was startled by the screaming of women and the cry of 'a man overboard.' He ran towards the spot at the edge of the wharf, where the people were crowding most together, and beheld a man somewhat past the middle age struggling in the water. Nearly all around seemed paralyzed—none moved towards a rescue. Some, it is true, recommended what ought to be done, but, as is usual, did not make any efforts themselves. William was a good swimmer, and seeing the imminent hazard of the gentleman, he immediately threw off his coat and plunged in. In a moment he was breasting the current with his burden—and in a few more, they were both drawn on board the boat, which had been fastened again to the wharf.

The gentleman shook the water from his locks, and feeling in his pocket drew forth a well stored pocket-book, which he proffered to William.

'Take this, young man, as an unworthy reward for the invaluable service you have rendered me,' said he, 'at least until I can have a better opportunity of giving you a more substantial proof of my gratitude. I would thank you, could I find words to do so, but my heart is too full.'

William put back the money with his hand. 'No, no,' said he, 'I did not risk my life for money; I risked it to save a fellow creature's life. Excuse me.'

'Take this, then,' said the gentleman, handing him his card, and if you ever visit Philadelphia, do not neglect to call upon me. My house and heart will ever be open to the preserver of my life.'

The fastenings had been just cast loose again, and William, with the card in his hand, jumped ashore while the boat proceeded on its way.

Concluded next week.

For the Quincy Patriot.

REPLY TO JUSTITIA.

MR. EDITOR—I am sorry to trespass again upon your columns, and certainly have no desire to engage in a controversy with your correspondent Justitia; but he has so entirely misconstrued my remarks that I feel called to reply, that my silence may not be construed into an acknowledgement of the truth of the conclusion he has drawn from my communication of the 12th inst.

Allow me, in the first place, to tender my hearty thanks to him for his generous insinuation at the close of his article, that my motive in penning the remarks, was a desire to 'sustain his business.' It indicates a great and noble mind, that judges every thing by a standard of its own.

Justitia has been amused in reading the several communications relative to the Hancock House. I agree with him that it is amusing, and not only amusing but strange—very—that any man should have the hardihood, in these times, to set custom aside and come out in vindication of an injured and much abused fellow citizen. No wonder he thinks my ideas antiquated, for the fashion now is, to vilify and abuse every person that happens to entertain a different opinion from ourselves, or does not belong to our society. Justitia asks if I am not aware that I am raising a hobby for the moderate drinker? I am aware of nothing of the kind, and he must be dull of comprehension to construe a single sentence of my communication so that it shall vindicate the use of alcohol. The whole article is based upon *charity*; it countenances and encourages the present

mode of Washingtonian operations; it wishes the friends of temperance success, and at the same time it condemns what is *decidedly* wrong in a portion of the party and what no man that has one particle of charity in his breast can uphold—the denouncing and scandalizing an honest and upright man for pursuing what he considers, and I have no doubt conscientiously, an honorable business. I do not think with Dr. Jewett that a man's conscience is pickled in rum because he is vinding the article; or that the argument amounts to any thing, that the business must be necessarily wrong because it is pursued for gain; nor would I advance an argument of the kind if I were engaged like the Doctor in lecturing for the same thing Mr. French is laboring for—money—to support myself and family. I again repeat, *I did not* come out the advocate of the drinker or vender, nor would I take upon myself to condemn his business or habits with a zeal that outruns judgment, for I know the consequences of such a course. Charity and modesty forbid my denouncing moderate drinkers, or bestowing upon them foul epithets, as is often the case, enough to make a *decent* man blush. As honorable and high-minded men are and ever have been found among the moderate drinkers, as among the class which do not drink, and if I were to assert to the contrary, I should expect the ghosts of such men as John and Samuel Adams, Hancock, Quincy and others—the brightest stars in the constellation of American patriots—names that every citizen of Quincy should be proud of, and scorn to tarnish even by an imputation of wrong—I should expect, I say, their ghosts would rise in judgment against me, for every one of them were moderate drinkers, I have not a doubt.

It seems to me, friend Justitia, the better course for you and the Doctor to pursue, would be, to let private characters alone; bring up the strongest arguments you can to convince men of the folly of drinking; set a good example before them and trust heaven for the accomplishment of your wishes. Leave Mr. French to manage his own business, and I honestly believe he will do more for the temperance cause than in any other situation. I believe him to be a true friend to the cause, and that he can influence those that no ardent and pledged friend of the cause could, for they must see at once that he has no end in view but their good. And now, Mr. Editor, bidding the Doctor and his valiant knight, Justitia, good bye, I will retire with them into oblivion and relieve the patience of yourself and those who have taken the trouble to follow me through this communication.

For the Quincy Patriot.

PUZZLE.

I am composed of eleven letters. My 1st, 2d, and 3d, is an instrument much used in summer. My 1st, 9th, 3d, and 4th, is a name for a temple of worship. My 6th and 3d, is a preposition. My 10th, 4th, 2d, and 1st, is a part of a tree. My 6th, 10th and 7th, is a word sometimes used for sick. My 3d, 2d, 6th and 11th, is an article much used in building. My 7th, 9th, 3d and 4th, is a narrow street or avenue. My 2d and 8th, is an interjection. My 9th, 7th and 4th, is a kind of drink. My 10th, 6th and 4th, is not the truth. My 5th, 2d, 5th and 11th, is a word used for pull. My 5th, 9th, 10th and 7th, is a large room. My 7th, 6th, 3d and 4th, is part of a verse of poetry. My 2d, 7th and 11th, is the whole. My 5th, 6th, 10th and 7th, is a small elevation of land. My 8th, 9th, 6th and 11th, is something that falls from the clouds. My 7th, 4th, 9th and 3d is not far. My whole is one of the most celebrated public buildings in Boston. A Quincy Boy.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1842.

John A. Green, Editor.

QUINCY LYCEUM.

The closing lecture of the season before this institution was delivered by Naaman L. White, Esq. of Braintree. Subject—*Martin Luther*. This was a fair lecture. The subject, though an old one, was rendered new and interesting by being handled in an instructive and pleasing manner.

Mr. W. made Luther pass before the audience in all his simplicity, energy and boldness. Popes, Kings, Emperors, Prelates, Cardinals, Priests, and all their paraphernalia, passed before him in all their pompous nothingness.

The subject and the time referred to, all led him to touch upon the Catholic religion, and he, of course, told only the Protestant side of it.

There were many happy flights of oratory in the lecture; the language was well selected; the style fine; and the manner of delivery, plain and graceful. Mr. W. is a young man of the legal profession, and bids fair to make an eminent speaker.

The Lyceum has now closed for the season. The attendance has been full—quite too large a number for so small a hall; and we hope before another winter, we shall see a commodious Town House erected in the centre of the population. All must admit that we need a larger hall for many purposes.

The course of lectures the present season has been characterized by strong marks of talent and oratory. We have had the privilege of feasting upon the well digested and 'beaten off' compositions of several of the gentlemen who stand first in the list of orators, writers, philosophers, divines and statesmen, in this country, among whom have been John Quincy Adams and son, and Rev. John Gregory of this town; from abroad, Rev. Messrs. Maffit and Giles; Prof. Espy; Prof. Brown, the Grammarian, and Field, his pupil; Messrs. Egan, Bolles, Park, and others, more than we can now enumerate. Thus much has been done, the present season, in the way of lecturing; but, probably, owing to the

crowded state of the hall, very little has been accomplished in the way of debating. It is believed we have had as good, if not the best, course of lectures ever given before the Lyceum.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

In regard to the conflicting opinions in relation to the venerable Representative from this District to Congress, we have for years regarded him one of the most profound statesmen our country has ever produced. Though often accused of deviating from his political faith by some of both the great political parties of the country, we consider him one of the most consistent statesmen of the present day. His consistency is of the most exalted and enduring character. He has always been true to his own avowed sentiments and the convictions of his own conscience. This is all the consistency we have a right to claim of any man, and though some may regret the consequences of the recent discussion at Washington as tending to alienate the North and South, yet no man can say, that Mr. Adams is not perfectly consistent with his well known and distinctly avowed principles.

We abhor slavery in all its forms of human degradation and misery, as the plague spot of the Union; and we do not believe with a small portion of the public press, that abolition has had its day—we believe its seeds are planted deep by pure philanthropy, in the ever productive and never failing soil of the civilization and Christianity of the world; and we believe one day, and that not far distant, there will be a rich harvest of universal freedom, when man of every grade and complexion, will stand forth in the noble attitude of a freeman, enfranchised as brother and a citizen.

DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.

There has been thirteen diplomatic appointments since the fourth of March, says an exchange paper, and ELEVEN of that number were selected from the Southern States! All will recollect when Hon. Edward Everett was nominated, what an excitement it created—a citizen of old Massachusetts selected for the first station of Foreign Courts! It could not be endured—a determined spirit confirmed him. To appease the South, President Tyler has selected ELEVEN from Southern States, and virtually shut the door upon the North, to the various stations of foreign trust! Why are these things so? Are there no interests at the North, which northern men can represent at a foreign court? Or is the school of Southern politicians more congenial to the atmosphere of Royalty than that of the North? Is the President so lost to a sense of justice and his obligations to the North as to overlook and slight the unostentatious claims of her eminent statesmen, to tickle the fancy of the 'chivalry' who flutter and fawn around the throne of power? The press of the North has long poured forth adulation upon the head of an embryo party, the crystals of which seems to be forming by the dispensation of favors to the South, and not upon the basis of any great national measure beneficial to the people. MEASURES, not MEN, should be the motto of the sentiment of liberty.

APPRENTICES.

A reference of some importance to apprentices and those binding them out, was held in this town a week or two since. An agreement in writing, was made between the father of the apprentice and a master carpenter, for him to take the young man and teach him the carpenter's trade, and to pay him a certain sum a year for his services.

It appeared, also, that the young man remained with the carpenter nearly two years, and then, (in the opinion of the referees,) without any reasonable cause, quit his service.

In order to have the matter amicably adjusted it was left to referees, who decided that the father of the young man should pay to the master seventy five dollars and costs of reference, amounting to thirteen dollars and twenty-five cents; and also, that the father should receive no compensation for the services of the boy for the last year, which was forty dollars.

As it is a case of common occurrence that young men, after remaining a year or two at their trade, during which time they can acquire a good knowledge of it, leave their masters without having completed the time agreed upon, we hope this decision will have the effect to make parents more careful in compelling their children to fulfill engagements into which they have voluntarily entered.

The first two years that an apprentice remains with the master is generally a bill of expense to him by the time lost in teaching him his trade and the materials injured and destroyed in the hands of an unskilful practitioner. It is to the latter part of his apprenticeship that the master looks for remuneration for those losses, and it is certainly right and proper that he should receive damages in case of non fulfillment of the agreement.

STILL REMEMBERED. May day used to come the first of that beautiful month, but it seems to be at hand this year much earlier. We were reminded of the approach of this old friend, a day or two since, by the presentation of a beautiful bouquet from one of our old, as we suppose, May day friends. We assure her, and all our other fair benefactresses, that this year we shall be 'up and dressed,' and nothing will afford us greater pleasure than to reciprocate their warm, sisterlike favors, and thus give a zest to all the joys of life. Though 'hope' may be deferred, yet *patience* overcomes the longings of the heart, while *faith* bids us be of good cheer and persevere to the end, and the sequel will reveal the secret that a magic influence has triumphed and hope is not deferred. Our motto is that of the epicure and preacher, viz., 'Live while you live.'

TO ADVERTISERS. It is urged upon our advertising friends the necessity of sending their favors, at least, to the office by Friday morning, and if convenient at an earlier period in the week. To withhold them till late on Friday imposes upon us the disagreeable duty of working to a late hour that night.

SHOE AND LEATHER DEALER'S CONVENTION. A large committee appointed by the late convention, held in Boston, of Shoe and Leather Dealers, has published an address to the people of Massachusetts, in which they argue the question of protection to American industry. The committee state the following facts in proof of the rapid increase in the importation of foreign shoes, and to show that under the operation of the compromise act, all the finer description of boots and shoes will be imported from France:

'As an instance, we would state that an individual in Boston, who in 1835 sold but three hundred dollars worth of French Boots, during the last year imported and sold more than ten thousand dollars worth of that article alone.'

'The last vessel that arrived in the port of Boston from France, contained about five thousand pairs of Paris Boots and Shoes!'

FIRE IN CHARLESTOWN. The Bunker Hill Aurora has published a slip furnishing the particulars of the large and destructive fire which occurred at Charlestown on Sunday morning last. It originated in a large wooden building occupied as a stable, which, together with ten out of eleven horses that were in it was destroyed; the fire then communicated to a three story wooden house adjoining the stable, which was not entirely destroyed; and thence to one in the rear which was entirely destroyed; and thence again to a two story wooden building. Several buildings in the neighborhood and an extensive coal yard containing a large quantity of coal belonging to the Cunard steamships took fire, but were promptly extinguished.

CONSISTENCY. Some persons who are very busy in defaming the character of this paper and of the editor, are always boasting that they 'never read it or associate with him.' Of course, then, if we take them in the position they have assumed, we can come to no other conclusion than that they are either *fools* or *liars*. Does the coat fit? Then wear it.

GOOD NEWS FOR DENTISTS. The 'Marquis' has informed us, that at a party of old Maids at a certain house, a few evenings since, a young man, intending no ill, passed around his snuff-box. The old maids as usual, wishing to patronize the bean, took freely of the convulsive dust, and sad to relate, as the room was swept the next morning no less than *forty four* false teeth were found upon the floor. The poor creatures had actually sneezed them out. They are preserved and the owners can have them by proving property, and paying for this notice, on application to the Sanatorium of the 'Columbia Alumni.'

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. The festival of St. Patrick was celebrated on the 17th inst., in Boston, by a great number of citizens who are descendants of Irishmen or natives of Ireland. A very numerous procession, consisting of the members of the St. Mary's Benevolent Catholic Temperance Society of Boston, and of the Roxbury and South Boston Catholic Societies, marched through the principal streets to South Boston, where an interesting and eloquent address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Fitzsimmons on the green in front of his church. In the afternoon, the Irish Charitable Society dined together at Concert Hall, with a large number of invited guests.

THE INDIANS. Rumors are in circulation in the West, that the tribes of Indians removed from the United States proper to the Western line, are about to form a grand confederacy, or one tribe, for hostile purposes. The Missouri Reporter says, that a Grand Council is to be held on the Cherokee Council Ground in about two months from Feb. 16th. It is also stated, that an interview was had with the British minister at Washington, by the notorious John Ross, Chief of the Cherokees, while on a visit to that place a short time since.

NEW YORK SUNDAY MERCURY. This welcome visitor to our 'editorial sanctum' has been lately enlarged in size, and a marked improvement made in its former excellent management. That quiet and pithy preacher, Dow, Jr., discourses, pungently and eloquently, through its columns in the shape of 'Patent Sermons' upon various subjects, in a style and spirit calculated to produce a salutary influence upon the mind of 'wayward man.' The general character of this journal blends the useful and instructive with the witty and humorous.

HON. JOHN Q. ADAMS. The Washington correspondent of the New York American, speaking of the exchequer schemes now before Congress, says:

'Just at this crisis, the man of all men whom I wish to hear on these subjects is John Quincy Adams. We know he has no schemes of personal promotion, and has nothing to ask of this world, though he yet labors in it and for us. His hopes are all in heaven, and his reward is there. He speaks to time and to eternity, of which he grows a portion; not to man. But men will hear him, and will reverence his words above those of ambitious aspirants for office and parizan plotters. Let him speak, and all the people will hear him as they did of late, with reverence and awe.'

NICHOLAS BIDDLE AND AN EXPLANATION. It has been a matter of wonderment to simple, unsophisticated souls, how a man who steals a hundred thousand dollars should slip through the fingers of justice, while a famishing wretch is sent to jail for stealing a loaf of bread. The Philadelphia Ledger unravels the mystery. That paper says:

'The poor fellow, who steals but a pair of boots or a loaf of bread, must be taken care of for two or three years, otherwise he might bother the court again on similar charges; but the man who steals by thousands, steals enough to last him through life, and will, therefore, never afterwards bother justice; consequently he is let off leniently on account of his tact.'

JOHN RANDOLPH'S GRAVE. A gentleman, on a visit to the residence of the late John Randolph, writes to the National Intelligencer as follows:

'The body of this extraordinary man reposes beneath the tall branches of a veteran pine, about forty paces from his summer dwelling. No marble marks the place of his repose. He was buried, according to his own request, with his head to the east and his feet to the west; with a white unpolished stone at his head, and a black one at his feet. He sleeps where he lived, in the peaceful bosom of his own native forest.'

Robert H. Morris has been nominated by the democratic party, for re-election as Mayor of New York.

A Col. Stewart of Maryland, who was nominated as Comptroller of the Treasury by President Tyler, has been rejected by the Senate. This is the second individual that has been nominated to this office and a concurrence refused by the Senate.

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The town of Charlemont, (Mass.) has, by a vote of ninety-six to one, instructed its Selectmen to oppose the granting of licenses to any individual to sell spirituous liquors in that town.

A Washington correspondent of the says that a secret design, which is being formed in Washington, to unite country, at the present session of Congress.

The number of applicants for the Boston, up to Saturday the 19th inst. dined and nineteen.

Less than one hundred years ago men were sent over from England sold to the planters for tobacco, at one each.

It was stated by John Tappan, the Massachusetts Temperance Union Temperance Convention held in fifteen hundred distilleries in Pennsylvania were now in operation, being ninety stopped. This fact speaks volume of the total abstinence cause.

One hundred divorcees were granted by the legislature of Maryland.

Amasa Walker, Esq., of Boston, accepted the appointment of Professor of Economy and General History in the College Institute.

A boy sixteen years old, has been New York for refusing to support years old, and child four months old.

It is stated in the papers, that a his wife in a chair and then set fire was badly burned before relief was intoxicated. This circumstance occurred (Penn.)

The Judges of the General Session have decided in the case of the writ taken out by Messrs. Biddle, C. Andrews, sustaining the motion to and binding the relators to answer ordered to give bail in \$10,000 each of counsel they were committed to sheriff, and writs of habeas corpus be heard on the 25th inst.

A law of Illinois declares that every person who shall be found in the authenticated certificate of freedom a runaway slave, and if no proof made, he may be hired out from the space of a year.

The Legislature of Maine have adopted two Acts, and one hundred Resolved the session.

A Temperance Society has been organized by gentlemen connected with in deference to the position of one of is at the head of the Society, the plan as to allow him to offer the cut though he cannot use it himself.

An exchange says he knew a lady, ball room as a mechanic entered married a basket maker, and died a

Rev. Sylvester Judd, Jr., one of the Legislature of Maine, was dismissed one hundred and twenty-seven to five sermon which reflected severely on the Chiefs of the American Revolution.

A resolution compelling the Bank own notes in payment of debts, has of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

It is rumored, says the Philadelphia Secretary of the Navy has ordered war to cruise on the coast of Africa suppress the slave trade, carried on; and next, to prevent American searched by British cruisers.

A bill is before the Legislature to abolish the Board of Brokers, and a Legislature of Maryland taxing brokers dollars each, and exchange and thousand dollars each.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM. Messrs. J. S. Houghton of Boston, lectured Monday evening to a large audience subject, or as some would say, science Human Magnetism, with practical yet, we have not received evidence of an entire believer, though we are there is something in what we have is calculated to make a favorable mind of its truth. As they lecture advise an inquiring public to attain sight' and judge for themselves.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON. The able New York paper says, that 'Washington are melancholy and extreme. The President and both are still as they were. Nothing is likely to be done. The country day, by the bad feeling and worse Houses. What is to be done we days must bring about the crisis.'

NOTICES.

Rev. Mr. Fitzsimmons, (Rom officiate at the West District School ROW, at eight o'clock in the morning.

The third meeting of the Washington County will be held at Swan's, Ten Stoughton, from the Taunton Turn DAY, the 25th inst. Meeting will o'clock in the forenoon. All Friends and the public generally are invited. Capt. Swan has recently opened House, and it is earnestly hoped to temperance will fill his house on overflowing, and thus encourage of selling intoxicating liquors to take stand.

JESSE HOLMES. ELIPHALET STONE. EDWIN THOMPSON.

To Be Let.

THE Store at Quincy Point, near George Newcomb for West and Grain. An excellent place for can lay along side, and goods can be with great facility.

Also—A spacious WHARF, suitable for the Fishing business, on the trade on the Fishing business, on the Also—Wharf room for Granite stone approved Derives for swinging them with the greatest ease and despatch.

SAMUEL

Quincy, March 26.

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It must be gratifying to the advocates of Free Trade to learn, that by a late arrival at Boston, some six thousand pairs of French shoes were received. In connection with this, at a late auction sale of French goods in New York, a stock which cost one hundred and forty thousand dollars, were sold at one hundred thousand dollars.

Two hundred and twenty-five drunkards have been reclaimed in Lynn since the tenth of June last. The number of inmates in the almshouse has been greatly reduced.

The town of Charlestown, (Mass.) has, by a vote of ninety-six to one, instructed its Selectmen to oppose the granting of licenses to any individual to sell spirituous liquors in that town.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier says that a secret design, which is well matured, has been formed in Washington, to unite Texas with this country, at the present session of Congress.

The number of applicants for the Bankrupt Act in Boston, up to Saturday the 19th inst., was eight hundred and nineteen.

Less than one hundred years ago ninety young women were sent over from England to America, and sold to the planters for tobacco, at one hundred pounds each.

It was stated by John Tappan, Esq., President of the Massachusetts Temperance Union, at the late Temperance Convention held in Boston, that out of fifteen hundred distilleries in Pennsylvania, but fifteen were now in operation, being ninety-nine in a hundred stopped. This fact speaks volumes for the progress of the total abstinence cause.

One hundred divorces were granted by the late Legislature of Maryland.

Amasa Walker, Esq., of Boston, has received and accepted the appointment of Professor of Political Economy and General History in the Oberlin (Ohio) College Institute.

A boy sixteen years old, has been sent to jail in New York for refusing to support his wife, fourteen years old, and child four months old.

It is stated in the papers, that a husband lately tied his wife in a chair and then set fire to her clothes. She was badly burned before relief was obtained. He was intoxicated. This circumstance occurred in Pittsburg, (Penn.)

The Judges of the General Sessions in Philadelphia have decided in the case of the writs of habeas corpus taken out by Messrs. Biddle, Cowperthwait and Andrews, sustaining the motion to dismiss the writs, and binding the relators to answer. They were ordered to give bail in \$10,000 each. By the advice of counsel they were committed to the custody of the sheriff, and writs of habeas corpus were sued out, to be heard on the 25th inst.

A law of Illinois declares that every black mulatto person who shall be found in the State, without an authenticated certificate of freedom, shall be deemed a runaway slave, and if no proof of his freedom be made, he may be hired out from month to month for the space of a year.

The Legislature of Maine have adjourned. Ninety-two Acts, and one hundred Resolves were passed during the session.

A Temperance Society has been formed at Washington by gentlemen connected with the Departments. In deference to the position of one of the Cabinet who is at the head of the Society, the pledge was modified so as to allow him to offer the cup to his friends, though he cannot use it himself.

An exchange says he knew a lady who once left a ball room because a mechanic entered, who afterwards married a basket maker, and died a washer-woman.

Rev. Sylvester Judd, Jr., one of the Chaplains of the Legislature of Maine, was dismissed, by a vote of one hundred and twenty-seven to five, for preaching a sermon which reflected severely on Washington and the Chiefs of the American Revolution.

A resolution compelling the Banks to receive their own notes in payment of debts, has passed the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

It is rumored, says the Philadelphia Ledger, that the Secretary of the Navy has ordered several vessels of war to cruise on the coast of Africa, with a view to suppress the slave trade, carried on in American vessels; and next, to prevent American vessels being searched by British cruisers.

A bill is before the Legislature of Pennsylvania to abolish the Board of Brokers, and a law has passed the Legislature of Maryland taxing brokers one thousand dollars each, and exchange and bill brokers two thousand dollars each.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM. Messrs. De Bonnevillie and J. S. Houghton of Boston, lectured in this place last Monday evening to a large audience on the curious subject, or as some would say, science, of Animal or Human Magnetism, with practical illustrations. As yet, we have not received evidence of a nature to make us an entire believer, though we candidly admit that there is something in what we have witnessed, which is calculated to make a favorable impression on our mind of its truth. As they lecture this evening, we advise an inquiring public to attend and "see the sight" and judge for themselves.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON. The editor of a respectable New York paper says, that "our accounts from Washington are melancholy and heart-rending in the extreme. The President and both Houses of Congress are still as they were. Nothing is done—and nothing likely to be done. The country is disgraced every day, by the bad feeling and worse action of the two Houses. What is to be done we know not. A few days must bring about the crisis."

NOTICES.

Rev. Mr. Fitzsimmons, (Roman Catholic,) will officiate at the West District School house, TO-MORROW, at eight o'clock in the morning.

The third meeting of the Washingtonians of Norfolk County will be held in Swan's Temperance Hall, in Stoughton, (on the Taunton Turnpike) on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst. Meeting will commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon. All friends of temperance, and the public generally are invited to be present. Capt. Swan has recently opened a Temperance House, and it is earnestly hoped that the friends of temperance will fill his house on that occasion to overflowing, and thus encourage others who are still selling intoxicating liquors to take the same noble stand.

JESSE HOLMES, ELPHALET STONE, EDWIN THOMPSON, Committee.

To be Let,

THE Store at Quincy Point, recently occupied by George Newcomb for West India Goods, Flour and Grain. An excellent place for business; vessels can lay along side, and goods can be taken or delivered with great facility.

Also—A spacious WHARF, suitable for the Lumber trade or the Fishing business, on reasonable terms.

Also—Wharf room for Granite stones, with the most approved Derries for swinging them on board vessels with the greatest ease and despatch. Apply to SAMUEL COPELAND.

Quincy, March 26. 1f

MARRIED.

In Dorchester, O. W. Politz, Esq. of New York, to Miss Mary Margaret, daughter of Rev. Dr. Codman. In Dedham, Mr. Abram French of Boston, to Miss Sophia Jane, daughter of Jonathan H. Cobb, Esq. of the former place.

In Portsmouth, (N. H.) Mr. George C. Rand of Boston, to Miss Mary E. N. Adams of the former place.

DIED.

In this town, 18th inst., Mrs. Fanny L., relict of the late Capt. Oliver Jenkins, aged 72. In Weymouth, 16th inst., after a long illness which she bore with great patience and christian fortitude, Mrs. Rhoda S., wife of Mr. Stephen S. Foye, aged 27. She was a good christian—an amiable wife—a kind sister and neighbor. Her loss is greatly deplored by all acquaintances.

She's raised to heaven—she's not here; She burst the chains of earth and care, Let heavenly hope dry every tear. Her soul is freed from every care.

Yes, free indeed her spirit rose, Rejoicing in a world of light. Where ought shall trouble her repose—Where faith and hope are turned to light.

In Weymouth, 5th inst., Dea John Bates, aged 69. In Braintree, Mrs. Nancy Whittier, formerly of Charlestown, aged 57.

In Dorchester, (Neponset Village,) 16th inst., Susan Isabel, and on the 17th inst., Elizabeth Ann, twin and only surviving children of Mr. William and Mrs. Eliza Ann Adams, aged 7 weeks.

In Hingham Capt. Laban Hersey, aged 78. Lost aboard from schooner Hibernia on her passage from Bath for Quincy, 16th inst., off Pond Island, Mr. David Rich, formerly of Harswell, (Me.)

Town Meeting.

Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy, Greeting:

L. S. YOU are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Town Affairs, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the fourth day of April next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz:

1. To choose a Moderator.

2. To know if the Town will move their present Town House on to land lately bought by the Town of Mr. Peter Turner and fit it up for a School House for the Centre District, and build a new Town House of wood upon the lot where the old Town House now stands.

3. To hear and act on the report of the Selectmen relative to laying out a road near Ezra Badger's house, leading from West Street to Willard Street, now a drift-way, being about twenty rods in length. Also, to hear and act on the report relative to straightening and widening the road leading from the house of Alpheus Spear to the Alms House and discontinuing the old road.

4. To know if the Town will lease to Seth Spear, a small piece of land lying near the Town Pond nine hundred and ninety-nine years, for the sum of twenty-five dollars.

5th. To know if the Town will appropriate any sum of money for the purpose of employing a competent Teacher to teach a Singing School for the benefit of the whole Town, and if necessary to raise money for that purpose.

6th. To choose any Committee, or hear and act on the report of any Committee, the Town may think proper when assembled.

Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant with your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or before the time appointed for said meeting.

Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

HENRY WOOD, Selectmen of JAMES NEWCOMB, Quincy.

Quincy, March 26th, 1842.

NORFOLK, ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, who are qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the place, time, and for the purposes therein named. A true copy. THOMAS AREY, Constable.

Mar. 26. 2w

Parish Meeting.

THE members of the First Universalist Society in Quincy, qualified by law to vote in Parish Affairs, are hereby notified and warned to meet at their Meeting house, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, 1842, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz:

1. To choose a Moderator.

2. To choose all such Parish Officers as are required by law.

3. To see what method the Society will adopt in regard to raising money for the year ensuing.

4. To know what sum or sums the Society will raise for Parochial purposes for the year ensuing.

5. To know what method the Society will adopt in regard to the letting of the Pews belonging to the Parish for the year ensuing.

6. To see if the Society will sell any of the Pews belonging to the Parish for the purpose of liquidating the demands against the Corporation of the Universalist Society, or set off all on the subject.

7. To choose any Committee, or to hear and act on the report of any Committee, and to transact any other business that may legally come before them.

By order of the Parish Committee.

JOSEPH G. BRACKETT, Clerk.

Quincy, March 26. 2w

N. B. As the Pews belonging to the Parish are expected to be let at the above meeting, those who wish to hire for the year ensuing are requested to be present.

Messenger's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Ellis Ames, Esquire, a Master in Chancery, in the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate of

HERVEY H. PARK.

of Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, whose cutter, an insolvent debtor; and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said Hervey H. Park, will be held at the office of Ellis Ames, Esquire, in Canton, in said County, on THURSDAY, the seventh day of April instant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and then to proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of the said Hervey H. Park, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them. And all persons indebted to the said Hervey H. Park, or that have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber, or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen or appointed as above said, and all transfers of property by the said Hervey H. Park are now forbidden by law.

WILLIAM S. MORTON, Messenger.

Quincy, March 26. 2w

To Let,

THE upper part of the Building recently occupied for a school by the subscriber. For terms, and further information apply to

WILLIAM M. CORNELL.

Quincy, March 26. 3w

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Messenger's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Hon. Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate of

EDWARD BELCHER.

of Randolph, in said County, shoemaker, an insolvent debtor; and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said Edward Belcher will be held at the dwelling house of said Judge of Probate, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the second day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and then to proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of the said Edward Belcher, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them. And all persons indebted to the said Edward Belcher, or that may have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber, or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid.

JONATHAN S. BELCHER, Messenger.

Randolph, March 26. 2w

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this fifth day of March, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

DANIEL H. VINING,

of Weymouth, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt. Ordered—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

March 26. 2w

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this eleventh day of March, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

EZRA DYER,

of Braintree, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt. Ordered—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

March 26. 2w

To Let,

PART of the Building opposite the Stone School-house, School Street.

Quincy, March 26. 3w

Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon, THE STOCK OF THE OLD COLONY HOUSE,

consisting of one valuable HORSE; one first rate Cow and Calf; one BAROUCH, drab lined, for one or two horses; one CHAIR, drab lined; one Buggy Top; one Buggy; one Carriage; one Carriage; one Truck Wagon; one Sled; one set double Harnesses, brass mounted; two Chain Harnesses; two Buggy Harnesses; Buffaloes; Whips; Brushes, etc. etc.

Also—40 rods Picket Fence; one first rate Rifle, none better; lot of Hard Coal; lot of Tubs; iron bound Casks, (not filled, understand,) and many articles useless to mention.

JOHN K. CORBETT, Auctioneer.

Hingham, March 26. 1w

Wharf Lots at Auction.

THE Directors of the Quincy Canal Corporation will lease at auction, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of April next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, certain wharf land and hammering Sheds belonging to the Corporation.

Quincy, March 26. 1w

Caution.

NEIGHBORS take care of your Hens. ELISHA MARSH.

Quincy, March 19. 3w

Land.

THE subscriber is desirous of letting the Land situated in the rear of his dwelling house to some responsible and suitable person to plant to the halves. Manure will be found to plant the same. None other need apply.

Quincy, March 19. 1f

To Let,

THAT well known situation which has been improved many years as a Grocery Store, and of late occupied by Mr. Freeman Moore. It is an excellent stand for a retail West India Goods Store. Possession given the first of April.

Quincy, March 19. 4w

To Let,

THE premises now leased to Cliff Rodgers, and possession given the first of April. They consist of four rooms convenient for a family—a Shop recently occupied for the Curing business—and a large Stable. These premises have been improved a few years since as a Bakery, and with very little expense could be placed in good repair for this business. It has two large Ovens, and the stand is worthy the consideration of a Baker, as it will be leased very reasonable for a term of years to a responsible tenant.

Quincy, March 19. 1f

By order of JOSEPH NEWCOMB.

Quincy, March 19. 1f

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Quincy, March 19. 1f

By order of JOSEPH NEWCOMB.

Quincy, March 19. 1f

Benjamin F. Reeves, Hair Cutting, Curling and Shaving Establishment, No. 14, Brattle Square, (Opposite and fourth door from the Quincy Stage Office, No. 9, Elm Street.)

WILL attend to the various branches of his business, with promptness and despatch. Hair Cutting, 12 1/2 Cents. Hair Curling, 12 1/2 Cents. Shaving, 6 1/4 Cents. Razors honed, 12 1/2 Cents. Razors ground, 12 1/2 Cents. N. B. A prime assortment of OLD SHAVING SOAPS, constantly for sale. Also—Hair Oils, Hair Brushes, and Perfumery of all kinds. Warranted RAZORS at 75 cents each. Boston, Oct. 16. 6m

Dr. L. Girardin Has removed from No. 51 Broad Street, to No. 13 Winter Street, fourth door from Washington Street.

ON this occasion, Dr. L. GIRARDIN feels it his duty to say something in regard to himself, and the treatment he has received of a certain class of physicians, whose feelings of envy towards him, have led them to cast aspersions upon his character as a regular member of the profession, and whose vanity in their own professional skill exceeds their good sense. Dr. L. G. has long practised the "healing art," and the unprecedented success which has crowned his endeavors, together with the very difficult and astonishing cures he has performed, will contradict their assertions, that he is not a regular physician. Aside from these he has in his possession the documents to prove the fact, which are open to the inspection of all or any who may have a desire to see them; and these are more, in his humble opinion, than many of his slanderers can produce.

Dr. L. G. knows there are some persons who are prejudiced against the recently popular mode of advertising in the prints of the day, and are content in their own minds to apply the name of Quack without discrimination to all who take this course, and to place the scientific and practical physician on an equal footing with every impostor who has a nostrum to sell. This is a correct principle to judge upon; judge of man by his works. Being a stranger in this community he has resorted to this medium of public introduction, and as yet not fully known, he has continued in this mode, as he intends making this his permanent abode.

Dr. L. G. makes no boast of his skill and ability in curing diseases; he wishes only that the public would call and read the certificates furnished by those who have derived benefit from him, and have been cured of their various maladies, as they certify. He will say, in regard to the certificates, that they are all genuine

POETRY.

LAMENT.

"The parted spirit
Knoweth it not our tears?" Answered not
Its blessing to our tears?"—Maturin.

The circle is broken—one seat is forsaken—
One bud from the tree of our friendship is shaken,
One heart from among us no longer shall thrill
With the spirit of gladness or darken with ill!

Weep! lonely and lowly are slumbering now,
The light of her glances—the pride of her brow!
Weep! sadly and long shall we listen in vain,
To catch the soft tones of her welcome again.

Give our tears to the dead! for humanity's claim,
From its silence and darkness is ever the same;
The hope of that world whose existence is bliss,
May not stifle the tears of the mourners of this.

For O! if one glance the freed spirit may throw,
On the scene of its troubled probation below,
Than the glare of the mayble—the pride of the dead—
To that glance will be dearer the tears which we shed.

O! who can forget the rich light of her smile,
Over lips moved with music and feeling the while—
The eye's deep enchantment, dark, dream-like and clear,
In the glow of its gladness—the shade of its tear?

And the charm of each feature—while over the whole
Played the hues of the heart, and the sunshine of soul;
And the tone of the voice, like the music which seems,
Breathed softly and faint in the ear of our dreams!

But, holier and dearer, our memories hold,
Those treasures of feeling more precious than gold;
The love and the friendship—the pity, which gave
Fresh hopes to the living, and wreaths to the grave.

The heart, ever open to charity's claim,
Unmoved from its duty by censure or shame;
White vainly, alike on her eye and her ear,
Fell the scorn of the heartless, the jesting and jeer.

How true to our hearts, was that beautiful sleeper!
A smile for the joyful—a tear for the weeper.
Yet evermore prompt, whether mournful or gay,
With warnings in love to the passing away.

For, though spotless herself she could sorrow for them,
Who sullied with evil the spirit's pure gem;
And a sigh or a tear could the erring reprove,
And the sting of rebuke was still tempered with love.

As a cloud of the sunset slow melting in heaven,
As the star, which is lost when the day-light is given,
As a glad dream of slumber, which wakens to bliss,
She hath passed to the world of the holy from this.

She hath passed—but O! sweet as the flower, shall bloom
The charm of her memory, as heaven's own breath,
Shall rise, like an incense from darkness and death!

THE SLANDERER.

I hate the slanderer!
I hate him for his poisonous breath!
More deadly than the dew of earth;
I hate him for his hooded lies,
His peace destroying calumnies—
His words I hate—so arch, so sly,
So void of generosity—
So deep, so empty, yet so full
Of what will social joy annul,
His heart is gall; his tongue is fire,
His soul too base for generous ire;
His sword too keen for nobler use,
His shield and buckler are abuse,
I hate the slanderer!

ANECDOTES.

"I say, stranger, it rains," said a merchant the other day to a square built down easter who was quietly passing his store. "You had better stop in and buy an umbrella—I'll sell you one at half price." Without a word of reply, the yankee walked in, selected one of very superior silk, and inquired the price. "Five dollars, sir, we sell them at—have never sold them for less," was the polite response of the merchant, who, in his eagerness for trade, had already forgotten his conditions of sale. Jonathan, coolly laying down two dollars and a half, took the umbrella and walked off, leaving the merchant to calculate his profits upon the sale of his goods at half price.

A gentleman called on a friend, and asked the loan of a hundred dollars to enable him to take the benefit of the Bankrupt Act. His friend enquired the amount of his indebtedness. "Two thousand dollars," was the reply. Here, said his friend, is the hundred dollars, but instead of using it in the way you propose, call on your creditors, pay them the per cent of their claims and get discharged by them of your obligations. The man did as advised, and the following day he had made a settlement of all the claims against him!

A heathen philosopher was asked by one of his disciples, the reason why man was furnished with two ears, and two eyes, and but one mouth and tongue? "I do not know," replied the philosopher; "but this we may learn from it—that we should hear and see at least twice as much as we speak."

In boasting of certain new camphine lamps, negro Bob exclaimed, "Now jis look ahea, Sam dey is so lumined dat dey set a brick wall afire; and when dey fas lit, de soot rays of de refleshment went right do de side ob de house, and knock Pete West flat down, forty yards off."

"Why don't you wear your ring, my dear?" said a father in a ball-room to his daughter. "Because, papa, it hurts me when any one squeezes my hand." "What business have you to have your hand squeezed?" "Certainly none—but still you know, papa, one would like to keep it in squeezeable order."

A couple of friends were riding together in a gig, when the horse taking fright ran off at violent speed. The one that was driving called on the other to help him. "O, never mind," replied the other. "I guess we can ride about as fast as the horse can run."

"I say Mister, do you belong to the church?" asked a passer by of a rum looking customer, who had "brought up" against the meeting house. "No, not exactly, but I am leaning that way," he hiccupped.

"I have been troubled with weak eyes for more than ten years, doctor, and am not able to tell the cause," "Can't you," said a lady, "I can." "What is it?" "Because they are set in a weak place."

DR. SACKETT'S

Indian Strengthening Plaster.
The cheapest and best in the world, and recommended by the Medical Faculty, and by thousands who have made use of it.

Over three hundred thousand sold annually.



For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises—Pains in the Side, Loins, Back, Breast—Liver Complaints, Coughs, and all disorders leading to Consumption.

THE increased demand for these celebrated Plasters, has induced some to palm off others, purporting to be mine, therefore I caution purchasers to buy none except they bear my signature. GEORGE STEVENS JONES, none other can be GENUINE. Prices—On paper manufactured expressly for them, 12 1/2 cents each—on soft kid, 35 cents each. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by the Proprietor, GEORGE STEVENS JONES, Nos. 80 and 82 Mount Vernon street, Boston—where all orders must be addressed, (post paid). By special appointment MRS. HAYDEN of Quincy, has become my Agent.

Observe—none genuine unless having my signature. None ever goes from my office without it. THEY ARE WARRANTED IN ALL CASES. Boston, Feb. 12.

Compound Boneset Candy.

WILLIAM BROWN'S Compound Boneset Candy Medicated—Price six cents per ounce, or four ounces for nineteen cents. This article is the most celebrated preparation now in use in the form of Candy, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Whooping Coughs, Sore Throat and all diseases of the Lungs. It is literally in the mouth of the whole community, and is in extensive use for clearing the voice for vocalists and public speakers. Its ingredients are known to the public, therefore it cannot be called a quack article. It is made from the root of Elecampane, Liquorice, Squills, Seneca Root, Boneset Herb and many other ingredients recommended by the medical faculty. It has gained so extensive a reputation that a number of druggists and confectioners are counterfeiting it. In order, therefore, to procure the genuine, call for "William Brown's Boneset Candy," and observe the directions are signed and the candy stamped "William Brown, Boston."

The true article is for sale in Boston, at wholesale and retail, by the Manufacturer, corner of Washington and Eliot Street, WILLIAM BROWN, and in this town by JOHN BRIESLER, Agents.

Mrs. E. HAYDEN, Agents. Quincy, March 5.

From P. Cleveland, Professor of Chemistry at Bowdoin College, Brunswick Me.
From my knowledge of the ingredient of William Brown's Compound Boneset Candy, and from the beneficial effects which I have myself experienced from the use of it, and which I have observed in others who have used it, I am well satisfied that it is a highly valuable article for promoting expectation and removing those coughs which so frequently result from colds.

P. CLEVELAND.
Fisher A. Kingsbury,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Weymouth Mass.

WILL attend to cases in Bankruptcy before the District Court, for the District of Massachusetts.

Weymouth, Feb. 5.

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this eighth day of March, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

SETH ADAMS,

of Quincy, in said District to be declared Bankrupt. Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

March 19.

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.

ON this eighth day of March, A. D. 1842.—Upon the Petition of

ALFRED DORR,

of Dorchester, late a copartner with Henry W. Ridgway, in said District, to be declared Bankrupt. Ordered.—That a hearing on the said Petition will be had at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

March 19.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of

RUEL HARRIS,

late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, stone cutter, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereby to make payment to and

DANIEL A. HARRIS, Administrator.

Braintree, March 12.

Pure Extract of Sarsaparilla.

THIS valuable compound is prepared by WILLIAM BROWN, Chemist, 451 Washington street. This is an entire new preparation of Sarsaparilla, without being reduced by the addition of Sugar, to form a syrup, as it is known by all that this very much reduces the extract. It is prepared by a new steam apparatus, that procures the strength without evaporation. It is the only preparation now in use. That our physicians may be made acquainted with its mode of manufacture, a Pamphlet has been published and sent to the physicians that they may know its qualities. For the past year it has been extensively recommended by them for purifying the blood, removing all humors, diseases of the skin, eradicating mercurial effects from the system, ulcers, etc. It is also extensively used for

For sale as above, retailed by all the druggists in Boston, and for sale in this town by

JOHN BRIESLER, Agents.

Mrs. E. HAYDEN, Quincy, March 12.

Extensive Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO., having recently made large purchases of Fall and Winter Goods, are enabled to offer their former stock to offer for sale as great an assortment of Goods as can be found in any Store in the city or country, and all of which will be sold CHEAP for cash or approved credit. Among which are the following—

Waved, Diamond and Plain BEAVER CLOTHS, for Frock and Over-Coats.
English and French and American BROADCLOTHS—superfine, medium and low priced—for Dress Coats.
Black, Blue Black, Blue and Fancy Colors.
DOE SKINS and CASSIMERES, all qualities and colors, for Pants.
SATINETTS, all colors and qualities. Rich Figured Velvet, Satin and other VESTINGS.
Superfine Mole Skin and Fur HATS. Fur and Cloth CAPS.
Gloves, Stocks, Linen Collars and Bosoms, Black Italian Cravats.

FOR THE LADIES.

Superfine French Thibet MERINOES—Colors, Black, Blue, Black Dahlia and Mulberry—very beautiful.
English Merinoes, a full assortment of Colors. Black, Blue Black and Fancy Colors.
Silk Warp ALPACCAS and ALPINES—Black, Blue Black and Fancy Colors.
Plain and Figured MOUSLIN DE LAINES and SAXONIES.
English and French and American PRINTS, a good assortment.
Edinboro' PLAID and MERINO SHAWLS.
Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, very low.
BED TICKINGS, Rose and White, and English and American PILLOW CLOTHS.
SILK, Woolen, Mohair and Vested, JOSEPH, Kid, Silk, and Mohair GLOVES.
WHITE FLANNELS 3 1/2, 4 1/2 and 5 1/2. Red, Green and Yellow do. Red, Green & White Twilled do.
MUFFS, NECK COMFORTERS, FRINGE for trimming Cloaks. Also, a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASS and CHINA WARE, HARD WARE and CUTLERY, WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

New and Seasonable Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL have just received, and offer for sale, at their Dry Goods Store, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston, a full and complete assortment of Goods adapted to the season, consisting in part of the following—
Blue, Black, Green, Mixed and Fancy Colored BROADCLOTHS. English and American PRINTS. BOCKINGS, TICKINGS, VESTINGS and PLAIDS. Beaver, Mole-skin, and Alpaca COATINGS. Black and Mixed and Fancy CASSIMERES. English and American PILLOW CLOTHS. English and French MERINOES. FLANNELS of all colors, from the most approved American Manufactories. SATINETTS of all kinds and colors. Twilled and Plain HORSE BLANKETS.
Leather Mittens, Woollen Socks, Yarn and Comforters: Kid, Beaver, Berlin and Woollen Gloves; Shawls, Gloves, Linens and Cambrics; Oil Cloths, and German Coach Canvass, a new and superior article, with many other articles too numerous to mention.
M. & B. would inform their friends in Quincy and vicinity, that many of the above articles are of their own importation, and all are purchased as low as they can be bought, and they shall be happy to dispose of them soon for a suitable profit.

To the Public.

DURING the past year, I have advised my patients afflicted with Hernia, to employ Mr. Angier to fit them with Fletcher's Patent Truss, and have been perfectly satisfied with its operation. While they are worn with almost perfect ease and comfort the descent of the viscera of the abdomen is effectually prevented.

Two children, under one year of age, laboring under Inguinal Hernia, have worn Fletcher's Truss with scarcely any inconvenience till a radical cure is now apparently effected.

WILLIAM F. STEVENS, M. D.

Stoneham, Dec. 14, 1841.

The subscriber having derived great benefit from the use of FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS, applied by the Proprietor, Mr. Luther Angier of Medford, wishes to call the attention of those who, like himself, are afflicted with Hernia, to the great merits of this instrument when properly applied. He has worn one for some time with great ease and comfort, and would warmly recommend to all those afflicted with this very troublesome and annoying disorder, to try the use of the instrument by which he has been so much benefited.

ALVAN RICHARDSON.

Cohasset, Aug. 1841.

This certifies that I have been under the necessity of wearing a Truss for nearly twenty years. I have used many different kinds, the best I could obtain. About a year since, I purchased one of Fletcher's Patent Trusses of Dr. Hanford in Cambridge street. It has answered a better purpose than any one I ever used. I have worn it with ease and comfort, and been able to attend to my business (which is active) without the least trouble. I would recommend it, therefore, to all who are so unfortunate as to need such an instrument.

J. H. MUNROW.

This certifies that I have been troubled with a rupture during the last seven years. I have spent more than thirty dollars for Trusses; but was never able to wear one more than a week at a time, till I got one of Dr. Hanford, which he called Fletcher's Patent Truss, manufactured by Mr. Angier of Medford. I have worn it without any trouble and been able to walk about more, and attend to my household duties better, during the last six months than I have for five years previous.

SUSAN HOW, aged 60.

Hawkins Street, Boston.

AGENTS.

Royal Whiton, Hingham; Simeon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Olin P. Bacon, Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) and in this town

Quincy, March 5.

Liverwort and Hound.

MRS. M. N. GARDNER'S INDIAN BALSAM OF LIVERWORT AND HOARHOUND has gained a great reputation for the cure of Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Lungs, Whooping Cough, Phthisis, Sore Throat, Liver Complaint, etc.

It has been in extensive use in Boston for the past ten years and is now recommended by the medical faculty. It is well known to be the best preparation for the cure of coughs ever introduced to the American public. It is no quack medicine; for evidence of its efficiency, read on the "Directions" what this balsam has done for Wm. F. Harnden of the Boston, New York and Philadelphia Express. Also, Amos Webster, Thos. Haskins, jr., E. Horton, David Woodbury, L. L. Howard. See places of residence on the Directions.

For sale in Boston by WM. BROWN, 431 Washington St. Retailed by all the druggists in Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, New Bedford, Salem, Newburyport; in Dorchester, by Darius Brewer; in Neponset Village, by O. P. Bacon, and in this town by JOHN BRIESLER, E. HAYDEN.

Quincy, Feb. 12.

Polish your Stoves and Grates.

NO house-keeper will be without WM. BROWN'S PENCIL PASTE, after giving it a trial. It gives the stove a beautiful lustre, far better than the British or American lustre and is used with less trouble and is more durable. It is put up in rolls. For the true article see that the directions are signed by the proprietor. Manufactured by WM. BROWN, Chemist, corner of Eliot and Washington St. Retailed by most of the druggists and grocers in Boston, Lowell and Salem; in Dorchester, by Darius Brewer; in Neponset Village, by O. P. Bacon, and in this town by JOHN BRIESLER, E. HAYDEN.

Quincy, Feb. 12.

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,

CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25.

Copartnership.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they have formed a Copartnership, commencing from the twentieth day of November last, for transacting a general Clothing and Dry Goods business at Neponset Village, Dorchester, under the firm of Hill & Gibson.

JOHN BRIESLER,

GEORGE G. GIBSON.

Neponset Village, Jan. 29.

New and Fashionable Goods.

S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received an entire new assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of jet and blue black Silks for dresses, and wide Silks for aprons; Fancy Silks of all colors; Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Lisle Thread, wire ground, and bobbinett do.; wide Figured Laces for Caps, etc.; black and white Silk Blond do.; double ground plain Silk Laces for Veils; good black Lace Veils; good pressed Crapes; black Italian Crapes and Cypress Handkerchiefs; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Shawls, Scarfs, and Gloves; Linen Cambrics; Long Lawn, Bishop Lawn, plain and plaid Swiss Muslins, Book and Cambric Muslin; Artificial Flowers, and an extensive assortment of RIBBONS, and every desirable MILLINERY article; and has also just received the most recent patterns for BONNETS AND CAPS, all of which she has taken the greatest pains to select; with an entire new assortment of FLORENCE BONNETS, which she offers for sale with a complete assortment of all other kinds of Silks, of all sizes and suitable for people of all ages—prices from twenty-five cents to nine or ten dollars.

Encouraged by the liberal patronage she has received from her friends and customers, she will continue to keep as good an assortment as she can select, and flatters herself, from the experience she has had, that she can furnish those who will please favor her with their custom, with Bonnets as cheap as can be bought at any other establishment, as she is receiving Bonnets every week. Those wishing Florence Bonnets made to order will please leave their names, and those wishing Florence Bonnets repaired, cleaned and pressed, can have them done at short notice, and in the best manner, as she will have her pressing done by a man, this season, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business.

MOORING BONNETS AND COLLARS at very low prices; made; Fancy Bonnets, Caps, Collars and Caps always on hand.

Quincy, April 3.

To the Public.

DR. GORDAK'S highly approved and most valuable Medicines are for sale at his office, No. 57 Hanover street, Boston; all others sold by Apothecaries and Dealers in the city of Boston and vicinity, in his name, he does not vouch to be genuine. The following are the names, qualities, and prices of his Medicines—

JELLY OF POMEGRANATE AND PERUVIAN PILLS, unrivalled for the catarrh, weakness at the stomach, cancer, humors of every description and general debility. Price \$1 25.

ICELAND BALSAM, for weakness and consumptive complaints. Price \$1.

PERUVIAN JELLY OR COUGH DROPS, for obstinate colds, coughs, phthisis and asthma. Price 37 1/2 cents per bottle.

PHYSICAL DROPS, for bilious complaints, violent headache, worms and teething in children. Price 25 cents per bottle.

LINIMENT OPIODELOCO, for the rheumatism, sprains, swellings, bruises and chilblains. Price 25 cents per bottle.

STRENGTHENING PLASTER, for pains in the side, back and limbs. Price 25 cents per box.

SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, for the salt rheum and all external humors. Price 25 cents per box.

PILK OINTMENT, unrivalled for the cure of the piles. Price 25 cents per box.

DR. GORDAK gives general satisfaction in all chronic diseases that are curable, and never flatters the public, like many others, to cure impossibilities. The most of those who have tried his Medicines have received general satisfaction.

Certificates may be seen at his office, No. 57 Hanover street, six doors above Union street, nearly opposite the First Baptist Meeting-house and Friend street, Boston.

DR. GORDAK can be consulted at his office, from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 8 P. M.

Individuals who have been imposed upon by counterfeit medicines, are requested to give me notice that I may publicly expose such frauds, whether it originated from a retailer or counterfeiter.

WILLIAM GORDAK.

The above Medicines are for sale at the Store of the authorized Agent in this town.

Quincy, Feb. 12.

The Hair! The Hair!!

NO better evidence is wanting to show the superiority of the Genuine Buffalo Oil, over other preparations, than that a number of Druggists are endeavoring to imitate it, and foisting their miserable imitations on the public, for genuine. Beware of pedlars.

Genuine Buffalo Oil is fast taking the place of all other articles to promote the growth, soften and free use of the hair; its use gives it a softness that no other article does, and causes it to curl beautifully—by its highly perfumed and gives perfect satisfaction to all that have given it a trial. You will observe the signature of the proprietor, "William Brown," also, "Buffalo Oil" imprinted on the Bottle. In consequence of a counterfeit which has recently appeared and is now for sale I have been persuaded to obtain a new label engraved on copper, for which I have secured a copy right, entered according to an act of Congress in 1839, in the Clerks Office of the District Court of Massachusetts; any infringement will be dealt with accordingly.

Dealers supplied by Henshaw, Ward and Co., F. S. & N. Carruth, Stimson & Co., Pratt & Kings, Maynard & Noyes; Retailed by all the Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in Boston; in Dorchester, by Darius Brewer; in Neponset Village, by O. P. Bacon, and in this town by JOHN BRIESLER, E. HAYDEN.

Quincy, Feb. 12.

Premium Britannia Ware.

THE subscribers, nearly opposite the Neponset House, have supplied themselves with the very superior Britannia Ware from the manufactory of Roswell Gleason, Esq., comprising a splendid variety of patterns of TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, LAMPS, TUMBLERS, PORRINGERS, etc., etc, which they offer for sale to the trade at the manufacturer's prices, and at low prices at retail.

Also—For sale GLASS, CROCKERY, TIN and JAPANESE WARE.

Also—PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, PAPER HANGINGS and PUTTY.

WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES.

All of which will be sold on good terms.

BACON & BAIRD.

Dorchester, (Neponset Village,) April 17.

Notice.

THE subscriber would hereby inform the public, that he has removed from Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, to the new store in Washington Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Meeting-house.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Quincy Oct. 30.

Copartnership Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have associated themselves in business, at the above place, under the firm of

G. & J. P. NEWCOMB,

where they offer for sale, a good assortment of English and West India Goods; Crockery, Earthen, Glass and Hard Ware. Also, an extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes.

A liberal patronage is solicited.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

JESSE P. NEWCOMB, Jr.

Quincy, Oct. 30.

Bargains in E. and W. I. Goods.

THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale, at prices that cannot fail to suit customers, the following articles, viz:—

Superior MOLASSES at 25 and 28 cents per gallon; OIL, at 50 cents per gallon; BROWN HAVANA SUGAR, at 7, 8 and 8 1/2 cents per pound; COFFEE, at 10, 11 1/2 1/2 cents per pound; RAISINS, 4 cents per pound; SOUCHONG TEA, 55 cents per pound; YOUNG HYSOON TEA, at 75 cents per pound.

Also—A general assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be sold cheap for cash.

E. BENT & CO.

Quincy, June 26.

Ready Made Clothing.

NATHANIEL GALE, TAILOR,

No. 22 Blackstone, corner of Ann Street